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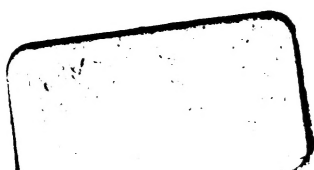
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A GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
GREEK LANGUAGE,

CHIEFLY FROM THE GERMAN

OF

RAPHAEL KÜHNER.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, B.D.

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

SECOND EDITION.

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VOL. I.—ACCIDENCE.

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TO  
THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D.  
CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,  
AND  
SUB-ALMONER TO THE QUEEN,  
THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED  
BY HIS AFFECTIONATE BROTHER,  
WILLIAM EDWARD JELF.





## P R E F A C E.

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I HAVE much pleasure in returning my best thanks to the learned world, for the favour which calls upon me to send forth a second edition of a work which I cannot but hope has been of some use in giving an impulse and aid to the philosophical study of the Greek language—a study, which exhibits, and by exhibiting teaches the most perfect means of expressing human thought in all its depth and clearness, and at the same time leads the mind to think, and judge, and reason more clearly and truly; accustoming it, from practice in the niceties of language, readily to recognise the similitudes of things seemingly different, and differences of things seemingly identical. It is a mistake into which none but shallow minds can fall, to speak lightly of an acquaintance with the accuracies of Grammar and Etymology, or profess to find the study of the Classics useful only for the matter they contain. I am persuaded that to such persons a great part of the value of the classics as instruments of education is lost—for surely it is better to learn to think *as* the ancients thought, than merely to know *what* they thought: so it would be better to be able to paint as Raphael, than to copy, ever so accurately, the Madonna. Nor, as it seems to me, do such persons realize the full value of the matter they read: for the connection between thought and language is, from the very nature and relation of each, so intimate, that it is impossible, but that as a person makes himself better acquainted with the proportions, so to say, of language, he makes himself more master of the mysteries of human thought in general, and of the tone and feelings of the nation

or man, whose inmost mind he thus reads in the forms and idioms of their speech. And I would therefore urge on those who are naturally called by their reading to this branch of study, not to look upon it as a waste of time or energy, or unworthy of an active mind. For I am convinced, that nothing is more likely to lead a naturally thinking mind to truth of thought and expression, than the accurate study of the ancient languages, whether of the Eastern or Western world; and while in these points of view the Greek language is surpassed by none, the secrets it thus discloses are the workings of the very well-springs, whence Poetry, Philosophy, and History have flowed on from generation to generation even to our own day; influencing the thoughts and destinies and feelings of nations and individuals far beyond the narrow limits of the learned world.

To those who have honoured this work with their favourable notice, I beg to return my best thanks. Wherever my attention has been called by less favourable criticism to any particular portion of my labours, I have endeavoured to weigh any objection which seemed to deserve it, and if possible to obviate it by altering any expression which made my meaning less clear to others than it was to myself.

The American bookmakers have so far honoured the former edition as to transfer to a smaller Grammar so many pages of my Syntax word for word (sometimes even to reprinting the misprints), that were it extensively circulated in England my publishers would be obliged to take legal measures to put a stop to this infringement of their copyright.

The object proposed in the following pages is to place before the student a systematic and philosophical but yet practical view of the principles and analogies, which seem to have governed the Greek formations and the Greek Syntax. In this I have mostly followed Professor Kühner, though I have not hesitated to depart from him, when I thought his views were capable of improvement, or where they were founded on suppositions which seemed, to say the least, unsupported by evidence either of reason or analogy. Hence for instance in the first edition I abandoned the order which his theory of the

origin of language compelled him to adopt, of treating the Verb first and the Substantive afterwards; preferring to adopt the order, which, if it cannot be sustained by any definite arguments, has at least the authority of the former writers on Grammar: and in the present edition I have seen reason to depart in some points still further from the German work on which it is founded.

I stated in the preface to the former edition of the Syntax, that Professor Kühner was not accountable for several portions of that part of the work—and this is still more the case in the present edition, of which many parts have been entirely remodelled; several new principles laid down for some of the constructions which seemed to admit a more complete explanation, and much has been added in support or illustration of those which were already set forth in the former edition.

In consequence of these additions and alterations some variance in the numbering of the Paragraphs and Sections of the two editions was inevitable; of these a table prefixed to this volume contains as many as seemed requisite for the purposes of reference.

The system of Accents has also been improved both in matter and type, and though still I fear imperfect, may be found to be some help towards the acquisition of a practical knowledge of this difficult branch of scholarship.

The Index of Authors at the end of the volume refers almost entirely to the Syntax, and has been constructed with a view partly to explain difficulties, partly to point out from time to time constructions which may induce and enable the student to realize the Grammatical principles on which they are founded, and make him practically familiar with the niceties and seeming anomalies of expression, which give to the Greek language so much of its force.

I regret that the references to the Dramatists, in the Syntax, were not made systematically to the *Poetæ Scenici*, because, as I have found it necessary to adopt this uniform edition for the references in the Index, this has caused in many cases a difference in the lines as given in the Index and in the text.

It may seem odd to those who happen to notice the circum-

stance that there is a Dedication to the second edition, while there was none to the first. But besides my feeling that the favour which my work had received made it not so unworthy the acceptance of a Principal of King's College, as it would have been before it had been submitted to the public, the truth is that, in spite of my name in the title-page, it was so often stated and sometimes so stoutly maintained that Dr. Jelf was the author of it, that I thought it best to settle the question by requesting him to allow me to dedicate it to him as a token of affection towards himself and of respect towards the institution over which he presides.

I conclude by regretting that I have not had, as before, the advantage of the assistance of the Rev. J. Barclay in carrying this edition through the press. I fear many misprints will be found, for which some excuse will be found by those authors who have undertaken to carry their own works through the press at a distance, and have felt the maliciousness with which a misprint manages to evade the author's eye till the sheets are struck off.

CARLTON VICARAGE,

June 1851.

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$$x \neq y \wedge \widehat{KH} [= \kappa \eta']$$
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**Sampi** ➤ ➤

# OF THE ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

## CHAPTER I.

### *Of Letters and their Pronunciation.*

§. 1. The Greek Alphabet, after undergoing several alterations, finally consisted of twenty-four letters :

			Pronun- ciation.	Numeral value with a stroke over each till 1000; thence under it.	
A	α	Alpha	a	α'	1—, α 1000
B	β	Beta	b	β'	2—, β 2000
Γ	γ	Gamma	g hard	γ'	3 &c.
Δ	δ	Delta	d	δ'	4
E	ε	Epsilon	e	ε'	5
		Digamma		Ϝ (ς')	6
Z	ζ	Zeta	z	ζ'	7
H	η	Eta	e	η'	8
Θ	θ	Theta	th	θ'	9
I	ι	Iota	i	ι'	10—ι α' 11, &c.
K	κ	Kappa	k	κ'	20—κ α' 21, &c.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l	λ'	30—λ α' 31
M	μ	Mu	m	μ'	40
N	ν	Nu	n	ν'	50
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x	ξ'	60
O	ο	Omicron	o	ο'	70
Π	π	Pi	p	π'	80
		Koph		Ϙ'	90
P	ρ	Rho	r	ρ'	100—, ρ 100,000
Σ	σς	Sigma	s	σ'	200
T	τ τ'	Tau	t	τ'	300
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u	υ'	400
Φ	φ	Phi	ph	φ'	500
X	χ	Chi	ch	χ'	600
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps	ψ'	700
Ω	ω	Omega	o	ω'	800
		Sampi		Ϡ'	900

*Obs. 1.* Some little variation is found in the shape of the uncial letters in different inscriptions; the horizontal strokes being more or less joined



to the perpendicular, or the component strokes being longer or shorter, more or less curved, according to the fancy or skill of the artist; and many letters are mutilated or partly defaced. In the *βουστοροφηδών* inscriptions the letters are, with but very few exceptions, reversed in the lines which run from right to left.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic letters and the diphthongs<sup>a</sup> are not often found in the earlier inscriptions, so that the vowels ε and ο had a triple power<sup>b</sup>, ε, η, ει, —ο, ου, ω. In some inscriptions η is written ει<sup>c</sup>. They were not generally received into the Athenian alphabet till the archonship of Euclides, except in the word *οὔρος* and its cases<sup>d</sup>, and *οὐκ*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* The unaspirated ε and υ (ε, υ *ψιλόν*) were so called to distinguish them from the Η and Υ, which originally were signs of pronunciation; Η of the aspirate, Υ of the digamma.

*Obs. 4.* σ at the end of a word is written σϝ; which form is also used in compound words, where the first part of the compound being a monosyllable ends in σ, as *προσφέρειν*, *δυσγενής*.

§. 2. 1. γ before the guttural consonants (γ, κ, χ, ξ,) is pronounced as *ng*; as *ἄγγελος*, *ang-gelus*; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Ang-chises*; *συγκοπή*, *syng-corpē*; *λάρυγξ*, *laryngæ*.

2. σχ in the middle of a simple word has no compound sound, but is always divided in pronunciation; as *Ἀσχυλος*.

3. τι is always hard; *Γαλατία*, not *Galasia*.

4. The double consonants ψ and ξ, formed from βσ, φσ, γσ, and χσ, are pronounced as πσ and κσ, on the principle that β and φ before σ become π, and γ, χ before σ become κ. Cf. *scripsi* from *scribo*.

5. The Greek historians of Rome supplied in proper names the Latin Q by Κο, as *Κοϊντιος*, *Quinctius*, and the Latin V by Ου, as *Ουαλέριος*, *Valerius*; and frequently the Latin C by Γ, as *Γαῖος* for *Caius*. The Greek υ in Latin always becomes y, as *Λιβύη*, *Libya*.

### *A short history of the Greek alphabets.*

§. 3. 1. The Greek alphabet seems to have consisted originally of the following letters, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Φ Ψ Ω; but these were reduced to sixteen, Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ, which is the oldest alphabet of which we have any historical record. These, as being introduced by Cadmus from Phœnicia<sup>h</sup>, and adopted by the Pelasgi, were called *γράμματα Φοινικῆα*, or *Καδμήα*<sup>i</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> Fischer ad Well. 25. Bentley Phal. 241.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 221.

<sup>c</sup> Elmsley Med. 55. Plat. Cratyl. 410 C. Valck. Phœn. 688; Schol. ad Phœn. 688, and Valck. ad Schol.

<sup>d</sup> Osann. Syll. Inscript. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscript. p. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Wolf. Pref. ad Od. p. 8.

<sup>g</sup> Salmasius ad Inscript. Herod. p. 32.

Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. Wees. et Valck. ad Hdt. v. 59. Payne Knight on Greek alphabet. Lennep Anal. Ling. Gr. ch. 2. Bentley Phal. 241. Montfaucon. Pal. Græca. Museum Criticum i. 489. 535; 2. 280. Rose Inscript. Græcæ Vetust. Sacellaropoulou's 'Εγχειρίδιον 'Ελληνικῆς Παλαιογραφίας, Melite. 1837.

<sup>h</sup> Hdt. v. 58.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. 58, 59.

and Πελασγικά<sup>a</sup>; whence the earliest forms of the letters bear a strong resemblance to the Samaritan alphabet, and the early mode of writing was from right to left<sup>b</sup>. *F* was disused by the Ionians and Athenians, except as a sign of number, and *Υ* added to the remaining fifteen letters. Then were introduced *Z H Θ*, of which *H* was the sign of the aspirate, as it still is in Latin, ΠΗΛΙΑΠΠΟΣ, *Philippus*; *π* and *γ* were aspirated by the Greeks themselves into *φ* and *χ*, which made the letters twenty-one, including *H* as a mark of the aspirate. These twenty-one were called Ἀττικά γράμματα<sup>c</sup>, being retained by the Athenians in their state documents some time after the Ionic dialect had adopted the additions of Simonides<sup>d</sup>, who at the end of the Persian war made up the alphabet, by the addition of *Ξ Ψ Ω*, and *H* as an independent vowel, to twenty-four (Ἰωνικά γράμματα). In this Attic alphabet the sounds of *η* and *ω* were expressed by *ε* and *ο*: *ψ* by *φσ*, and *ξ* by *χσ*, as found in the Attic inscriptions till the archonship of Euclides<sup>e</sup> (403. B. C.). The double letters were not adopted by the Æolic and Doric dialects till some time after their invention<sup>f</sup>.

2. Besides these twenty-four letters, there were three others in the alphabets of the older language, which found no place in the Attic and Ionic alphabet: 1. *Baū* or *Faū*, afterwards called Digamma, which was replaced by the vowel *Υ*, anciently the sixth letter in the alphabet, whence *ς* (*F*) 6.—2. *Koppa* *ζ*, or *Q*, between *π* and *ρ* (Hebrew *koph*) which is retained in the Latin *Q*, and in certain coins and inscriptions is used generally with *ο* following instead of *κ*, and stands for 90. The Dorians retained it longest &c.—3. *Sampi*, or *San* *Ϻ*, which came after *ω*, and stood for 900.

3. The ancient Greeks used the capital and uncial letters in writing; in later times an easier style was invented for the purposes of common life, called the “cursive character,” but not found in manuscripts before the eighth or ninth century.

4. The original method of writing was from right to left<sup>h</sup>; afterwards alternately from right to left and left to right, commencing with either one or the other, as it were after the fashion of oxen ploughing (Βουστροφὴδόν<sup>i</sup>), but in the time of Herodotus the universal method was from left to right<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Sandford's Rem. on Thierach 23.

<sup>b</sup> Pausan. v. 25.

<sup>c</sup> Demosth. in Neæram 100. Paus. vi. 19.

<sup>d</sup> Pliny Hist. Nat. vii. 57. Suidas Σαμω-  
νίδης.

<sup>e</sup> Suidas Σαυλὼν ὁ δῆμος. Rose Prolegom. lxxvi.

<sup>f</sup> Paus. v. 25.

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. 10. p. 88.

<sup>h</sup> Hesych. voc. Βουστροφὴδόν. Paus. v. 17. Fabric. Biblioth. Gr. i. 27: who

quotes Theodosius the grammarian, and Eustath. ad H. 23. 358, for another sort of writing, called κισσηδόν, the letters being placed perpendicularly, like Chinese writing.

<sup>i</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 230.

<sup>k</sup> Hdt. ii. 36.

*Pronunciation.*

§. 4. 1. The sounds of speech are the articulations produced by the cooperation of the organs of speech ; i. e. the roof of the mouth with the throat, the tongue, or the lips. These articulations are either rough or smooth.

2. The smoother sounds, which seem to come forth in the voice without effort, are called vowels, *φωνήεντα*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω ; the others consonants, *σύμφωνα*, β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

*The Vowels.*

§. 5. 1. ε and ο are always short, *βραχέα*,  
η and ω always long, *μακρά*,  
α, ι, υ, either one or the other, *δίχρονα*.

2. When two vowels so coalesce that but one sound is formed, wherein something of each is retained, the compound sound is called a diphthong (*αἱ δίφθογγοι*).

3. The Greek diphthongs are formed from combinations of the vowels α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω, with ι and υ.

*Obs.* 1. ου is called a diphthong, as being compounded of two vowels ; but it is pronounced as a single long vowel.

4. Diphthongs are divided into proper and improper ; proper, when the vowel which precedes ι or υ is short ; improper, when it is long. In the former, both the vowels are perceptibly pronounced ; in the latter, the vowel ι or υ is scarcely audible, whence *ᾱ*, η, ω are, in the cursive character, expressed by the simple vowel with the ι subscript<sup>a</sup> :

Proper *ᾱι ᾱυ*

Improper *αῖ αῦ*

ει ευ

η ηυ

οι ου

φ (ων, Ionic)

υι (rarely used except before vowels<sup>b</sup>). υι.

In Latin *αι* became *æ*, and *οι* *œ*<sup>c</sup>. *αυ* before a vowel *av*, *Ἀγαίη Agæe*, *Ἀγάφη*. *ευ* before a vowel *v*, *Ἐνὸι Evæ*. Some few words in Latin retain the ι of the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, under the forms of *i* or *j*, *Maia*, *Τροία*, *Maia*, *Troja*<sup>d</sup>.

*Obs.* 2. The diphthongs α, η, φ, are pronounced as the simple vowels, *ᾱ*, η, ω. The old Greeks however seem to have slightly sounded the other vowel ; whence *Tragædus* from *τραγῆδος*.

*Obs.* 3. The Æolic dialect frequently drops the ι of *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, and the υ of *ευ*, *ου*. See §. 10. γ.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Med. 6.

<sup>b</sup> Hermann. Opusc. iii. 71.  
<sup>d</sup> Butt. Lex. p. 69. ad voc. *αἰόλος*.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 581.

5. When the two vowels are pronounced separately, this is signified by two points placed over the second vowel (*diæresis*). The acute accent is placed between the points, as 'Αἶψῃς, the circumflex over them, as κλειῖδι.

### Consonants.

§. 6. The division of consonants is twofold :

1. According to the organs of speech whereby they are produced.

1. Guttural (throat) γ, κ, χ.
2. Lingual (tongue) δ, τ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.
3. Labial (lips) β, π, φ, μ.

*Obs.* 1. The members of these several divisions are called Homonymous.

2. According to the greater or less exertion of the organs of speech required in their production.

1. Semivowels (*ἡμίφωνα*) which in pronunciation approach most nearly to vowels, and these are subdivided into, α. the spirant σ, which is something between a vowel and a consonant. β. The liquids (*ῥγά*) (so called from their readily coalescing with a mute) λ, μ, ν, ρ.

2. Mutes (*ἄφωνα*, rough) which are produced by the greatest exertion of the organs, β, γ, δ, θ, κ, π, τ, φ, χ : and these nine mutes are divided, 1. according to the force of articulation into three tennes, three mediæ, three aspirates ; 2. according to their organ of speech, into three guttural, three lingual, three labial ; or, according to their respective names into three K, three T, three Π sounds.

3. Each of these latter divisions is made up of one tenuis, one media, one aspirate.

	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	ἀντίστοιχα	
	tenuis	med.	asp.	
Guttural.	κ	γ	χ	σύστοιχα
Lingual.	τ	δ	θ	σύστοιχα
Labial.	π	β	φ	σύστοιχα

*Obs.* 2. The members of each of these divisions are cognate to each other—the guttural for instance to the guttural, and the tennes to the tennes ; so that each of these letters has a double source of affinity : κ as a guttural is cognate to γ—χ, as a tenuis to τ—π.

*Obs. 3.* The letters which are produced by the same exertion of the organs of speech are called Homophonous.

*Obs. 4.* From the union of the mutes with the spirant  $\sigma$  three double consonants are formed.

$\psi$ from $\pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma.$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$ ( $\pi\sigma.$ )	$\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\psi$ ( $\beta\sigma.$ )	$\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\eta}\lambda\iota\psi$ ( $\phi\sigma.$ )
$\xi$ — $\kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma.$	$\kappa\acute{o}\rho\alpha\xi$ ( $\kappa\sigma.$ )	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ ( $\gamma\sigma.$ )	$\delta\nu\xi$ ( $\chi\sigma.$ )
$\zeta$ — $\sigma\delta.$	' $\Lambda\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ for ' $\Lambda\theta\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\sigma\delta\epsilon.$		

### Of the Breathing.

§. 7. 1. Every vowel is pronounced with a breathing, which is either *smooth*, (lenis'), or *rough*, (asper'), each being half of the original aspirate  $H^a$ . These marks are placed over the incipient vowel, as ' $\Lambda\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$ ,  $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$ . The aspirate corresponds to the Latin and English  $h$ . Every vowel which is not aspirated is supposed to have the smooth breathing, though the sign of the breathing is only placed over the incipient vowel, except in the word  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , a *peacock*.

2. In diphthongs the sign of the breathing, as belonging to both of the united vowels, is placed over the second, as  $\sigma\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ . In uncial writing, where the diphthongs  $\alpha, \eta, \omega$ , are written  $AI, HI, \Omega I$ , the sign is placed over the first, since they are considered to be simple vowels, as ' $\Lambda I\Delta H\Sigma$ , as if it were ' $\Lambda\Delta H\Sigma$ .

3. The liquid  $\rho$  is aspirated at the beginning of a word, as  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$ . Where  $\rho\rho$  occurs in the middle of a word, no breathing is marked, as  $\Pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$ .

*Obs. 1.* The incipient  $\upsilon$  is, with some dialectic exceptions, always aspirated.

*Obs. 2.* <sup>b</sup>The Æolic and Homeric dialects often drop the rough breathing, as  $\theta\upsilon\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ; the aspirate is often changed to the lene when the word has undergone some change, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$   $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$   $\omicron\upsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\zeta\iota\alpha$   $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\zeta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ .

4. The Greek language seems to have had three aspirated consonants, or consonants pronounced with the breath: the guttural  $X$ , the lingual  $\Sigma$ , the labial  $F$ .

*Obs. 3.* Traces of the original spirant power of  $\chi$  seem to be retained in some Latin words, such as  $\chi(\theta)\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$  *heri*, Ind. *hyas*.  $\chi\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota$  *humī*,  $\chi(\theta)\alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$  *humilis*,  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$  *hir*, (*Lucilius*<sup>c</sup>),  $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$  *hibernus*: whence we may conclude that its power more or less resembled the aspirate  $h$ , and of this there are evident traces in modern Greek. It afterwards assumed the power of a rough aspirate  $ch$ , or of the cognate consonant  $k$ ; or the word retained something of its old pronunciation in a rough breathing, as  $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$  or  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$ .

<sup>a</sup> Thiersch Gr. Gr. Sandford p. 45.

<sup>b</sup> Böckh Corp. Inscr. 28. Ahrens Dial. Æol. 48.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. de Fin. ii. 8.

Lenep. Etymol. ad voc.  $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho$ .

*The Digamma<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 8. 1. In the ancient language of the Pelasgi, as in the Phœnician, and Latin, and Gothic branch of the Sanscrit, there was a letter occupying the sixth place in the alphabet, which, from its resembling in shape two gammas<sup>b</sup>, placed one on the other, (*ff* *F*) and from the Æolic tribe having retained the use of it in their dialect longer than the Ionic tribe of the same people, was in later times called the Æolic digamma<sup>c</sup>; but whose ancient name was Fau, or Bau. It became more and more disused, till at length its existence was only traditional, and its use quite forgotten. Its pronunciation was that of an aspirated labial, and seems nearly to have answered to the Latin and English *f*: it is still found in coins and inscriptions, as *Φήτρα* in the Elean treaty.

2. In the time of Homer, however, this letter still existed, though it is not found written in any copy which has come down to us; and the many apparent cases of hiatus in his verse are explained by the fact that in the Æolic part of Asia Minor this letter was actually used; while the anomalous use of some words, sometimes with, sometimes without the digamma, probably arises from this letter being in the other parts of Asia Minor obsolete, though still recognised; and Homer being acquainted with the language in both these forms, used either of them as best suited his verse<sup>d</sup>. It was not known to the Post-Homeric, Epic, or Tragic poets<sup>e</sup>.

3. Traces of it, however, were retained in some forms of the different dialects, in which it assumed various sounds as it was modified by the general style of pronunciation in vogue in the different parts of the Greek world. It was modified into

a. *β<sup>f</sup>*, as Doric *βέλκω* for *έλκω*. *φάβος* for *φάος*, *βράκη* for *ράκη* (Theoc. 28. 11.). Æolic, as *βρόδον* for *ρόδον*, and in some words in the common dialect, as *βία*, originally *Fia*, Lat. *vis*.

b. *γ* in Doric, as *γούνος*, *vīnum*<sup>5</sup>.

c. An aspirate in all the dialects, as *ἔστια*, *Vesta*.

d. *υ<sup>h</sup>* in diphthongs, in all the dialects, as *βασιλεύς* = *βασιλεῖς*, (modern Greek *Vasilefs*), *ναῦς* = *ναῖς*, *navis*, *ρέτω* *ρέτω* *ρεύσω*,

<sup>a</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 175, 299.; 228, 299. Marsh Horæ Pelag. 50. Payne Knight Prol. Hom. Donaldson New Cratylus, 117, 299.

<sup>b</sup> Dionys. Hal. 1. 20.

<sup>c</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 8.

<sup>d</sup> Butt. Lexil. 418.

<sup>e</sup> Vid. Sandford, Thiersch, Gr. Gr. p. 287.

<sup>f</sup> Lennep. vol. iii. 206. Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 90. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 41. Ahrens Dial. Dor. K. S. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Butt. Lexil. 495.

<sup>h</sup> Diissen Annot. Critic. ad Pind. Pyth. ii. 28.

*rius*, βοῦς βοῖς, βοῖς, and especially in Æolic, as φαῦος for φάος, Dor. φάβος.

4. It is lost, however, in many words altogether, as ἔσθης *vestis*, ἔαρ *ver*, ῥίγος *frigus*; so in the middle of a word, as ὠόν *ovum*, αἰών *ævum*; so after σ, as may be seen by comparing the cognate word *swapnas* (Indicè) with ὑπνος: so in the English word *sword*, the *w* is dropped; and in the Ionic and Attic fewer words retain the digamma than in Doric or Æolic, as ὦβρα Dor., ὦά Attic<sup>a</sup>.

§. 9. 1. The spirant σ is retained or omitted in a manner similar to the digamma; in the middle of words between two vowels, as in inflexions, it is frequently omitted, as τύπται τύπη, γένος γένε(σ)ος; it generally stands before or after a consonant, or at the end of a word, as στέλλω, τύπω, γένος; it is replaced also by the aspirate, as σὺς ὕς, ἱστημι ἵστω, ἔξ *sex*, ἄς *sal*, &c.; or by the lingual liquid *r*, as γένος, γένε(σ)ος *gene-r-is*.

2. The Doric dialect, however, frequently omits the σ in the middle of words between two vowels, μῶσα (μοῦσα), Lacon. μῶα: so Aristoph. Lyst. 495 πᾶα for πᾶσα, 1297 ἐκλιπῶα, 1299 κλεῶα<sup>b</sup>; and in some inscriptions we find its place supplied by the rough breathing<sup>c</sup>, as ἐποίη ἐ for ἐποίησε<sup>d</sup>, which was probably a modification previous to its being dropped altogether.

## CHAPTER II.

### The Dialects.

§. 10. The forms of the Greek language having, like all others, undergone many changes in the course of its development, present to the student of this age many anomalies. It is important however to observe that the earlier language is represented by the Æolic as the oldest dialect, and by the Latin as having separated from the Greek in the Pelasgic æra of the language; and by their help many facts of the old Greek, such as the pronunciation and power of letters, forms of words, inflexions, &c. may be traced; while further light is gained from the analogies of the Indian languages, with which the Greek is evidently connected<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 50.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. g. 3.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid. g. 6.

<sup>d</sup> Leake 52.

<sup>e</sup> Bopp's Vergleichende Grammat. Pott's Indo-Germ. Sprachen. Lemgo, 1833. Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon. Berlin, 1839.

*Of the Change of the Letters.—Dialects.*

a. Euphony, which was peculiarly studied in the Greek language, consists in the harmonious relations of the combined letters; and where any letters were not in such a relation to each other, the Greeks remedied this by the omission, or contraction, or change of one or more letters according to fixed and scientific rules; and these rules were somewhat different in the different dialects, as the ear and taste of the different tribes suggested different notions of euphony<sup>a</sup>.

β. From the original tongue there branched off several provincial forms or dialects. The old Ionic or Pelasgic, as spoken in the south at the Pelasgic æra, assumed in the north the characteristics of Hellenic; and this afterwards developed itself into Bœotic and Doric, while the ancient form was retained in various parts of the Greek world under the name of Æolic. The old Pelasgic at Athens, modified by the introduction of the Hellenic element at the Ionian immigration became, in course of time, modern Attic—while the Hellenic language of these immigrating Ionians, influenced somewhat by their stay at Athens, became, by the operation of Asiatic climate and habits, modern Ionic.

The dialects then are

The *Æolic*<sup>b</sup>—representing the ancient language.

The <i>Doric</i> <sup>c</sup> , as spoken by the Dorians	} both modifications of the Hellenic.
The <i>Bœotic</i> <sup>d</sup> , by the Bœotians	

The *modern Attic*—the ancient tongue modified by the Hellenic Ionic.

The *Ionic*—being the Hellenic Ionic, modified by the Attic and spoken in Asia.

The Homeric is not a dialect, but only the usage of Homer and his followers.

The Laconic is a sort of ultra Doric.

*Obs.* The changes of the vowels in the inflexions and formation of words, as τρέφω, τέτροφα, τροφή, will be treated of under those heads.

<sup>a</sup> A singular analogy to the euphonic laws of the Greek, and a proof of the influence which they exercised on ancient languages, is found in the Welsh tongue, as spoken in Wales at the present day. The incipient letters are changed to harmonise

with the final of the next word; and these rules are practically followed even by the lower orders in their common conversation.

<sup>b</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Æol. Gotting. 1839.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens de Dial. Dor. Gotting. 1843.

<sup>d</sup> Ahrens de Dial. vol. ii. 164.



γ. Variation of the Vowels in the Dialects<sup>a</sup>.

Attic.	Ionio <sup>b</sup> .	Doric <sup>c</sup> .	Æoliod.	Boeotio <sup>e</sup> .	Epic or Homeric.
1. $\tilde{a}$ becomes (See Obs. 1.)	η πρῆγμα f. πρῆγμα. αι αλειτός f. αλειτός.  ω θῶκος f. θῶκος.	ἄ νόμφας f. νόμφας <sup>f</sup> . αι in acc. pl. i. decl., and nom. sing. iii. where $\nu$ is in the root; τύψαις f. τύψας.	αι ταῖς f. τὰς : μέλαις f. μέλας.		αι αλειτός.
2. $\tilde{x}$ . . . . .	ε βέρεθρον f. βάρεθρον. αι ἑλαλα f. ἑλαλα.	ο βροχέως f. βραχέως.	οε πδῖρ f. παῖς : στροτός f. στρατός. υ σέρκες for σάρκες <sup>h</sup> .		η ἡμεῖς from ἄνεμος.
3. αι . . . . .	η ῆς f. αῖς.	ἄ ἔταρος f. ἐταῖρος.	ἄ especially before a vowel ; Ἄλκας f. Ἄλκαῖος : παλαός f. παλαιός.	η <sup>i</sup> κή f. καί : τυπτόμη f. μαι.	
4. αυ . . . . .	ου θυῖμα f. θαῦμα : ἐυντοῦ f. ἐαυτοῦ. ηυ γρηῖς f. γραῖς.	ω κ.			
5. ε . . . . .	αι <sup>1</sup> τράπω f. τρέπω.  ι ἱστίη f. ἱστία.  ε before a liquid ; ξείνος f. ξένος. (See Obs. 2.)	α τράπω f. τρέπω.  ι σιός for θεός : δστίον f. δστέον.	α as in the Doric.  ο δρεπον f. έρεπτόν.	α m κδ. γδ f. κέ. γέ.  ι before a vowel ; σιός f. θεός : λώσας f. δούσας. οο.	η especially in inflexions of subst. in εὖς before a vowel ; βασιλῆα f. βασιλέα.
6. αι . . . . .	αι αἶθε f. εἶθε : φθαίρω f. φθείρω. η βασιληῆη f. βασιλειά.  ε in proparox. in εἰος and εἰα ; and properisp. in εἰα ; τέλειος f. τέλειος : βαθέη f. βαθεία. ε when long by position ; μέζων f. μέζων.	αι λιγαῖα f. λιγεία. η χῆρες f. χείρες.  ευη. ε as in the Ionic <sup>r</sup> .  ε in verbal forms ; βόσκειν f. βόσκειν : βεῖδες f. αἰδεῖς.	οι δνοῖρος f. δνειρος <sup>p</sup> . η τῆνος f. κεῖνος.  αι as αι f. εἰ. ε before a liquid, which is then doubled ; σπέρρω f. σπείρω : χέρρας <sup>s</sup> .	ι κίμενος f. κείμενος. η after ι in an adjectival termination ; Καλλιῆος f. ἱεῖος.	ε ἀγέρεσθαι f. ἀγείρεσθαι.

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Corinth. de Dialect. Maittaire de Dial. Ahrens Dial. Dor. 99.<sup>b</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 236.<sup>c</sup> Muller Dor. ii. 485.<sup>d</sup> Ahrens Dial. Æol. §. 13.<sup>e</sup> Ibid. Boeot. p. 164. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Arist. Ach. 860.<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 73.<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. i. 3. <sup>h</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 73.<sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 185.<sup>l</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 720. <sup>m</sup> Ibid.<sup>n</sup> Theocr. <sup>o</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 81.<sup>p</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 99. <sup>q</sup> Ibid. p. 187.<sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 198. <sup>s</sup> Theocr. 289.

Attic.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Bæotic.	Epic or Homeric.
αι becomes..		ι Ποτιδάω f. Ποτεί- δων.	ε α.		
7. ευ.....					ην ήυτε f. ευτε.
8 ι.....			ε b τέρτος f. τρί- τος, Lat. tertius. η άκτής f. άκ- τίνες c.		
9. η.....	ά πόρη f. πήρα.	ā (plateiasmus) άμέρα <sup>c</sup> f. ήμέρα <sup>f</sup> .	αι θναίσκω f. θνή- σκω.	αι d ανέθεικα f. άν- έθηκα : μεί f. μή.	
10. ο..... (See Obs. 3.)	α άρρωδεΐν f. άρρω- δεΐν. ω χρέωμαι f. χρέ- ομαι.	α εικατι f. είκωσι. ε ίβδημήκοντα f. ίβδημήκοντα.	α as in the Doric. υ άγυρις f. άγώρα: όνομα f. όνομα ; when συνώνυ- μος, πατήγγυρις.	α διακάττωι f. δια- κάσ. ε 'Απέλλων f. 'Α. πόλλωνες : έθους f. δδους.	ω in a very small number of words; δύω f. δόω.
	ου before a liquid or σ, but only in certain words ; κούρος f. κόρος. (See Obs. 2.)	ω before a liquid ; κώρος f. κόρος.			
		αι πνοή f. πνόα <sup>h</sup> .			οι in several words and forms ; ποίη f. πόα.
11. οι.....		ο ένόνα f. έννοια.	ο ποώ f. ποιώ.	υ καλύ f. καλοί <sup>l</sup> .	
— ου.....	ω άν f. οδν.  ευ where ου is formed from εο : φιλεΐ f. φιλοΐ.	ο final, especially in the inflexions ; τὸς θεός f. τοδς θ. εω as in the Ionic.	εω as in the Ionic.	ο βόλα f. βούληκ.  ω <sup>l</sup> θελώσα f. θέ- λουσα : έππως f. έππους.	ο βόλεται f. βο- λεται. (See Obs. 4.)
		ω ώρανός, έππως f. ούρανός, έππους. οι ναλοισι f. ναί- ονσι.	ω as in the Doric. οι λιπούσα f. λι- πούσα : ανθρώ- ποις f. ανθρώ- πους <sup>m</sup> .		
12. υ.....		ου κούμα f. κύ- μα <sup>n</sup> .	ου βούνα f. γυνή. υιρ.	ου κούτες f. κύ- νες <sup>o</sup> . ι ύψηλος f. ύψη- λος <sup>q</sup> .	
13. ω.....		α (plateiasmus) πράτος f. πρώτος.	ω <sup>r</sup> χελώνη f. χε- λώνη.	α as in Doric <sup>s</sup> .	

Obs. 1. In Attic poetry ā is used in certain words instead of η : 'Αθάνα, δαρός, έκάτι, ποδάγός, λογαγός, κυναγός, ξεναγός, όπαδός<sup>t</sup>.

Obs. 2. The following Ionic forms with ει for ε, ξείνος, ειλίσσω, εΐνεκα, are found in tragedy ; εΐνεκα also in Plato and Demosthenes<sup>u</sup>, (in Thucy-

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 101.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 79. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. p. 94.

<sup>d</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721. Mitchell Arist. Ach. 771. Elms. Ach. 914. Plato Cratyl. p. 31 and 16. Fischer ad Well. p. 86.

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 180. Gr. Gr. §. 27. Obs. 16.

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 129, Æol. p. 84.

<sup>g</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 721.

<sup>h</sup> Pind. <sup>i</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 723.

<sup>k</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 99.

<sup>l</sup> Böckh. Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>m</sup> Kræn. Gregor. 618.

<sup>n</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 79.

<sup>o</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 583.

<sup>p</sup> Ahrens p. 98. <sup>q</sup> Ibid. Æol. p. 81.

<sup>r</sup> Mus. Crit. xi. 582. Ahrens Æol. p.

97. <sup>s</sup> Ahrens Æol. p. 94.

<sup>t</sup> R. P. Orest. 26. Lobbeck Phryn. p.

204.

<sup>u</sup> Pass. ad voc. Ast. Lex. Plat. ad voc.

οΐνεκα.

dides always *ἐνεκα*<sup>a</sup>; *εἴσω*<sup>b</sup>, and *Εὔξεινος Πόντος* in Attic prose as well as in tragedy; of those with *ου* for *ο* we find *οὔρος*<sup>c</sup>(?), *μοῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *οὐνομα*<sup>d</sup>(?), *γούνατα*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* The Ionic *ου* for *ο* is not admitted in words whose radical letter is *ε*, as *δόμος* from *δέμω*.

*Obs. 4.* The Attics also used *ω* for *ο*, in the declensions especially, without, however, any change in the accentuation: *ἴλεως*, *πόλεως*. So also proper names in *ας*, *Μενέλεως* for *Μενελαος*; and so *λέως*, the Attic form of *λαός*<sup>f</sup>.

*Obs. 5.* *ο* for *ου* is seldom found in the middle of a word, but where it is used the following consonant is frequently doubled, *βάλλα* Bæot. for *βουλή*. Homer uses it only in the compounds of *πούς*.

*Obs. 6.* The Bæotians sometimes inserted *ι* before *ο* or *ου*: *τιούχαν* f. *τύχαν*, *προξένιον* f. *πρόξενον*<sup>g</sup>.

*Obs. 7.* The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and *η*, are often prefixed to or taken away from words for the sake of euphony: *στάχυς* and *ἄσταχυς*—*νέρθεν* and *ἐνερθεν*—*δύρομαι* and *ὀδύρομαι*—*βαῖν* and *ἡβαῖν*—*θεῖε*, *ἡθεῖε*. So *ὀδούς*, (*Æol.* *ἔδους*) Lat. *dens*.

*Obs. 8.* The vowel *ι* is cognate to *γ*, as may be seen from their common affinity to *j*: hence the double forms of the words, *αἰρεῖν*, *ἀγρεῖν*—*ράγω* (whence *ρήγνυμι*), *ραῖω*—*αὐτάγρετος*, *αὐθαίρετος*—*ἀγητός*, *αἰητός*, whence *ἄητος*<sup>h</sup>.

### Contraction.

§. 11. Contraction is the coalition of two successive vowels in the same word into one long syllable: contractions are either *proper* or *improper*.

*a.* Proper.—When two vowels coalesce into a diphthong or long vowel, in which both are retained:

*ε ι* into *ει*, as *τείχεῖ*=*τείχει*

*ο ι* ... *οι*, *αἰδοῖ*=*αἰδοῖ*

*α ι* ... *αι*, *γῆραι*=*γῆρα*

*η ι* ... *ηι*, *Θρήῖσσα*=*Θρηῖσσα*

*ω ι* ... *ωι*, *λῶϊστος*=*λῶστος*

*υ ι* ... *υι*, *νέκυι*=*νέκυι* (only Epic)

*ᾶ ᾶ* ... *ᾶ*, *σέλαα*=*σέλα*

*ῖ ῖ* ... *ῖ*, *Χίως*=*Χίος*

*ῦ ῦ* and *ῠ ῠ* never suffer contraction.

<sup>a</sup> Thom. Magist.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 236.

<sup>d</sup> Elmsley (Bacch. 320.). Hermann (Phil. 251.), and Ellendt (Lex. Soph. ad voc. *δνομα* sub fin.) exclude *οδνομα*.

<sup>e</sup> Elms. Med. 88. R. P. Pref. xi.

<sup>f</sup> Elmsley (Heracl. 84.) says, that the Attics never allowed a short vowel to stand

before a feminine termination in *ις*, whence he reads *Εὐβοῖς* for *Εὐβοῖς*; and that before this termination they always changed a diphthong whose second vowel was *ι* into a simple vowel, whence he reads *Ἀχαῖς* for *Ἀχαῖς*. This is denied by Lobeck (Phryn. p. 40.) and Hermann (Trach. 74.).

<sup>g</sup> Mus. Crit. ii. 585.

<sup>h</sup> Buttm. Lexil. pp. 46 and 140.

## δ. Improper.—

1. When two vowels coalesce into a cognate long vowel or diphthong, in which one or both are lost :

ᾱ ο	} into ω, as αἰδῶα=αἰδῶ	τιμάομεν=τιμῶμεν
ο ᾱ		μισθόητε=μισθῶτε
ο η		
ε α (preceded by a consonant)	into η, as τείχεα=τείχη	
ε α (preceded by a vowel,)	into α, as κλέαα=κλέα, Περικλέαα=	
	Περικλέα, ὑγίεα=ὑγιᾶ, εὐφυνέα=εὐφυνᾶ	
ε ε	into ει, as ποίεε=ποίει	
ο ο	} into ου, as μίσθοε=μίσθου	μισθόομεν=μισθοῦμεν
ο ε		ποιέομεν=ποιοῦμεν.
ε ο		

2. When a short vowel is swallowed up by a diphthong or long vowel which precedes or follows it ; with ω, however, this can take place only when it follows the vowel, except in the acc. of certain substantives of iii. dec., as ἦρωα=ἦρω :

φιλέης=φιλήϊς	ύλήεσσα=ύλησσα
τιμάω=τιμῶ	λᾶας=λᾶς
τιμάωμεν=τιμῶμεν	φιλέοιμι=φιλοῖμι
φιλέου=φιλοῦ	μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι
μισθόοιμι=μισθοῖμι	μισθόου=μισθοῦ
πλόου=πλοῦ	ἀπλόαι=ἀπλαῖ.

3. When the short vowels ᾱ, ι, υ absorb the following vowel, and become thereby long :

ᾱ ε	} into ᾱ, as	τίμαε=τίμᾱ
ᾱ η		τιμάητε=τιμᾶτε
ι α	} into ι, as	πόλιας=πόλις (Ion.)
ι ε		οῖες=οῖς
υ ε	} into υ, as	ιχθύες=ιχθύς
υ α		ιχθύας=ιχθύς
υ ι		λελύιτο=λέλυτο
υ η		δεικνύται=δεικνύται, in verbs in νμι.

4. When a short vowel coalesces with the first vowel of a diphthong according to the above rules, if the second vowel of the diphthong be ι, it is subscribed to α, η, ω. Any other vowel is simply dropped altogether :

α η	} into α, as	τιμάης=τιμᾶς
α ει		τιμάει=τιμᾶ

α οἱ into φ, as τιμάοιμι=τιμῶμι  
 α ου ... ω, τιμάου=τιμῶ  
 ε αι ... η, τύπτειαι=τύπτῃ  
 ε ου } ... ου, ποιέουσι=ποιούσι  
 ο ου } ... ου, μισθόουσι=μισθοῦσι.

5. The following contractions also occur :

ο η } into οἱ, as μισθόῃ=μισθοῖ<sup>a</sup>  
 ο εἰ } μισθόει=μισθοῖ  
 ο εἰ ... ου, μισθόειν=μισθοῦν.

*Obs. 1.* In the second person singular, pres. and impft., of contracted verbs in *έω, άω, ώω*, two short vowels and a diphthong, (as *εαι*,) or three short vowels, whereof neither the first properly forms a diphthong with the second, nor the second with the third, (as *εο*,) sometimes occur together: in this case the two latter are supposed to form a diphthong which is contracted with the preceding vowel according to the usual rule; as,

ποιέ-εαι = ποιέ-η = ποιῇ      τιμά-εαι = τιμά-η = τιμῇ  
 ἐποιέ-εο = ἐποιέ-ου = ἐποιού      ἐμισθό-εο = ἐμισθό-ου = ἐμισθοῦ.

*Obs. 2.* The contraction of *οει* into *ου* is found only in the inf. act. of verbs in *έω*, (the original form of which was *εν*, so that the contraction really is not *μισθόειν*, *μισθοῦν*, but *δεν*, *οῦν*) and in some adjectives in *όεις*, in which the *ι* probably does not belong to the root. On this principle the inf. of verbs in *άω* have not the *ι* subscript: *τιμάειν*, *τιμᾶν*.

*Obs. 3.* For the dialectic changes of the contractions, see §. 10.

### *Synæresis and Diæresis<sup>b</sup>.*

§. 12. When two vowels, in the same or different words, are, for the sake of the metre, pronounced as one, this is called *Synæresis* (*συναίρεσις*, *συνίησις*, *συνεκφώνησις*). When a diphthong is resolved in pronunciation into its component vowels, this is *Diæresis*.

*Obs.* Occasionally in synæresis the syllable is short<sup>c</sup>.

### *Use of the Contractions, Synæresis, and Diæresis in the Dialects.*

1. The Attic dialect preferred the contract, the Ionic the open forms: φιλέοντα Ion., φιλοῦντα Attic. So Attic, βοίδιον, ῥοίδιον, οιστός, οἰζύς<sup>d</sup> (Ion. οῖ-), but not in the final nominative οῖς of substantives, except φθοῖς, οῖς<sup>e</sup>—ἐλευός<sup>f</sup> Att. The tragedians<sup>g</sup> used synæresis when the first word ended in *η* or *ω*, especially *ή, ῆ, δή, μή*, and *ἐπεί* before *ού(ς)* and after *ε<sup>h</sup>* in the

<sup>a</sup> *ι*, as being an essential part of the inflexion of the Ind. and Conj. is retained, and the first vowel of the diphthong dropped, contrary to the usual practice.

<sup>b</sup> Herm. El. Doct. Met. i. x. 12. Gaisf. Heph. 220.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. El. Met. p. 34.

<sup>d</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 87. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. li. Mæris Lex. Att. 276.

<sup>e</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>f</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222. R. P. Pref. Hec. p. vi.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Orest. 59. Adv. p. 40. Monk Hipp. 1331. <sup>h</sup> R. P. Phœn. 1651.

middle of some words; as *νεανίας*, *νεοχμός*, *ἑώρακα*—*ἴα*, *ἑἄτε*<sup>a</sup>, *Ἀλνίας* (Rhes. 85.), *ἀνεωγμένος*, *νός*, *et simil.*<sup>b</sup> *θεός* and its cases; and this seems to have obtained in the common language, whence *Θουκυδίδης* &c. So gen. in *εως*, as *ἄστεως*.

*Obs.* 1. The open form *εἷ* was however admitted into the choral odes<sup>c</sup>. We find *ἀίσσω* three times in the tragedians<sup>d</sup>.

2. Ionic.—*εο* and *εου*, *αο* and *αου*, and *ουο*, are not contracted into *ου* and *ω*, but into *εν*; as, *πλέονες*, *πλευνες*—*φιλέου*, *φιλεῦ*—*εἰρώταον*, *εἰρώτεον*, *γελάουσα*, *γελεῦσα*—*δικαίουσι*, *δικαιεῦσι*. The open syllables prevail very much, so that even long vowels are resolved into their elements, *φιλέαι* for *φιλή* from *φιλήη*.

*Obs.* 2. Some words, as *ἱρός* &c. are contracted in Ionic and not in Attic. The contraction of *ση* into *ω*, especially in verbs, as *ἔβωσα* for *ἔβωση* is Ionic: so *ἔβωθε* Hom. for *ἔβωθη*.

*Obs.* 3. The Ionic dialect inserts *ε* before the final *ων* of gen. plural, as *αὐτέων*, and in verbal forms before a long vowel, as *τυπτεύω*, and before *ο* in the middle of words, as *κενός* for *κενός*; and *ε* is frequently prefixed to words beginning with *ε* long by position, as *εἰέκοσι* &c., and before *ι* long by nature, as *εἴσος* for *ἴσος*.

3. Doric.—*εο* and *εου* are contracted into *ευ*, *οε* into *ω*, as *τυρόντα*, *τυρώντα*—*ρίγων* for *ρίγων*: *αο*, *αου* and *αω* into *αε*—in verbs in *άω*—in gen. in *αων*—in substantives in *άων*, gen. *άονος*, and in proper names in *αος*, as *φυσᾶντες*, *χαλᾶσι* for *φυσάοντες*, *χυλάουσι*: *τᾶν κορᾶν* for *τάων κοράων*: *Ποσειδᾶν*, *Μενέλας*.—*αι* into *η* (for *α*) in contract verbs, *ἐφοίτη*, *φοιτῆς*.

The Doric dialect resolved *ει* into *εἷ*, and in some cases *αι* into *αι̃*, as *Πενεΐδς*, *Κλαΐστρον̃*<sup>f</sup>.

4. Bæotic.—Contraction is but sparingly used: *αω* is contracted into *α*, and *αο* into *αν̃ς*. The Æolic dialect uses diæresis in many words: *πᾶϊς*, *δαῖδα* &c.

5. Epic.—The diæresis is used in certain words; as, *δίομαι*, *δίω*, *διστός*, *αἶζε*, *αἶζαν*, *ἔισκω*, *ἐϊκτην*, *αὔσταλός*, *αὔτημή*, *ἐύς*, *ἐύ* (and *εὔ*) and words compounded with *εὔ*, *γρηῦς*, *παῖς*<sup>h</sup>.

The contracted vowels are lengthened, *â* into *αα*, *η* into *ηη*, *ω* into *ωω*, *ωο*, *ωω*, *κρήνηον* (for *κρήνον*) especially in the contract verbs, *όράας*, *όρώω*, *γελῶοντες*, *ἡβῶωσα*, and the uncontracted words *φαάνθην*, *θαάσσεις*, *δεδάσθαι*. So also *φῶως*, *πρώονες*, and proper names in *φῶν*, *Δημοφῶν*. The Ionic addition or insertion of *ε* (*Obs.* 3.) is also used in the Epic dialect.

6. In the Homeric poets, synæresis is very common: *α*. the vowel *ε* joined with *α*, *ο*, *ω*, as *πελέεας*, *ἐφόρεον*, *τεθνεῶτι*, especially in the Ionic gen. *Πηληϊάδεω*: *β*. more rarely with *α*, *ι*, *ου*, as *ἀναιρ̃*, *ἀεθλεύων*, &c.: *γ*. occasionally long vowels and diphthongs admit synæresis, as *δηϊοιο* &c.

7. In the Doric-Epic poet Pindar, the synæresis is not often found in two words, but very frequently in the middle of words, where not only the Homeric usage is admitted, but also *αι̃*, *αο̃*, *αοι̃*, *αω̃*, and *ι̃*<sup>ι</sup>. In Theocritus, only *εω̃* in the middle of words admits of synæresis.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Antig. 95. Elms. Ach. 178.

<sup>b</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Med. 806. Q. R. vol. vii. 456.

<sup>d</sup> R. P. Hec. 51.

<sup>e</sup> Elms. Ach. 913.

<sup>f</sup> Koen. Greg. Cor. 583.

<sup>g</sup> Böckh Cor. Ina. i. 724.

<sup>h</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vi. ad II.

<sup>i</sup> Vid. Herm. Dial. Pind. Opusc. i. 253.

## Crisis.

§. 13. 1. Crisis, which is used in prose as well as poetry, to obviate a harshness in the pronunciation of two following vowels, takes place when the final vowel or diphthong of one word coalesces (κέκρᾶται) with the incipient vowel or diphthong of the next, so as to form one long<sup>a</sup> syllable or sound; as, τὸ ὄνομα=τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος=τοῦπος.

Obs. 1. We occasionally find a double crisis, where three syllables coalesce into one, as χῶδωνις = καὶ ὁ Ἄδωνις.

2. It is marked by a *Coronis* (') over the new compound vowel, as τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τὰγαθὰ; but when the new vowel begins the word, the coronis is, in most editions, lost in the natural breathing of that vowel, as ἂ ἄν=ἄν—but R. P. ἀνρός: Hec. 295 ἄγών &c.

Obs. 2. In certain words, such as ταῦτόν, θάτερον, which were familiarly used by the Greeks, Elmsley, Porson, Dindorf, and Hermann omit the coronis. Elmsley also in the words compounded with πρό, προῦδωκα &c.<sup>b</sup>

Obs. 3. The ι subscript is used only when the ι belongs to the latter of the coalescing syllables, as καὶ εἶτα=κῆτα, but καὶ ἐπειτα=κᾶπειτα<sup>c</sup>.

3. The crisis is most frequently found with, *a.* the article, as ὁ ἀνὴρ=ἀνὴρ, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρός<sup>d</sup>: *b.* very frequently with καί<sup>e</sup> and the interjection ὦ, as καὶ ἀρετή=κἀρετή, ὦ ἀνθρωπε=ὦνθρωπε: *c.* not unfrequently in ἐγώ with οἶδα and οἶμαι, as ἐγῶμαι, ἐγῶδα: *d.* more rarely with the neuter of the relative, ὃ and ἃ: *e.* with τοί, μέντοι, οὔτοι, especially in combinations with ἄν and ἄρα, as τάν—τᾶρα—μένταν, οὐτᾶρα<sup>f</sup>. *f.* Sometimes with πρό, as προῦργου = πρὸ ἔργου, προῦλγίου = πρὸ ὀλγίου; especially in composition, as προῦδωκα.

Obs. 4. When in a crisis, a lene consonant (π, κ, τ) is combined with an aspirated vowel, the lene is always changed (except in the Ionic dialect) into the corresponding aspirate φ, χ or θ: τὰ ἔτερα=θᾶτερα, τὸ ἱμάτιον=θοιμάτιον, καὶ ἕτερος=χᾶτερος, καὶ ὅσα, ὅστις, ὅπως=χῶσα, χῶστις, χῶπως. (Vid. §. 24.) When a proper name is the second word in the crisis, the capital letter is dropped; as, ὠριπίδη=ᾠ Εῦρ., κεύφοριδης=καὶ Εὐφ.

Obs. 5. All the final vowels of the article, not excepting ου and ω, when in crisis with α coalesce into αῖ; and if the article is aspirated, the aspirate is placed over the compound α: ὁ ἀνὴρ=ἀνὴρ, οἱ ἄνδρες=ἀνδρες, τὸ ἀληθές=τάληθές, τὰ ἄλλα=τάλλα, τοῦ ἀνδρός=τάνδρός, τῷ ἀνδρί=τάνδρι: so τοῦ αὐτοῦ=ταῦτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ=ταῦτῷ. Hence whenever a word, which

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Phœn. 896. R. P. Phœn. 903. Gaisf. Heph. 222.

<sup>b</sup> Vid. Elms. Med. 464.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Dawes Misc. Crit. 212. Cf. Thiersch, xxxviii. Obs. 2.

<sup>d</sup> Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 474. Elmsley Pref. ad Œd. R. viii.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner Excurs. ad Il. xiii. p. 2.

<sup>f</sup> Monk Hipp. 443. Alc. 198. 658. Elms. Acharn. 323. Hermann Pref. ad Œd. Col. xxiv. Ignorance of this crisis has caused many needless alterations in the tragedians.

<sup>g</sup> Monk Hipp. 1005.

generally has the lenē breathing, is aspirated, it is a sign of a crasis with the article, *ὁ, οἱ*, or the relative *ὃ*; as, *οὐκ=ὃ ἐκ, ὠπατώντες=οἱ ὠπατώντες, ἀπόννησα=ὃ ἐπόννησα*<sup>a</sup>: the final *α, ο, ου, ω, φ, οι, αι* of the article also form with *ἕτερος* a long *ᾱ*; as,

*τὰ ἕτερα=θάρτερα, ὁ ἕτερος=ἄτερος, τοῦ ἑτέρου=θάρτερου,  
τῷ ἑτέρῳ=θάρτερῳ, οἱ ἕτεροι=ἄτεροι, αἱ ἕτεραι=ἄτεραι.*

*Obs. 7.* The *αι* of the conjunction *καί* is, in certain cases, lost in the long vowel or diphthong of the following word: *καὶ εἰ=κεῖ<sup>b</sup>, καὶ ἤλθον=ἐλήθον. καί* never coalesces with *δεῖ<sup>c</sup>*.

*Obs. 8.* The other forms of crasis follow the rules of contraction, and are either proper or improper:—*proper* when the result of the crasis is a diphthong which contains the two vowels unchanged, as *ο* and *ι* into *οι*; all the others are *improper*.

*Obs. 9.* The crasis *χρήσται* for *χρεία ἐστὶ* is remarkable.

### §. 14. Table of Crases.

1. *α* with *α* = *ᾱ*, *τὰ ἀγαθὰ=τὰγαθὰ.*  
*α . . . ε* = *ᾱ*, *τὰ ἐμά=τὰμά, δ' ἔδοξε=ἔδοξε.*  
*α . . . ο* = *ω*, *τὰ ὅπλα=θῶπλα.*  
*αι . . . α* = *ᾱ*, *καὶ ἀρετή=κἀρετή, so περιπόνομαπελθόντ'<sup>d</sup>.*  
*αι . . . ε* = *ᾱ*, *καὶ ἐγὼ=κᾱγῶ.*  
*αι . . . η* = *η*, *καὶ ἦ=χῆ, Arist. Lysist. 48.*  
*αι . . . ι* = *ι*, *καὶ ἴσος=κίσος.*  
*αι . . . ο* = *ω*, *καὶ ὅσα=χῶσα.*  
*αι . . . υ* = *υ*, *καὶ ὑπερορ.=χῦπερορῶδουσα, Eur. Suppl. 344<sup>e</sup>.*  
*αι . . . αυ* = *αυ*, *καὶ αὐτός=καὐτός.*  
*αι . . . ει* = *φ*, *καὶ εἶτα=κᾱτα*; but *καὶ εἰς=κεῖς.*  
*αι . . . ευ* = *ευ*, *καὶ εὐδαίμων=κεῖνδαίμων*; with *εὖ* only in compounds,  
*R. P. Phœn. 1422.*  
*αι . . . οι* = *φ*, *καὶ οἶνος=κῆνος, καὶ οἰκία=κῆκία.*  
*αι . . . ου* = *ου*, *καὶ οὐκ=κούκ.*
2. *η* . . . *α* = *ᾱ*, *ἡ ἀρετή='ἀρετή.*  
*η . . . ε* = *η*, *μὴ ἔχοιμι=μῆχοιμι, ἡ ἐμή=ἡμή.*  
*η . . . ευ* = *ηυ*, *ἡ εὐγένεια=ἡγύγεια.*  
*η . . . α* = *η*, *τυχῇ ἀγαθῇ=τυχήγαθῇ.*  
*η . . . ε* = *η*, *τῇ ἐμῇ=τῆμῇ.*  
*η . . . η* = *η*, *τῷ ἡμέρῃ=θῆμέρῃ.*
3. *ο* . . . *α* = *ᾱ*, *ὁ ἀνὴρ='ἀνῆρ.*  
*ο . . . ε* = *ου*, *ὁ ἐκ=οὐκ, ὁ ἐπὶ=οὐπί.*  
*ο . . . ι* = *οι*, *τὸ ἰμάτιον=θοιμάτιον.*  
*ο . . . ο* = *ου*, *τὸ ὄνομα=τοῖνομα, ὁ Ὀλύμπιος=οὐλύμπιος.*  
*ο . . . υ* = *ου*, *τὸ ὕδωρ=θοῦδωρ.*  
*ο . . . αι* = *φ*, *τὸ αἷτιον=τᾱτιον.*  
*ο . . . αυ* = *αυ*, *τὸ αὐτό=ταυτό, προαὐδᾶν* for *προαυδᾶν*; but also *πρωῦ-  
δᾶν* *Arist. Aves 556.*  
*ο . . . οι* = *φ*, *ὁ οἶνος=ῆνος, τὸ οἰκίδιον=τῆκίδιον.*

<sup>a</sup> Elmsley *Herac. 722.*

<sup>b</sup> Valck. *Phœn. 577.* *R. P. Phœn. 583.*

<sup>c</sup> *R. P. Phœn. 1422.* *Herm. El. Met.*

<sup>p</sup> 52.

<sup>d</sup> *Gaisf. Heph. 222.* *Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 477.*

<sup>e</sup> *Elmsley Misc. Crit. i. 367.* *Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 476.*



ο with ου = ου, δ οὐδέ = οὐδέ. Vid. Elmsley, Iph. Taur. 1173. Q. R. vii. p. 244.

οι .... α = α, (in τοί, μέντοι, ἦτοι before ἄν, ἄρα) μέντοι ἄν = μένταν.

οι .... α = ω, οἱ ἄνδρες = ὠνδρες, οἱ ἀπατῶντες = ὠπατῶντες.

οι .... ε = ου<sup>a</sup>, (in plur. art. and μοί, σοί) οἱ ἐμοί = οὔμοι, μοί ἐστιν = μοῦστιν, μοι ἔδωκεν = μοῦδωκεν.

οι .... ε = α, (in article and ἕτερος) οἱ ἕτεροι = ἄτεροι. (Obs. 4.)

ου .... α = υ, (in article) τοῦ ἀνθρώπου = τάνθρώπου; also μακροῦ ἀποπαύσω Eur. Supp. 638<sup>b</sup>.

ου .... ε = ου<sup>c</sup>, ποῦ ἐστιν = ποῦστιν, τοῦ ἐμοῦ = τοῦμοῦ, οὐ ἔνεκα = οὔνεκα, ὅτου ἔνεκα = ὀθοῦνεκα, wrongly written ὀθῶνεκα.

ου .... ε = ᾱ, τοῦ ἑτέρου = θάτέρου.

ου .... η = η, τοῦ ἡμετέρου = θῆμετέρου.

ου .... ο = ου, τοῦ ὀνόματος = τοῦνόματος.

ου .... υ = ου, τοῦ ὕδατος = θοῦδατος. Elmsley θῶδατος.

ου .... αυ = αυ, τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταῖτοῦ.

4. ω .... α = ω, ὃ ἀνθρωπε = ὠνθρωπε, ὃ ἄνερ = ὠνερ.

ω .... ο = ω, τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ = τῷφθαλμῷ.

ω .... ευ = ωυ, ὃ Εὐριπίδῃ = ὠριπίδῃ.

ω .... οι = φ, ἐγὼ οἶδα = ἐγφδα, ὃ οἰζυρέ = φζυρέ.

φ .... α = ᾱ, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ = τάνθρώπῳ.

φ .... ε = ω, τῷ ἐμῷ = τῷμῷ, and ᾱ, vid. §. 13. Obs. 5.

φ .... ο = ω, τῷ ὄχλῳ = τῷχλφ.

φ .... αυ = αυ, τῷ αὐτῷ = ταῖτῷ.

Obs. 1. The decidedly digammated words do not admit of crasis or contraction<sup>d</sup>.

Obs. 2. In the tragedians the article only coalesces with a vowel short by nature<sup>e</sup>.

### Crisis in the Dialects.

§. 15. 1. In the Ionic dialect, and in Pindar<sup>f</sup> and Theocritus, the ο of the article in crasis with α becomes ω, with αι φ, as τὸ ἀγαλμα = τῷγαλμα, τῷλληθίς, τωυτό, ὠνήρ, ὠνδρες, ὠνθρωποι, φπόλοι, from τὸ ἀλ., τὸ αὐτό, ὁ ἀνήρ, οἱ ἄνδρες, οἱ ἄνθρ., οἱ αἰπόλοι. So also ἃ ἐγὼ into ὠγὼ Theocr. In Homer and Herodotus we find ὄριστος, ὠτύς, ὠλλοι without the aspirate, from ὁ ἄρ., ὁ αὐτός, οἱ ἄλλοι.

2. The following crases are Doric: τῷλγεος, τῶντρη for τοῦ ἀλγεος, τῷ ἄντρη; so ο and ε = ω, as ὁ ἑλαφος = ὠλαφος, ὁ ἐξ = ὠξ, αι and ε = η, καὶ ἐκ = κῆκ, καὶ εἶπε = κῆπε, καὶ ἐάν or ἦν — κῆν, which last is also an Ionic form.

3. In the Ionic dialect the natural crasis of the article and ἕτερος is used, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον. Doric, ὠτερος Theocr. VII. 36. VIII. 91.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 56 n. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. <sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 253. ad voc. θεουδής.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Phoen. 1277. Valck. Phoen. 1268.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. Opusc. i. 254.

*Hiatus.*

§. 16. 1. The hiatus is admitted even into Epic poetry but rarely, and only in the following cases:

1. When the first word ends with a long vowel or diphthong, as *νήας ἐνερῆσαι, ὅτι μὴ αὐτὰς γε Κροεῖαν*; or where the long vowel or diphthong is long in the arsis, short in the thesis, as *πλάγχθῃ ἐπεί*.

2. Where the vowel is never or rarely elided, as *παῖδ' ἄμυνεν, ὃ ἄλλος*.

3. Where the two words are divided by punctuation, as *ἀλλ' ἄνα, εἰ μέμους γε*.

4. Where the words are separated by the cæsura, as *οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐωνα, πολλὰς*.

2. There is no real hiatus before digammated words in Homer, οὐ | δὲ οὐς | παῖδας ἔ | σκεν (= οὐδὲ φύς). These words are *ἄγνυμι, αἰνυμαι, ἀλῆναι, ἄλεις, ἄλῶσαι, ἀναξ, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἀπτω, ἀραιός, ἄρδω, ἄριστον, ἄρως, ἄστυ, ἔαρ, ἔδνα, ἔθειραι, ἔθνος, εἶδος, the forms of Εἶδω, εἶδω, εἶδωλον, εἶκοσι, εἵκοσι, εἵκελος and ἵκελος, εἶκω, ἔουκα, εἵσκω, εἵλαρ, εἵλέω, εἵλω, ἔλσαι, εἴμα, εἵπειν, ἔειπαι, and ἔπος, ἐκάς, ἔκαστος, ἔκηλος, ἔκητι, ἔκυρος, ἐκών, ἔλιξ, ἔλίσσω, ἔλπις, ἔλπω, ἔλπωρή, ἔλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἔός and ὅς (suus), ἔο, οἶ, ἔ, ἔργον, ἔργω, αἵρεο, ἔέργω, ἐργάθω, ἔρδω, ἐρέω, ἔρκος, ἔρρω, ἐρύω, ἐσθής, ἔσθος, ἐσπέραι, ἔσπερος, ἔτης, ἔτος, ἐτάσιος, ἔδομαι, ἡδύς, ἡθος, ἡκα (still), ἡλος, ἡνυψ, ἡρα, ἀγνυ-  
αβίς, Ἥρη, ἡχέω, ἡχή, ἡχέεις, ἱαχή, ἱάχω, ἱεμαι, ἱεμάς, ἱλιος, ἱον, ἱονθάς, ἱπτε, Ἴρις, ἱς, εἷς, and ἱφι, ἱσος, ἱστωρ, ἱτυς, ἰωή, ἰακή, ὀδόνη, οἰκίω, οἶκος, οἶνος, οἶνοψ, οἶνοποτάζω, οἶς, οὐλαμός, οὐλος, ὠλξ, ὠς<sup>a</sup>.*

3. In the Tragic verse<sup>b</sup> the hiatus is admissible only: 1. ° after *τί* in certain formulæ, *τί οὖν, τί εἶπες, τί ἔστι*. 2. *εὖ οἶδα*—*εὖ ἴσθι* (Edd. Reap. 959, &c. (*εὖ οἶδ' Arist. Vesp. 425*), and after the exclamations *ᾶ, παῖ, ἄνα, ναί*. And in all these cases it would seem that the emphatic pronunciation, expressive of surprise or confidence, &c. might prevent the hiatus from falling harshly on the ear<sup>d</sup>. So in prose also, *οὐδὲ εἰς, οὐδὲ ἐν, μηδὲ ἐν, ἢ unus quidem*, to distinguish it from *οὐδεῖς*<sup>e</sup>. In comedy, (besides all these allowed in tragedy,) after *οἷ* and *περί*, as *οἷ εἰ, οἷ οὐχί, περί ὑμῶν*<sup>f</sup>, and in other combinations of *τί*, as Ach. 172 *τί ἂν οὖν*, Ib. 750 *τί ἀνὴρ*.

*Elision.*

§. 17. Elisions (the sign whereof is *apostrophe* ') is the omission (mostly poetic) of a short final vowel before the incipient vowel, whether long or short, of the following word; as, *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*. It is mostly found in separate words, but sometimes in composition.

Obs. 1. When the elision takes place before an aspirate, the lenis consonant is changed into the aspirate, as *ἔθγχ' ἄμα*.

<sup>a</sup> For a list of further digammated words, see Benfey, Wurzel Lexicon i. 438, and Thiersch Gr. Gr. p. 290.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Orest. 792. Adv. 282. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488.

<sup>c</sup> Porson (Phœn. 892.) and Monk (Hipp. 975) deny that this hiatus is admissible in tragedy. Cf. Brunck Philoct. 733.

Hermann Phil. 1078. 905. 100.

<sup>d</sup> Brunck Philoct. 733. Seidlerus ap. Loebck Ajax p. 436.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. places this hiatus later than Aristophanes. Pref. Hec. xxv.

<sup>f</sup> Brunck Lysistr. 611. Arist. Thesm. 377.

<sup>g</sup> R. P. Hec. 870.

*Obs.* 2. In prose writers its use is confined to particular words and phrases:

a. All prepositions, except *περί* and *πρό*, as *δι' οἶκον*, *ἐπ' οἴκου*, but *περὶ οἶκον*, *πρὸ οἴκου*: and seldom *ἐνεκα*. So in composition, as *ἀνελθεῖν*.

b. The particles and adverbs, *ἀλλά*, *ἄρα*, *ἄρα*, *ἄμα*, *εἴτα*, *ἔπειτα*, *μᾶλα*, *μάλιστα*, and many other adverbs in *α* before *ἀν*: further in *ἵνα*, *γέ*, *τέ*, *δέ* (and its compounds *οὐδέ*, *μηδέ*), *ὥστε*, *ὅτε* (not *ὅτι*), *ποτέ*, with its compounds *οὐποτε*, &c. *τότε*, *ἔτι*, *οὐκέτι*, *μηκέτι*, *ἀγχι*, (in composition also with a few exceptions, as *ἀγχίαιος*: thus, *ἀλλ' αὐτός*, *ἀρ' οὖν*, *μάλιστα' ἀν*).

c. The pronouns in *α*, *ο*, *ε*, as *ταῦτα*, *τοιαῦτα*, *πάντα*, *ἅλλα*, *τίνα*: more rarely *τοῦτο*, *αὐτό*, *ἐμέ*, *σέ* (never *τό*, *τά*); as, *ταῦτ' αὐτά*, *πάντ' ἀγαθά*, *πάνθ' ὅσα*.

d. *Ἔστί*, *φημί*, *οἶδα*, *οἶσθα*, and generally the verbal forms in *μι*, *σι*, *ι*, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, as *φῆμ' ἐγώ*, *οἶδ' ἄνδρα*, *ἐλέγεται' ἄν*, *ἐτύπτοσσι' ἄν*.

e. Some familiar phrases, as *νῆ Δί'*, *ἔφη*.

*Obs.* 3. In all these cases the elision sometimes does not take place for the sake of euphony, clearness, or emphasis; and for the same reasons, it occasionally occurs in other cases besides those mentioned above.

### Elision in Poetry.

§. 18. Any short vowel except *υ* may be elided: with the following limitations:

1. The final *α*, *ι*, *ο* of monosyllables is never elided in Attic poetry; in Homer only *ρά*.

2. The *ι* of the dative sing. and plural is elided very rarely in Attic poetry<sup>a</sup>; oftener in Homer<sup>b</sup>, but still only where the context removes all ambiguity as to the case; as, *τῷ δρυνθ' Ὀδυσσεύς*.

3. The *ι* in *περί*, (except in Æolic, Pindar Olymp. VI. 38, and in *πέρροδος*, *περάπτω*) *δτι*<sup>c</sup> in Homer and in comedy, the Epic *ἔσσι*, adverbs of place in *θι* derived from substantives; *πρό* and *τό* are never elided.

4. Elision never takes place in composition before digammated words; as, *διαιδεσθαι*, *ἐπιανθάνει*, *ἀποσίπει*.

5. In Epic the diphthong *αι* (of verbal forms, and very rarely of nouns<sup>d</sup>) is sometimes elided; of the verbal forms, the elision in the 1 pers. ind. middle, is of not an uncommon occurrence, in the second person very rare, in the third not uncommon; of the infinitives the ind. pass. is common, the future more rare, and the I. and II. aorist middle still less frequent. The elision of the first aorist inf. act. does not occur<sup>e</sup>.

6. In Attic Greek, the elision of the verbal forms, *μαι*, *ται*, *θαι* is very rare; and even then only in comedy, and perhaps in later tragedy.

*Obs.* Whether the tragedians ever elided *αι* is very doubtful: cf. Herm. El. Met. 51. Lobeck Ajax 191. Herm. Trach. 216. Philoct. 1021.

<sup>a</sup> The instances whereby this elision is defended in the dramatists, are Æsch. Supp. 7. Persæ 852. CEd. Col. 1435. Trach. 676. Ajax 108. 1006. Hec. 912. Orest. 584. Iph. Aul. 808. Æsch. Eol. Fr. vi. Philemon Fr. 44. Vid. Por. Hec. Pref. xxii. Monk Alc. 220. 1137. Hipp. 1183. Bacchm. Lycoph. 894. Vid. Herm. Op. v. 245. It is disallowed by Elmsley, Heracl. 693. Lobeck, Aj. 801. Herm. CEd. Col.

1438. Trach. 672. See Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ἀργής*, v. 245. Herm. Opusc. Elem. Doct. Met. 55, who is inclined to consider it as a synæzese. Cf. Diss. Pind. Olymp. ix. 112. Eustath. ad Il. xii. 58.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner Excurs. vii. ad Il.

<sup>c</sup> Brunck Lysist. 611. Spitzner de Vers. Heroic. 172. R. P. Hec. 109.

<sup>d</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 2.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. Herm. Hymn. Merc. 133.

1060. Koen. ad Gregor. 171. R. P. Med. 984. Markland Iph. Aul. 828. Those who exclude it from the dramatists use crasis or aphæresis in its stead: *γράφωμάγω*, or *γράφωμαι ἴω*, not *γράφωμ' ἴω*; cf. Dawes Misc. Crit. 473, and Kidd's notes. Gaisf. Heph. 222. Erfurdt ad Aj. 191. There are no such elisions in tragedy where the crasis is not admissible, and not many in comedy, such as Vesp. 1417 *δέομ' οὐδέ*: 318 *τηροῦμ' ἰπό*: (for though the *αι* of the article occasionally coalesces with *ου* and *υ*, yet this does not warrant our extending this crasis to the final *αι* of other words) and Nubes 780 *καλείσθ' ἀπαγχαίμην*, where the effect of the crasis would be to produce a spondee in the fourth foot.

7. It has been laid down that the diphthong *αι* is not elided in Homer, except in *σοί, μοί*; but this is doubtful. When the supposed elision seems to occur before a long vowel, it is accounted for by synæresis; but Il. ε, 165. Od. ι, 60, are clear cases of elision<sup>a</sup>: *μέντοι* is also elided in Homer.

8. In the dramatists *αι* is never<sup>b</sup> elided, except in *οἶμοις*, *μέντοις*<sup>d</sup>. Wherefore, whenever *ο'* or *μ'* are found before an initial vowel, which the metre would not allow to be lengthened by crasis with *αι*, they are to be taken for *σέ, μέ*<sup>e</sup>.

9. In anapæstic systems, whereby the verses are rapidly repeated, elision takes place at the end of the line (*synaphæa*). There are some instances also in Homer, (Il. XIV. 265, &c.) and Theocr. VIII. 51. This also occurs from Sophocles downward, (though but seldom) in Iambics<sup>f</sup>: provided also, that the vowel before the elided vowel is long<sup>g</sup>, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 29. 332. 785. 1184. 1221. Elect. 1017. Œd. Col. 16. 1164. Eur. Iph. Taur. 968<sup>h</sup>. The word elided is closely connected in pronunciation with the following line, either by punctuation or construction.

10. The *ε* of the III. person ind. is not often elided in Attic writers<sup>i</sup>, as the hiatus could be obviated by the *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*<sup>k</sup>; though, for the sake of the metre, it is more common in poetry than in prose: *ἔστι* alone, of the words which may take the *ν*, is elided in prose.

11. A poetic elision is the *Aphæresis*: whereby an incipient *ε'*, most frequently the augment, is elided after a long vowel or diphthong, especially *η*, Valck. Phæn. 408. Koen. Greg. 227. Dawes Misc. Crit. 477. Elms. Œd. Col. 1606. R. P. Pref. vii.; and this by a use of *synaphæa* takes place even at the beginning of a verse, Valck. Phæn. 89: and even aphæresis and elision take place in the same word, as *τρέχω 'π' ἀφύας*<sup>m</sup>, Aves 77. It is of course more common in comedy than tragedy; other critics substitute the crasis for the aphæresis, Herm. El. Met. 33.

12. An apostrophe or coronis (')<sup>n</sup> is generally placed for the sake of clearness at the beginning of a word, from which the vowel has been elided, or has been absorbed by crasis with the preceding long vowel or diphthong: *μή μου 'φέλῃς*<sup>o</sup> or *μή μου'φέλῃς*.

<sup>a</sup> Spitzner Excurs. xiii. 3.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Pref. to Œd. R. viii. Med. 56.

Cf. Lobeck Aj. 191. Herm. Ajax 190.

Phil. 771. Kidd ad Dawes Misc. Crit. 470.

<sup>c</sup> Koen. Greg. 171.

<sup>d</sup> Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 33. 4.

<sup>e</sup> R. P. Phæn. 1230. Markland Iph. Aul. 814.

<sup>f</sup> Herm. Ant. 1018. Valck. Phæn. 891.

Herm. Gr. Ling. Dial. 137. 143. Elms. Her.

838. Ath. p. 453 E. Elms. Med. 1606.

<sup>g</sup> Elms. Med. 497. R. P. Med. 510.

<sup>h</sup> Herm. Ant. 1018.

<sup>i</sup> Cf. Herm. Opusc. i. 144.

<sup>k</sup> Elms. Med. 416 note—"citius in eorum scriptis *ἐγχαί' ἂν scripsissem* repereris, quam *semel scripsisset*." Herm. Electra 902.

<sup>l</sup> Elms. Med. 56 n. Heracl. 460.

<sup>m</sup> Thiersch Dial. All. xxx.

<sup>n</sup> Herm. Elect. 706.

<sup>o</sup> Elms. Med. 56, note.

*Elision before a Consonant.*

§. 19. 1. The Epic and Doric writers often drop the final vowel of *ἀρά*, and the prepositions *κατά*, *ἀνά*, *παρά* before a consonant. The accent of *παρά* is thrown back, *πάρ' ποσί*: *ἀνά* and *κατά*, when joined to the following word, are generally without accent; and *ἀνά* before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *μ*, changes to *ἀμ*, as *ἀμβωμοῖσι* (*ἀν βωμοῖσι*), *ἀμπέλαγος*, *ἀμφόνον*, *ἀμμέγα*. The final *τ* of *κατά* is assimilated to the following consonant; or, if this be an aspirate, to its corresponding tenuis; as, *καδδύναμιν* or *κὰδ δύναμιν*, *καπφάλαρα* (for *κατὰ φάλαρα*), *κακκεφαλῆς*, *καττάδε*, *καγγόνν*. *κατά* is also assimilated to the digamma, as *κανάξαις*, *καφάξαις*. The final vowel of prepositions in composition is also elided in the same way: *παρσῦσα*. *ἀνσάς*, *ἀμβαίνειν*. So the Doric *ποτί* (*πρός*) is elided: *ποτῶς* for *πρός τοὺς*: *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* are rarely elided, and only before cognate consonants; as, *ἀππέμψει*, *ὑββάλλειν* Homer.

*Obs.* If three consonants are by this elision brought together, one of the two assimilated consonants is dropped: *κάκτανε*, *κάσχεθε*, *ἀμνάσει*, for *κάκτανε*, *κάσχεθε*, *ἀμνάσει*. And in the Doric dialect this takes place when only two consonants are together: *κάπετον* Pindar, for *κάππεσον* (*κατάπεσον*).

2. The Attic and Ionic dialects admit of this elision also: *ἀμβάτης*, *ἀμβολάς* Xen.; *ἀμπωτις*, *ἀμπαύμαι* Hdt.

*Consonants which may be annexed at pleasure to the end of a word.*

§. 20. 1. Another means of preventing the hiatus is, the addition of a consonant to the end of the first word.

2. The following consonants are thus employed: *ν* (*ἐφέλκυστικόν*), *ς*, *κ*.

a. The *ν* is annexed<sup>a</sup> to

a. Datives plural in *σι*, and local adverbs in *σι*: *πᾶσιν ἔλεξα*.

β. III. person sing. and plural in *σι*: *τύπτουσιν ἐμέ*, *τίθῃσιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ*.

γ. III. person sing. in *ε*: *ἔτυπτεν ἐμέ*.

δ. Numerals, but not always; *εἴκοσιν*, and *εἴκοσι ἄνδρες*: the former never in Homer.

ε. The Epic particles *νύ*, *κέ* (Epic for *ἀν*).

ζ. The demonstrative termination *ί*, where *σ* precedes; as, *οὗτοσιν*, *ἐκεινοσίν*, *τουτοουσίν*, *οὕτωσιν*.

η. The Epic suffix *φι*, and the Epic *νόσφι*.

*Obs.* 1. In the Epic dialect, the *ν* is often omitted in local adverbs in *θεν*; more rarely in the Attic Greek<sup>b</sup>, still more rarely in *πάνιν*.

*Obs.* 2. The poets place a final *ν* before an incipient consonant to make a short syllable long for the metre<sup>c</sup>: in most species of verse it may be so placed at the end of a line<sup>d</sup>. In Attic prose it is always added at the end of a paragraph or sentence, for the sake of euphony; and some-

<sup>a</sup> Buttmann considers this *ν* not as an addition, but as a relic of the ancient form;

but the older forms, *ντι* &c. in Pindar, do not admit the *ν*.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck ad Phryn. 284. Elms. Heracl.

583.

<sup>c</sup> Porson Orest. 64. Med. 76. Elms. Med. 76.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. El. Met. ii. 20. 25, &c. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 22.

times to give emphasis to some particular word. The Ionic prose does not usually employ the  $\nu$  even before vowels: as,  $\pi\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$  ἤλεξα.

b.  $s$  is added to the word οὕτω, as οὕτως ἐποίησεν: frequently to ἀχρι, μέχρι: and to ἐκ before a vowel and at the end of a sentence; as, ἐξ εἰρήνης—εἰρήνης ἔξ; but ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης.

Obs. 3. In the Ionic dialect, and occasionally in Attic poetry, we find ἀτρέμας and ἀτρέμα, and the numerals in κίς and κί; as, πολλάκις and πολλάκι—ἔμπας (Pœtic) and ἔμπα—ἀντικρύ and ἀντικρυς.

c.  $\kappa$  is added to the negative οὐ before a vowel, as οὐκ αἰσχροίς, except before digammatized words in Homer, and οἶ in Attic: οὐ οἶ, not οὐχ οἶ. So from the analogy of οὐκίτι we find μηκέτι for μὴ ἔτι; but when οὐ stands by itself, or at the end of a sentence, it is written οὐ, even before a vowel, as οὐ· ἀλλά &c.

### Combinations of Consonants.

§. 21. 1. In Greek, two or three consonants may stand together—seldom four, never five. Some combinations of even two consonants are not usually admissible, such as  $\pi\mu$ ,  $\nu\pi$ ,  $\nu\gamma$ ,  $\nu\lambda$ ,  $\nu\rho$ ,  $\nu\sigma$ , (see §. 26, sqq.) and  $\lambda s$ ,  $\rho s$  are rare: in Æol. μάκαρς for μάκαρ; in other words the nominative  $s$  is dropped, as πατήρ for πατέρς; σλ only Doric, as ἐσλός.

### Of Mutes.

§. 22. 1. Cognate mute consonants are combined with each other: that is, any one of the tenues ( $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ ) with any of the others—any one of the mediæ ( $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ) with any of the others—any one of the aspirates ( $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ ) with any of the others.

2. When, therefore, consonants which are not cognate meet, the first is changed into one of the consonants cognate to the second. A consonant of the  $\pi$  sound ( $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ) or of the  $\kappa$  sound ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ), if followed by a  $\tau$  sound ( $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ), must always be cognate to it. For example, if  $\beta$  is followed by the tenuis  $\tau$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$ - sound tenuis  $\pi$ ; if by the aspirate  $\theta$ , it is changed into the  $\pi$ - sound aspirate  $\phi$ ; and so in the other consonants. Thus  $\tau$  is always preceded by  $\pi$  or  $\kappa$ ,  $\delta$  by  $\beta$  or  $\gamma$ ,  $\theta$  by  $\phi$  or  $\chi$ .—And observe, further, if the aspirate is the first letter of the combination, it is changed to its proper tenuis—if the second, it remains, and the mute is changed to its proper aspirate.

$\beta$ before $\tau$ into $\pi$ , as (from τρέβω)	τέτριβται = τέτριπται
$\phi$ .... $\tau$ .. $\pi$ .. ( .. γράφω)	γέγραφται = γέγραπται
$\gamma$ .... $\tau$ .. $\kappa$ .. ( .. λέγω)	λέλεγται = λέλεκται
$\chi$ .... $\tau$ .. $\kappa$ .. ( .. βρέχω)	βέβρεχται = βέβρεκται
$\pi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\beta$ .. ( .. ῥάπδος)	ράπδοσ = ῥάβδοσ
$\phi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\beta$ .. ( .. γράφω)	γράφδην = γράβδην
$\kappa$ .... $\delta$ .. $\gamma$ .. ( .. πλέκω)	πλέκδην = πλέγδην
$\chi$ .... $\delta$ .. $\gamma$ .. ( .. βρέχω)	βρέχδην = βρέγδην

π before θ into φ, as (from ΤΥΠ)	ἐτύπθην	=	ἐτίφθην
β .... θ .. φ .. ( .. τριβω)	ἐτρίβθην	=	ἐτρίφθην
κ .... θ .. χ .. ( .. πλέκω)	ἐπλέκθην	=	ἐπλέχθην
γ .... θ .. χ .. ( .. λέγω)	ἐλέγθην	=	ἐλέχθην.

*Obs.* εκ is not affected by this rule; as, ἐκδοῦναι, ἐκθεῖναι, &c. not ἐγδοῦναι, ἐχθεῖναι.

3. Aspirates are not joined together, when belonging to different syllables (except in inflexions), but the former is changed into the corresponding tenuis, Σαπφώ, Βάκχος, Ἀτθίς; but not Σαφφώ, Βάχχος, Ἀθθίς.

4. When in inflexions two τ consonants come together, the first is changed to σ, as

ἐπειθθην (from πείθω) into ἐπεισθην  
 πειθτέος ( ... πείθω) ... πειστέος  
 ἡρεῖθθην ( ... ἐρεῖδω) ... ἡρείσθην.

§. 23. The tenuous (π, κ, τ) are replaced by their respective aspirates, not only in inflexion and derivation, but before an aspirated vowel in a separate word. The mediæ (β, γ, δ) are changed into aspirates only in the inflexion of verbs, in all other positions they remain unchanged.

*Obs.* 1. In the Celtic languages the second consonant is affected by the first, not the first by the second. So in Welsh, the initial letter of one word is often changed by the final letter preceding.

ἀπ' οὐ becomes ἀφ' οὐ—ἐπήμερος (from ἐπί, ἡμέρα)=ἐφήμερος  
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφ.)=ἐφυφαίνω, ἐπυφή=ἐφυφή  
 οὐκ ὁσίως=οὐχ ὁσίως, δεκήμερος (from δέκα, ἡμέρα)=δεχήμερος  
 ἀντ' ὧν=ἀνθ' ὧν (ἀντί), ἀντέλκω=ἀνθέλκω  
 εἰλογ-ά=εἰλοχα, but λέγ' ἐτέρον (not λέχ' ἐτ.)  
 τέτυπ-ά=τέτυφα  
 τέτριβ-ά=τέτριφα, but τριβ' οὕτως (not τρίφ' οὕτως).

*Obs.* 2. This change takes place also in the crasis; as, θάτερα from τὰ τέτρα (§. 13. *Obs.* 5). When two tenuous precede an aspirated vowel, both must be changed into their corresponding aspirate; as, ἐφθήμερος for ἐπτήμερος (from ἐπτά, ἡμέρα), νύχθ' ὀλην for νύκτ' ὀλ., τίφθ' οὕτω for τίπτ' οὕτω.

*Obs.* 3. In certain compounds the aspirate ρ changes the preceding tenuous into an aspirate; as, φροῖμον, formed by crasis from προῖμιον from πρό and οἶμος), θράσσω from τάρασσω, φρούδος from πρό and ὁδός.

*Obs.* 4. In the Ionic dialect the tenuous remains unchanged; as, ἀπ' οὐ, ἐπήμερος, οὐκ ὁσίως, &c.

### Of Liquids.

§. 24. 1. Two liquids cannot come together in one syllable, except μν.

2. In the union of mutes with liquids or σ, or liquids with liquids or σ, the following rules hold good:—

Rule I.—A π consonant (π, β, φ) before μ becomes μ

κ .....	(κ, γ, χ) .....	γ
τ ..	(τ, δ, θ) .....	σ

1. π Consonant : τέτριβμαι (from τρίβω) becomes τέτριμμαι  
 λέλειπμαι ( ... λείπω) ..... λέλειμμαι  
 γέγραφμαι ( ... γράφω) ..... γέγραμμαι
2. κ ..... πέπλεκμαι ( ... πλέκω) ..... πέπλεγμαι  
 λέλεγμαι ( ... λέγω) remains λέλεγμαι  
 βέβρεχμαι ( ... βρέχω) becomes βέβρεγμαι
3. τ ..... ἤνυτμαι ( ... ἀνύτω) ..... ἤνυσμαι  
 ἤρειδμαι ( ... ἐρείδω) ..... ἤρεισμαι  
 πέπειθμαι ( ... πείθω) ..... πέπεισμαι  
 κεκόμιδμαι ( ... κομίζω) ..... κεκόμισμαι.

*Obs.* In certain words the κ and τ consonants are not changed before μ, as ἀκμή and a few others.

§. 25. Rule II.—A π consonant before σ becomes ψ

τ ..... σ is dropped—except the prep. ἐκ; as ἐκώζω.

κ ..... σ becomes ξ.

1. π Consonant : λείπω (from λείπω) becomes λείψω  
 τρίβω ( ... τρίβω) ..... τρίψω  
 γράφω ( ... γράφω) ..... γράψω
2. κ ..... πλέκω ( ... πλέκω) ..... πλέξω  
 λέγω ( ... λέγω) ..... λέξω  
 βρέχω ( ... βρέχω) ..... βρέξω
3. τ ..... ἀνύτω ( ... ἀνύτω) ..... ἀνύσω  
 ἐρείδω ( ... ἐρείδω) ..... ἐρείσω  
 πείθω ( ... πείθω) ..... πείσω  
 ἐλπιδω ( ... ἐλπίζω) ..... ἐλπίσω.

§. 26. Rule III.—ν before a π consonant (π, β, φ, ψ) becomes μ

κ ..... (κ, γ, χ, ξ) ..... γ

except before enclitics; as, ὄνπερ, τότε:

τ ..... (τ, δ, θ) is unchanged,

ἐνπειρία becomes ἐμπειρία      συνκαλέω becomes συγκαλέω  
 ἐνβάλλω ..... ἐμβάλλω      συγγιγνώσκω ..... συγγιγνώσκω  
 ἐνφρων ..... ἐμφρων      σύγχρονος ..... σύγχρονος  
 ἐνψυχος ..... ἐμψυχος      συνξέω ..... συγξέω

but συντείνω, συνδέω, συνθέω.

§. 27. Rule IV.—ν before another liquid is changed into that liquid; as, συνλογίζω becomes συλλογίζω, συμμετρία becomes συμμετρία, συνρίπτω becomes συρρίπτω. Except ν before ρ, as ἐνρίπτω; (but ἐρρυθμος is more usual than ἐνρυθμος); and sometimes ν before λ is unchanged, as ἐνλακκεύω for ἐλλ.



§. 28. Rule V.—*ν* before *ζ* is always dropped: so also before *σ* in inflexions, and those compounds where *σ* is followed by a consonant:

συνζυγία=συζυγία    δαίμονσι=δαίμοσι    σύνστημα=σύστημα;

Exceptions:—*έν* as *ένζεύγνυμι*, *ένσπείρω*, *ένσοφος*, not *ζσοφος*: *πάλιν* as *παλινσκιος*; and further, certain inflected and derived forms in *σαι* and *σις*, from verbs in *αίνω*, as *πέφανσαι* (from *φαίνω*), and the substantives *ή έλμυς*, *ή πείρις*, *τίρυνς*. The *ν* of *σύν* is changed in compound words before *σ* into *σ*, as *συσσώζω* for *συνσώζω*.

Rule VI.—In compounds *ξ* before a consonant is changed to *κ*, as *έκπλεθρος*, *λακπατεύ* from *λάξ*<sup>a</sup>.

### Other Euphonic changes.

§. 29. When *μ* or *ν* are brought into contact with another liquid in consequence of the omission or transposition of a vowel, an euphonic *β* is inserted after *μ*, and *δ* after *ν*; as, *μεσημερία*, *μεσημρία*, *μεσημβρία*—*μεμόληκα*, *μεμλόηκα*, *μέμλωκα*, *μέμβλωκα*—*μεμέλεται*, *μέμλεται*, *μέμβλεται*—*γαμερός*, *γαμρός*, *γαμβρός*—*άνερός*, *ανρός*, *ανδρός*. When the *μ* is the initial consonant it is dropped, as it would be impossible to pronounce the three letters: so *μορτός*, *μοροτός*, *μβροτός*, *βροτός*—*μελίττειν*, *μλίττειν*, *μβλίττειν*, *βλίττειν*. When in composition or formation another syllable precedes the *μ*, it is restored; as, *άμβροτος*, *φθισίμβροτος*. Analogous to this is the insertion of *θ* in *έσθλος* from Dor. *έσλός*, *ιμάσθλη* from *ιμάσσω*.

3. Sometimes the offensive combinations are obviated by inserting a vowel; as, *ένέπω* for *έμπω*, *ένέκω* for *έγκω*. So *πετάω* from *ΠΤΑ*, *δαμάω*, *ΔΜΑ*.

4. When a verbal ending, beginning with *σθ*, is added to the radical consonant of the verb, then the *σ* is dropped, and the radical consonant changed according to the above rules (§. 22. 2):

λελείπ-σθων (from *λείπω*) = *λελείφθων*  
 λελέγ-σθωσαν ( ... *λέγω*) = *λελέχθωσαν*  
 ήγγέλ-σθαι ( ... *άγγέλλω*) = *ήγγέλθαι*.

5. When the liquid *ν* is combined with a *τ* consonant and *σ*, the *ν* and *τ* consonant are dropped, and the preceding short vowel lengthened: *ε* into *ει*, *ο* into *ου*—*α*, *ι*, *υ* into *α̃*, *ι̃*, *υ̃*; as,

<i>τυφέντσι</i>	becomes	<i>τυφθει̃σι</i>	<i>λέοντσι</i>	becomes	<i>λέονσι</i>
<i>σπένδσω</i>	.....	<i>σπείσω</i>	<i>έλμυνθσι</i>	.....	<i>έλμυ̃σι</i>
<i>πάντσι</i>	.....	<i>πᾶσι</i>	<i>δεικνύντσι</i>	.....	<i>δεικνυ̃σι</i>
<i>τύψαντσι</i>	.....	<i>τύψᾶσι</i>	<i>Ξενοφόντσι</i>	.....	<i>Ξενοφῶ̃σι</i> .

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 413. Elms. Med. 1150, note.

6. *Attraction of liquids*.—A change in the pronunciation of some words, for the purpose of euphony or metre, is effected by bringing together two consonants, whereof one is a liquid, and placing the intervening vowel after them (*metathesis*), as in the poetic forms *ἐπραθον*, *ἐδραθον*, *ἐδρακον*, from *πέρθω*, *δαρθάνω*, *δέρκομαι*: so *βορός* from *μορός*, *βλίττειν* from *μελίττειν* (for the omission of *μ*, and the insertion of *β*, see 2.), *περάσω*, *πρεάσω*, *πρήσω*, *θάρος* and *θράρος* &c. The vowel is not unfrequently lengthened, as *στρώννυμι* for *στορέννυμι*, *θνήσκω* from *ΘΑΝ*, or sometimes dropped altogether (syncope), as *λυπρός* for *λυπηρός*.

7. Many words which in the old language had two consonants, have only one in the later Greek; as, *πόλεμος*, *πόλις*: so *οἰχεσθαι* and *οἰχνεῖν*, *ισχυάλω* and *ισχαίνω*<sup>a</sup>. The Epic dialect retained these older forms partly for the metre and partly for euphony. On the other hand, other words beginning with *σ* or *μ*<sup>b</sup>, in the older dialect, were afterwards without it<sup>c</sup>, *σμικρός* (Ion. and old Att.) for *μικρός*<sup>d</sup>, *σκεδάννυμι* for *κεδάω* &c.

*Obs.* In Epic poetry consonants are occasionally inserted in some words for the metre; as, *νόωνμος*, *ἀπάλαμνος*<sup>e</sup>, *ἐρεμβός*, *ἐρεβος*.

### *Changes of Consonants in successive Syllables.*

§. 30. 1. When two successive syllables in an uncompounded word would naturally begin with aspirates, whereof both belong to the root, as *ΘΠΙΧ*, *τριχός*; or the former to the reduplication, the latter to the root, as *φεφίληκα*, *θίθημι*, the first aspirate is changed to its tenuis; hence,

*ἐθρύφην* (ΘΡΥΦ, pres. *θρύπτω*) into *ἐτρύφην*  
*φεφίληκα* (from *φιλέω*) into *πεφίληκα*  
*τριχός* (ΘΠΙΧ, nom. *θρίξ*) into *τριχός*  
*θίθηκα* (ΘΑ, pres. *θνήσκω*) into *τίθηκα*  
*θίθημι* (ΘΕ) into *τίθημι*.

*Obs.* When by inflexion or formation an aspirate is lost, it is compensated for by changing a preceding tenuis into an aspirate; as,

*τρέφω* but *θρέψω*, *θρέμμα*      *ταχύς* but *θάσσω*  
*ἐτάφη* - *θάπτω*, *θάψω*      *τρέχω* - *θρέζομαι*.

So *ἐπιτεθυμμένος*, from *τύφω* for *θύφω*.

2. When the first syllable begins with an aspirated vowel, and the second with an aspirated consonant, the aspirate of the vowel

<sup>a</sup> Schn. de Dial. Trag. 14.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 451.

<sup>c</sup> Lennep, vol. iii. 106 sqq.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Med. 361, "de σμικρός et μικρός apud Tragicos idem statuendum videtur

quod de ξόν et σόν." Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 16.

<sup>e</sup> Herm. El. Met. 29. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 187—415.

is changed into the lene ; when the aspirate is lost in the inflexion, the aspirate breathing returns : thus,

ἔχω (root 'EX) into ἔχω ; but F. ἔξω	δφρα into δφρα
ἑσθής (root 'E, ἐννυμι, ἔστο) into ἑσθής	ἄχρῖς (from ἄ) into ἄχρῖς
ἀθρόος .. ἀθρόος	
ἀθύρω .. ἀθύρω	
ἰσχω (cf. ἱ-στημι) .. ἰσχω.	

§. 31. 1. Where the second aspirate is attached to the root as an inflexive or derivative termination, the first aspirate is not changed, as in

a. Passive inflexive terminations beginning with θ, ἐχού-θην &c.

Obs. 1. ἐτίθην, τυθήσομαι—ἐτίθην, τεθήσομαι follow the general rule.

β. The imperative ending θι, φάθι, τίθναθι.

γ. Adverbial affixes, Κορινθό-θεν.

δ. Derivative terminations beginning with θ, σχέθω, ΣΧΕ.

ε. Aspirated perfect endings, ἄ, τέθαφα (not τέθαπ-ἄ) τεθάφαται.

2. Compare the following forms, where the aspirate is changed, with those where it is not :

The aspirate of the second syllable being part of the root ;	The aspirate of the second syllable not being part of the root :
τρέφω, τέτροφα, ἐτράφην	ἐθράφ-θην, τεθράφ-θαι
ἐτάφην, τάφος	ἐθάφ-θην, τεθάφ-θαι
ἔταφον (aor. II.)	τεθάφ-θω, τέθαφ-α
τριχός.	σχέ-θω, Κορινθό-θεν.

Obs. 2. In the inflexive termination θηθι, of the aor. I. Imp. pass., the first aspirate is not changed, but the second: τύφθητι, not τύφτηθι, for τύφθηθι.

#### CHANGE OF CONSONANTS.

##### *Change of Consonants in the Dialects.*

§. 32. The following general rules regulate the changes of consonants in certain words of the different dialects. The homophonous consonants are interchanged with each other ; that is, *liquids* with *liquids*, *tenues* with *tenues*, *mediæ* with *mediæ*, *aspirates* with *aspirates*. The homonymous are interchanged with each other ; that is, *gutturals* with *gutturals* (K sound with K sound), *linguals* with *linguals* (T sound with T sound), *labials* with *labials* (Π sound with Π sound).

##### *Interchange of the Homophonous Consonants.*

§. 33. 1. *Mutes* : 1. *Tenues*—π and κ in interrogative and indefinite pronouns, πῶς, &c., Æol. and Ionice κῶς, &c. So ἵππος, Æol. ἱκκος (Lat. *Equus*, Sanscrit *Akvas*). This change does not occur in the Epic writers. τ and κ, πότε, et sim. Dor. πόκα : ὅταν, Dor. ὅκα. On the other hand κείνος, Dor. τήνος.

τ and π, στάδιον, Dor. σπάδιον : πέντε, Æol. πέμπε : πίσυρες (Oscan *pet-tora*), Æol. for τέσσαρες.

2. The *mediæ* : β and γ, βλήχων, Ion. and Æol. γλήχων, βλέφαρον, Æol. and Dor. γλέφαρον.

δ becomes β, δελφίν, Δελφοί, Æol. βελφίν, Βελφοί.

γ becomes δ, γή, Æol. and Dor. δᾶ: γέφυρα, Lacon. διφοῦρα.

β becomes δ, ὀβελός, Dor. ὀδελός.

3. The aspirates: θ and φ, θήρ, Dor. and Æol. φήρ.

θ becomes χ, ἔξωθεν, Dor. ἔξεχα, δρνηχος for δρνηθος, Æol. and sometimes Dor.

2. The liquids: a. λ and ν are interchanged before the linguals θ and τ, as ἡλθον, Dor. ἡνθον: πλεύμων, Ionic for πνεύμων<sup>a</sup>.

λ and ρ, κλίβανος, Attic<sup>b</sup> for κρίβανος.

μ and ν, μίν and νίν.

b. The liquid ρ and the spirant σ: ρρ, later Attic and comedy for the old Attic and Ionic ρσ<sup>c</sup>: ἄρρην for ἄρσην, κόρρη for κόρση: ρ for σ, at the end of words<sup>d</sup>, Lacon. and Æol. παλαιός, Lysist. 988., for παλαιός, ἵππορ for ἵππος, πῶρ for παῖς, puer, τάρ for τὰς: λ for ρ, as λάκη for ράκη: ρ for σ, in the middle of words, θέρμιον for θέσμιον<sup>e</sup>. So in Latin, arbor and arbos, labor and labos, honor and honos.

### Interchange of the Homonymous Consonants.

§. 34. a. The gutturals: γ and κ, Att. κναφεύς, al. γναφεύς.

χ becomes κ, δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, and Dor. ἀτρεχίς for ἀτρεκίς: and on the other hand, μουκορ, Dor. for μυχός. So κρόνος and χρόνος.

b. The linguals: δ becomes τ, δάπης and τάπης: θ becomes θ before an aspirate, Æol. οὐθέν for οὐθέν<sup>f</sup>.

θ becomes τ, αὔτις, Ion. and Ep. for αὐθις.

Obs. 1. In some words the aspirate is transferred from one consonant to another: κιθών, Ion. for χιτών: ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν. So Att. φιδάκη for πιθάκη.

σ and the other linguals: σ becomes δ before μ, ὀδμή, Dor. for δσμή, ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν. So Pindar, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμ. So θ for σ, κεκορυθμένος, Ep. for κεκορυσμένος.

σ becomes τ, Ποτειδάν, φατί, &c. for Ποσειδάν, φησί Æol. and Doric. The Attic forms τεῦτλον, τηλία, τύρβη, τήμερον, τήτες (these two last only in comedy, in other Attic Greek σήμερα, σήτες<sup>g</sup>) are in other dialects σεῦτλον, σηλία, σύρβη (σύρω).

σσ and τ are interchanged, λίσσομαι and λίτομαι, both used in Homer.

So also σσ and ττ: Ionic σσ, Attic ττ, in most words (but only in comedy and later prose<sup>h</sup>). But this interchange does not take place where the single σ was the original form of the word; as, τείχεσι, τείχεσι: except in Æol. δποττα, ἐπιχάριττα, for δποσα, ἐπιχάρισαι<sup>i</sup>.

Obs. 2. Thucyd. Æschyl. Soph. use πράσσω, Aristophanes, Plato, &c. πράττω. In some words the Ionic form retained its place, as πᾶσσω, βράσσω, πτήσσω, βασιλίσσα, σάρισσα, βυσσός, ἀβυσσος, αἰθύσσω, πτίσσω (ἐρίσσω generally).

σ and θ, when followed by a vowel; σιός, Lacon. for θεός, μουσιδδεν for μυθίζεν.

<sup>a</sup> On the tragic use of these two forms, see Schneider de Dialect. Trag. 15. Brunck Trach. 567. Herm. Tr. 564.

<sup>b</sup> Lobbeck Phryn. 179.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. Schneider, Dial. Trag. 15, who would admit both forms into tragedy: contrary to R. P. Hec. 8. Valck. Ph. 55.

<sup>d</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 28. Plat. Cratyl.

434 C. Dawes Misc. Crit. 345.

<sup>e</sup> Paus. v. 15. 4.

<sup>f</sup> Böckh Cor. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>g</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 66.

<sup>h</sup> Valck. Phæn. 406. Hemstern. Lucian,

i. p. 91, sqq. Cf. Schneid. Dial. Trag. 15.

<sup>i</sup> Cf. Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

σ and ν, in Æol. and Doric verbal terminations; *μεσ* for *μεν*, *τύπομεσ* for *τύπομεν*, and *αίεσ* for *αίεν* Æol.: and on the other hand, *έντί*, Æol. for *έστί*, *έμπαν* for *έμπας*.

*Obs.* 3. In the Laconic dialect σ assimilates itself to the following consonant (except it be a liquid); as, *έντάν* for *έσ τάν*, *διδάκκη* for *διδάσκει*, *ίττω* for *ίστω*.

c. The labials: φ becomes π, *σφόνδυλος* Att., *σπόνδυλος* Ion. So Æol. and Doric, π for φ, as *άμπί* for *άμφί*: hence *άμπέχειν*.

μ and π, *δππατα*, *πεδά*, Æol. for *δμματα*, *μετά*.

φ and β, *βίλιππος*, Æol. for *φίλιππος*.

β becomes λ, *έπεζάρει* for *έπεβάρει*: Arcad. *ζέρεθρον* for *βάραθρον*, *ζάλλω*<sup>a</sup> for *βάλλω*<sup>a</sup>.

δ becomes λ, *ζορκάς*, Æol. and Ion. for *δορκάς*: *ζά*, Æol. for *διά*<sup>b</sup>, whence the compounds *ζάθεος*, &c.

### Double Consonants.

§. 35. λ becomes δδ, *μουσιδδειν*, Lacon. for *μυθίζειν*: *μάδδα*, Dor. for *μάζα*, *δδδει* for *δδει*.

The initial λ becomes δ, as *δυγόν* for *ζυγόν*<sup>c</sup>.

λ becomes σδ, Æol. and Dor. in the middle of a word (but in Pindar and Theocritus not when λ is preceded by θ), as *μελίσδεσται*, *μέσδων* for *μελίζεται*, *μέζων*. On the other hand, σδ for λ in certain local adverbs, even in Attic Greek, *Άθήναζε* for *-ασδε*, and in the two adverbs, *βύζην* and *βυζόν* for *βύσδην*, *βυσδόν*.

λ becomes σσ, *συρίσσειν*, Æol. for *συρίζειν*.

λ becomes ττ, *συρίττειν*, Att. for *συρίζειν*.

To these must be added:—

ξ for σ and σσ, *ξύν*, Ep. and old Attic for *σύν*<sup>d</sup>: *διξός*, Ion. for *δισσός*: *κιάξ*, Dor. for *κλείς*. And even in the fut. and aorist inflexion the Dorians used ξ for σ<sup>e</sup>.

The double consonants ξ and ψ have their component letters transposed, as *σκίνος*, Æol. for *ξίνος*, *σπάλις* for *ψάλις*: but rarely at the beginning of a word. So σφ and ψ, as *ψέ*, Dor. for *σφέ*.

*Obs.* 1. In only a few cases consonants which are not cognate are interchanged; *μόλις* and Att. *μόγισ*: *νοείν*, Ion. *κοείν*: πτ and σσ, *δσσω*, *πίσσω*, Æol. and Ion. for *δπτω*, *πίπτω*. So both *ένίπτω* and *ένίσσω* in Homer.

*Obs.* 2. Some words seem in the old language to have begun with two consonants, and hence arises a double form of the same word as if these consonants were separated, and retained separately, in the same or different dialects, as the initial consonant of the word. So *κμέλας*, *μέλας*, and *κελαινός*. So ΣΔΕΥΣ (= *Ζεύς*), *Σιός* *Deus*, *Διφός*, *Διός*. So ΚΞΥΝ, *σύν*, Lat. *cum*: *κνοείν*, (compare *knowledge*), *νοείν* and *κοείν*, Æsch. Suppl. 171 *κοννείν*, Germ. *Kennen*, Saxon *Ken*. So *ένς* becomes in Æol. *έν*, in common dial. *ές*. Sometimes only the form of one single consonant occurs: *ξύρειν*, *κείρειν*. Cf. *κνέφας* and *νέφος*<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> R. P. Phoen. 45. Valck. Phoen. 45.

<sup>b</sup> Böckh Corp. Ins. i. 724.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 98.

<sup>d</sup> R. P. Med. 11. P. E. Med. 11. Pref.

to Æd. R. ix. Herm. ad Elms. Med. 11.

<sup>e</sup> "Vellemus nos quidem magnopere, desinere critici talia contra libros mutare."

<sup>f</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 89.

<sup>g</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 374.

*Duplication and Omission of Consonants.*

§. 36. 1. In the general dialect the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and the mute τ, are alone capable of reduplication; as, ἄλλος, μᾶλλον, κόμμα, λῆμμα, κάνναβις, ἔρρω, τάσσω, λεύσσω, ἥσσω, τάττω, ἥπτω. And sometimes π and κ, as ἵππος, κόκκος.

2. ρ is doubled after the augment, as ἔρρεον, and in compounds, where a short vowel precedes it; as, ἀρρηκτος, βαθύρροος; but εὐρωστος (f. εὐ and ῥώννυμι).

Obs. 1. In Homer, and sometimes in the Attic poets, ρ, for the sake of the metre, is not doubled; as, ἐράπτωμεν (f. ῥάπτω), ἔρεζον (f. ῥέζω), ἀμφιρύτη (f. ῥεῖν), χρυσόρυτος.

3. *Arbitrary reduplication of consonants in poetry.*—Homer, and other poets after him, double the following consonants in the following cases after a short vowel, *metri gratia* :—

a. After the augment, the vocalic consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον f. νέω, ἔρρεον, ἔσσενα, for ἔλαβον &c.

b. In composition, the same consonants; as, νεόλλουτος (f. νέος and λούω), ἄμμορος, φιλομμειδής; ἀννέφελος, ἐνννητος; ἐτσελμος.

c. σ in the datives in σι and futures and aorists; as, νέκυσσι, δώμασσι; κάλεσσα, ὁμόσσαι, φράσσομαι, ἐξείνισσα. And in the middle of several words; as, ὄσσον, ὄσσάκι, τόσσον, τοσσοῦτον, ὀπίσσω, πρόσσω, ἔσσομαι; μέσσος, νεμέσσα, νεμεσσηθείς (f. νέμεσις), θυσσανόεις. And μ in ἔμμεναι for ἔμεναι (εἶναι).

Obs. 2. In some Doric inscriptions a σσ is found before a consonant, as Ἀρισστόδαμος. Böckh thinks this the relic of the letter *San*<sup>a</sup>.

d. Of the mutes, Homer doubles π in the interrogative pronouns, which begin with ὅπ, as ὅππως—κ in πελέκκω—τ in ὅττι. There are only two instances of this reduplication of an aspirate, where however one is changed to a tenuis: ὄκχος for ὄχος Pind., σκύφος for σκύφος Hesiod. For the common reading ἐδδεισαν, should be substituted ἐδφεισαν<sup>b</sup>.

4. The arbitrary omission of one of two consonants, *metri gratia*, occurs but rarely: Ἀχλεός, Ὀδυσεός, φάρυγος; but in many words the initial consonant was dropped, probably from the natural tendency to abbreviate words in conversation, which, while it produced a new form in particular dialects, did not always render the longer form obsolete; as, μόσχος, ὄσχος—μία, ἰα—ἡμί, φημί &c. Hence the double poetic forms λείβειν, εἴβειν—γαῖα, αἶα &c.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 100.

<sup>b</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 299.

<sup>c</sup> Blomf. Gl. Prom. Vinc. 191. Lennep An. Gr.

## CHAPTER III.

*Of the Nature and Kinds of Syllables.*

§. 37. 1. A syllable is the distinct pronunciation of a vowel either alone, or with one or more consonants. When a syllable ends with a vowel it is called an open, when with a consonant, a close syllable.

2. A word is formed of one or more syllables. In words of more than one syllable, the radical syllable must be distinguished from the inflexive or derivative syllable. The former expresses the notion of the word, the latter the relations of that notion; as, γέ-γραφ-α. Here the middle syllable is the radical, the two others the inflexive syllables, expressing the peculiar relations in which the notion *write* is to be represented: viz. as perfect—and as an action of the person speaking. In πρᾶγ-μα, the former is the radical, the latter the inflexive syllable.

3. All pure Greek words end either in a vowel, or in one of the three consonants *s, v, ρ*, or in one of the double consonants ξ, ψ; as, σῶμα παῖς, χάρις, μήν, ῥήτωρ, νύξ, γύψ. Except ἐκ and οὐκ. Vid. §. 20. c.

*Of the Quantity of Syllables.*

§. 38. 1. Syllables are divided into long and short according as they are more or less dwelt upon in pronunciation; and this is defined by certain rules which regulated the pronunciation not only in poetry, but in the language of every day life.

2. The quantity of a syllable is decided either by the natural properties of the vowel (φύσει), or by its position (θέσει).

3. A syllable is *short by nature*, when its vowel is either ε, ο, ᾱ, ῑ or ῡ: ξυδμίσα, ξυθῆτο; and long, when its vowel is η, ω, ᾱ, ῑ or ῡ, or a diphthong; as, ἥρωις, κρινῶ, γέφυρα, ισχυροῦς, παιδεύῃς. Hence all contracted vowels are long; as, πρᾶσσω for πρεᾶσσῶ—ἄθλος for ἀεθλος—βότρυς for βότρυας.

4. A syllable is long by position, when the vowel is followed by more than one, or by a double, consonant; as, ἐκστέλλω, τύψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος), τράπεζα, θεὸς μέν.

*Quantity by Position before two Consonants in the same word.*

§. 39. 1. A short vowel is not, as a general rule, long by position before a mute and liquid in the same word; as, ἀτέκνος, ἀπέπλος, ἀκμή, βότρυν, δίδραχμος. In two cases however it is long: *a.* in composition, as ἐκνέμω, this in fact being two words: *b.* where β, γ, δ are followed by λ, μ, ν, as βίβλος, εὐδωμος, πέπλεγμαι.

*Obs. 1.* In Homer the short vowel before a mute or liquid becomes long<sup>a</sup>, though occasionally shortened for the metre, except before βα, γλ, θλ, φλ.

*Obs. 2.* In the common Attic dialect the vowel is short<sup>b</sup> before most combinations of a mute and liquid, (*correptio Attica*;) and Comedy, as the drama of common life, naturally adopted this usage<sup>c</sup>, and only violated it in parodies of the tragedians<sup>d</sup> and in proper names<sup>e</sup>, and perhaps in the Anapæstic systems: hence in the comedians, the vowel before π, κ, τ, φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid, is short; β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, short<sup>f</sup>; β, γ, δ, followed by λ, μ, ν, long.

*Obs. 3.* In Tragedy<sup>g</sup>, sometimes the Epic, but oftener the Attic usage is found. The short vowels oftener remain short before a mute and liquid<sup>h</sup>, except before βα, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν, θλ<sup>i</sup>; and sometimes, but mostly in choric verse, the vowel is short before some of these combinations<sup>k</sup>.

*Obs. 4.* The lengthening of the short vowel is found most commonly in uncompounded words, such as ἔδρα, τέκνον, πατρός &c.; rarely in compounds, such as πολέχρυσος, ἀπότηροποι, and still more rarely in augments, as ἀπὲθρισεν Orest. 128<sup>l</sup>.

*Obs. 5.* A vowel is also sometimes short before the two liquids μν<sup>m</sup>. On the word ἀμπλακεῖν, the first vowel of which some critics consider short, in the passages where others read ἀπλακεῖν, see Seidler, Vers. Doch. 25, note: Herm. Emend. Gram. 18. Ellendt, Soph. Lex. ad voc. Herm. Opusc. III. 146, ad Elm. Med. p. 485: Ibid. 115. Lidd. and Scott ad voc. Monthly Review, February 1796, p. 130. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v. ἀναμπλάκηντος. Herm. Trach. 120. Erf. ad Œd. Tyr. 472. Hermann reads ἀπλακεῖν where a short, ἀμπλακεῖν where a long vowel is required. See also, on some analogous cases of supposed short vowels before two consonants, Toup. Add. Theocr. 202. Gaisf. Heph. p. 41.

2. A vowel which is by nature long should be pronounced as such, even when long also by position; and a vowel short by nature

<sup>a</sup> Herm. El. Met. 28. Id. Orph. Arg. 755, and quoted by Maltby, Morell, viii. 3. Spitzner de Vers. Her. 88.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. 79, note.

<sup>c</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 355. Herm. El. Met. 28. Seidler de Vers. Doch. 390. 394. Mitchell's Wasps, 248.

<sup>d</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 358.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 359.

<sup>f</sup> Exceptions: Theom. 486. Eccles. 369. Lys. 742. Pl. 1019.

<sup>g</sup> Herm. El. Met. 28. Dawes Misc.

Crit. 354. Maltby, Morell, Thes. lviii. and lxvi.

<sup>h</sup> R. P. Orest. 64.

<sup>i</sup> Exceptions: βα Plut. 117. γμ Ib. 961. δν Eq. 765. βα Œd. Tyr. 77. El. 446. γλ Œsch. Prom. 172. See Morell Thesaur. Preface lviii.

<sup>k</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 359. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Med. 288. Mus. Crit. i. 334. Maltby liii. note.

<sup>l</sup> R. P. Orest. 64.

<sup>m</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 217. Herm. El. Met. 29. Elms. Bacch. 1132.



retains its natural pronunciation even when long by position, so that a difference should be made in the pronunciation of *θώραξ* (*θώρακος*), and *αἰλαῖξ*, *αἰλακος*<sup>a</sup>.

3. A syllable whose vowel is one of the *ancipites*, *a*, *i*, *u*, as a general rule, is short.

*Obs.* 6. The vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, are not, properly speaking, of doubtful quantity; but from there being no distinct sign for their long or short pronunciation (as *ε*, *ο*, *η*, *ω*), the same sign stands, in different syllables, sometimes for a long, sometimes for a short vowel—and sometimes even in the same syllable; while the distinction between *ε* and *η*, *ο* and *ω*, frequently produces two different forms of the same word. So *μυρική* and *μυρίκη*, *ἄρης* and *ἄρης*<sup>b</sup>, *φίλος* and *φίλος*. There are also words whose quantity varies in different dialects; as, *κορῦνη*, *ταμῦνη*, *τορῦνη*, *ἀλμύρος* short in Epic, long in Attic. So *κᾶλός* Ep., *κᾶλός* Att.—*ἴσος* Ep., *ἴσος* Att.—*νεᾶρός* Ep., *νεᾶρός* Att.<sup>c</sup>

### Quantity by Position of final syllables.

§. 40. 1. A short final vowel before two consonants at the beginning of the next word is, in the Epic poets, as a general rule, long. The exceptions occur mostly before a word which, from its own quantity, would not come into the verse unless the preceding vowel were short; as, *παυροῖσι βροτοῖσι*,—*γυμνωθέντα βραχιόνια*,—*λύσε κλυδών*: here *βροτοῖσι*, *βραχιονία*, *κλυδών*, could not come into the hexameter verse except the first syllable were the last part of a dactyl, and therefore the vowel preceding must be short—so *Ἀφροδίτη*<sup>d</sup>: and it is rarely short before the two mutes *σ* or *ζ*, and never before *ξ* and *ψ*<sup>e</sup>.

*Obs.* The term *Arsis*<sup>f</sup> is applied to that syllable on which in scansion the emphasis rests: in the Dactyl for instance on the first, in the Iambics on the last.

2. When the first word ends with a consonant, and the second also begins with one, the final syllable is always long; as, *ἄλλους μὲν κάθισδν Τρώας*.

3. A long vowel or diphthong before the incipient vowel of a word which has not the digamma, is short in the thesis, long in the arsis; as, Il. *α*, 358 *ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν*: Il. *β*, 621 *νῆες δὲ μὲν Κτεά | τοῦ δ' ἄρ' κ. τ. λ.*: Il. *α*, 333 *αὐταρ ὁ | ἔγνω | ἦσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ (ῥῆσιν)*. This hiatus was not admissible in the Attic poets, except in certain choric measures, where the long vowel is shortened<sup>g</sup>; as, Eur. Hec. 125 *τὸ Θησείδα δ', ἔξω Ἀθηνῶν*. A short vowel was lengthened in the arsis of the Homeric verse.

4. In the dramatists, the final short vowel is very seldom lengthened before any combination of mutes and liquids (§. 39 *Obs.* 1.) which will allow of its being short<sup>h</sup>; except occasionally in the choric songs and anapaests<sup>i</sup>: but before *βα*, *γα*, *γμ*, *γν*, *δμ*, *δν*, *μν*, or any other two conso-

<sup>a</sup> Cf. Buttm. Gr. Gr. 7. 8, note.

<sup>b</sup> Mart. IX. 11. "Sed Græci quibus est nihil negatum, Et quos 'Apes' 'Apes' decet sonare."

<sup>c</sup> Monk Hipp. 1339.

<sup>d</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 89. sqq.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 99. Herm. El. Met. 29.

<sup>f</sup> Maltby Prosodia, iv. 2. 3.

<sup>g</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 93. Herm. El. Met. 32. R. P. Pref. Hec. xlviii.

<sup>h</sup> R. P. Orest. 64. Elms. Med. 241. El. Met. 29.

<sup>i</sup> Seidler de Vers. Doch. 21 and 409.

nants, not a mute and liquid, or a double consonant, it is long, except in a few instances before βλ, γλ, μν<sup>a</sup>—in Euripides only in the last case<sup>b</sup>.

5. The letter ρ from its lengthened pronunciation at the beginning of a word may lengthen the preceding vowel in the poets, on which the ictus rests: in the Attic poets with but few exceptions<sup>c</sup>, and these mostly in choric songs<sup>d</sup>.

6. Occasionally, but mostly only in certain words and forms, a long vowel or diphthong is short in the middle of a word before a vowel<sup>e</sup>. So in Homer: ἔμπαῖος, νῖος, βίβληται, ἐπειή, χαμαῖεῖναι<sup>f</sup>, οἶος; and in Attic dramatists: οἶος, ποῖος, τοιοῦτος τοῖόςδε, οἷοι (f. οἶομαι) ποιεῖν, γεραίος<sup>g</sup>, δειδαῖος in Iambic verse<sup>h</sup>, ἱκταῖος, κρυφαῖος, πατρῶος<sup>i</sup>, φιλαθηνᾶιος<sup>k</sup>, and always in the pronouns with the demonstr. *ι*, as τουτοῦ<sup>l</sup> &c.; but the diphth. *αι* is never short before another vowel in Attic poets<sup>l</sup>. When four short syllables come together in the same word, the first is lengthened, as ἀθάνατος.

§. 41. We usually mark in pronunciation the quantity of the two last syllables only, but mostly that of the penultima, for which the following rules may be laid down:

1. The penultima is long in all perispomena of course: so also all compounds whose last element is a perispomenon.

2. αγος: compounds from ἄγω, as λοχᾶγος: from ἄγνυμι, as ναυᾶγος.

αης, adjectives in (fem. αῖς): derived from verbs in αω, as δυσᾶης.

ᾄμα or ᾄμων (gen. ἄμονος): derived from verbs, as ὄραμα, θεᾶμων.

ᾶνος: oxyton proper names preceded by *ι*, as Ἀσιᾶνός, or where a consonant precedes, except Δαρδανός, Σικανός, Ἀπιδανός, Ἑριδανός.

ανος: oxyton dissyllables.

ᾶνωρ, as Βιδᾶνωρ.

ᾷος: oxyton dissyllables, and proper names of more than three syllables, except Οἰνόμεδος.

ασος: substantive, except θιάσος.

ατης: proper names preceded by a vowel; except proper names in -βάτης, -στάτης, -φάτης.

ατος: adjectives from verbs in αω, and from κερᾶννυμι, as ἀκράτος.

ων: (gen. αωνος, or αωνος), as ὁπάων, except φᾶων.

3. ια: dissyllables beginning with two consonants, except σκιά.

ιλος, ιλον: proparoxytons: so χιλός and ψιλός dissyllabic oxytons.

ιμος: dissyllabic oxytons.

ινη: polysyllabic subst., except Μολυβδίνη, εἰλαπύνη, Ἀσίνη, μυρσίνη, (doubtful) σατίνη.

ινος: dissyllabic oxytons.

ιος: dissyllabic oxytons, except βίος.

ιτη: proper names, as Ἀφροδίτη.

ιτης: (fem. ἴτις), as πολίτης (πολίτις), except κρίτης, κτίτης.

ιων: subst., except ἥϊων and χῆϊων generally.

ιων: compar. Homer and Ionic always short.

4. κρανος, as τρέκρανος.

<sup>a</sup> See Schneid. de Dial. Gr. 45.

<sup>b</sup> Gaisf. Hep. 218. R. P. Hec. 298.

<sup>c</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 282. Monk Hipp. 461.

<sup>d</sup> Gaisf. Heph. 219.

<sup>e</sup> Heph. 1. 3. and Gaisf. 216. Seidler de Vera. Her. 100. Herm. El. Met. 32.

<sup>f</sup> Heph. 1. 3. <sup>g</sup> Monk Hipp. 170.

<sup>h</sup> Arist. Vesp. 282. R. P. Phœn. 1319.

<sup>i</sup> Herm. Med. 420. Seidler de Vera. Her. 101. Cf. R. P. Hec. 78.

<sup>k</sup> Herm. El. Met. 32.

<sup>l</sup> Valck. Phœn. 1475.

5. *υγη*. Except *μαρμαρυγή*.  
*υδον*, adverbs in.  
*υλος*, oxytons in.  
*υμα* : derived from verbs in *υω*.  
*υμη*, paroxytons in.  
*υμος* : dissyllabic oxytons.  
*υνη* : paroxytons and trisyllabic substantives, except *ὀδύνη*, *κορύνη*, *σιγύνη*, in Epic sometimes.  
*υνος* : oxytons in, except *πλύνος*.  
 — trisyllabic, when *σ* does not precede, except compounds of *γυνή*.  
*υρα* : proparoxytons.  
*υρος* : of which the antepenultima is long, except *οἰζυρός*, Attic *ὠζυρέ* : *ἀνάγυρος*, *πάπυρος*, *ἀλμυρός* are doubtful.  
*υτης* : substan. (fem. *υτις*), as *πρεσβύτης*, *πρεσβυτις*, except *θύτης*.  
*υτος* : of which the antepenultima is long.  
 Verbs in *υω* with *υ* in the perfect.

*Obs.* Polysyllabic words compounded from long dissyllables have their penultima long. Such words as *παλιωτριβής* are derived, not from *τριβω*, but from the root as in *ζτριβον*, aor. II.

§. 42. In addition to these the following words are to be noticed as long. Those marked with an asterisk are sometimes short :—

I. *ā*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

* <i>ἀνιᾶρός</i> ,	ὀπᾶδός,	τιᾶρα,
κάβαλος,	σιᾶγών,	φᾶλᾶρος,
νεᾶνις,	σινᾶπι,	ὀ φλύᾶρος.

Proper names : \**Ἀμαῖσις*, \**Ἀνᾶπος*, \**Ἀρᾶτος*, (*ἀρᾶσθαι*), \**Ἀχᾶτης*, *Δευκάτης*, *Εὐφράτης*, *Θεᾶνώ*, \**Ιᾶσων*, *Μιβριδάτης*, *Νιφάτης*, *Πριάπος*, *Σάρᾶπις*, *Serāpis*, *Στύμφαλος*, *Φάρσυλος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

ᾄγή, <i>shore</i> , (but * <i>ᾄγη</i> , <i>wonder</i> ),	δᾶγός,	σφρᾶγίς,
ᾄηρ, <i>aēr</i> ,	ὀ δᾶλός,	τρᾶχὺς,
* <i>ᾄξ</i> ,	κᾶρίς,	φράτρα,
* <i>ᾄτη</i> ,	λᾶρός,	φράτωρ.

II. *ī*.

## a. Polysyllabic :

ἀκόνιτον,	κάμινος,	*ὀρθρινός,
* <i>ἀνία</i> <sup>a</sup> ,	καρυκινός,	παρθενοπίπης,
ἐνίπη,	κονία,	σελίνον,
ἔριθος,	κυκλαμίνος,	τὸ τάριχος,
ἐρινός,	μύμινον,	ὑσγίνον,
ἴφθιμος,	* <i>μεσημβρινός</i> ,	χαλινός,
καλία	*ὀπωρινός,	ὀ χελιδών.

And the proper names : \**Ἀγχίσις*, *Γράνικος*, \**Ἐνίπεις*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Καῖκος*(ι), \**Ὀσίρις*, *Βούσιρις*, *Σέριφος*.

## b. Dissyllabic :

βρίμη,	κλίη	ρίπή,
γρίπεύς,	κρίθή,	σιγή,
δίη,	λίτός,	σιδή,
δρίμύς,	μικρός,	τίμη, (ἄτιμος &c.)
ἰθύς,	νίκη,	χίλος,
ῥίλη,	πίων,	ψίλος.
ῥίλως,		

## III. ῡ.

## a. Polysyllabic :

ἀθύμων,	Διός,	λάφυρον,
ἄσυλον,	ἰγνή,	λέφυρον,
ἀυτή(ῡ),	τὸ κέλῦφος,	πίφυρον,
ἀυτίω(ῡ)	κολλήρα,	ὁ ψίμυθος.
εἰλῦός,		

And the proper names : Ἀβῦδος, Ἀμφρυσός, Ἀρχήτας, Βηρυτός, Βιθύνος, Διόνυσος, Ἐνύω, Καμβύσης, Κέρκυρα, Κωκυτός, Νίσυρος, Πάχυνον.

## b. Dissyllabic :

γῦρός,	πῦρός,	ῥύλη,
κῦφός,	σύριγξ,	φύλη,
λύπη,	τρύγων,	χυρός,
μῦών,	ὁ τῦρός,	ψύχη, (hence ἄψυ-
ξυνός,	ὑβός,	χος &c.)

And the proper names : Ἀνδός, Μῦσός, Μῦρῶ, Στρυμών, Τυδεύς, Τῦρῶ.

## Accentuation.

*Si quis igitur vestrum ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum rationem quam maturrime com-  
paret, in propositoque perstet scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum derisione  
immutus.*—Porson ad Med. i.

§. 43. 1. A word is produced by the arrangement of syllables, of which one is predominant—and hereon depends the principle of accentuation. The predominant syllable is naturally pronounced in an elevated, sharper, the subordinate syllables in a deeper, lower tone. Monosyllables are also accented, as in a sentence they are predominant or subordinate to other words; as, *hé* is good—*yés*—*hé* is good.

*Obs. 1.* In modern languages the accent generally rests on the radical syllable, as *hópe-ful*; and this principle is applied by Götting, Thiersch and Rost to the Greek. It would certainly very much simplify the system, and increase the utility of accents, could we believe this principle to hold good; but though it may be true in a great many words, there are still so many which have the accent, not on the radical, but on the formal syllables, as *έχθρός*—*πατήρ*, that it cannot be safely adopted as a general

principle. In the Æolic dialect, in which are no oxyton words (except dissyllabic prepositions), it seems to hold good<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* Accentuated words are termed by the grammarians *ὀρθοτονούμενα*, in opposition to the *ἀτονα*, which have no accent.

2. The accents are three—*acute, grave, circumflex*. The elevated tone is called the acute (*ὀξεῖα*), and is marked by a stroke over the principal syllable, declining from right to left (´). The deeper tone, which is employed in the other syllables, is called the grave (*βαρεῖα*), and the sign declines from left to right (̀).

*Obs. 3.* The sinking of the voice is not expressed by the sign of the grave accent, except to distinguish certain words, as *τίς aliquis*, and *τίς quis*, and in the final syllables of words in a sentence. We do not write *ἀνθρώπος*, but *ἀνθρώπος*.

3. To express a prolonged rolling tone, the sign called circumflex (ˆ) is used<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs. 4.* The circumflex is formed from the union of the two other signs ˆ: so that a circumflexed vowel must be considered as formed from the union of two other vowels, whereof the former had the acute, the latter the grave accent, as *πράγμα, πᾶγμα*. But when the long vowel is formed of two others, whereof the latter had the acute, as *ὀδ*, the union of these two signs does not produce the circumflex, but the acute remains unchanged.—For exceptions, see §. 61. 1.

*Obs. 5.* In the pronunciation of a Greek word, regard ought to be had both to accent<sup>c</sup> and quantity. The accented syllable should be emphatically pronounced with its appropriate pitch, and at the same time the quantity of *each* syllable distinctly marked. The later (A. D. 500) as well as the modern Greeks have superseded the quantity by the accent, which regulates the measure as well as the tone of their words. So in modern Greek, *Ἀἴγινα, Αἴγινα*—and the *versus politici*, used by Joh. Damascenus, Constant. Manass. and J. Tzetzes, are scanned solely by the accent.

*Obs. 6.* The ancient Greeks did not need any signs for the accent; but as in course of time a faulty pronunciation had crept in, the grammarian, Aristophanes of Byzantium (A. C. 200), restored the accents according to the traditional Athenian intonation<sup>d</sup>.

### Position of the Accent.

§. 44. 1. The acute is placed only over one of the three last syllables of a word, whether long or short—the circumflex only over the last, or last but one when it is long by nature and the ultima is short—the reason of which arises from the laws of the acute, as will be seen below.

<sup>a</sup> Götting, §. 7.

<sup>b</sup> Porph. ap. Villos. Anecd. Gr. ii. 109.

<sup>c</sup> Arist. Soph. Elench. 21. Id. Poet. 25. and Soph. Elench. 4. 8. See Tyrwhitt ad

Poet. Plato Cratyl. 399 A. B. Mus. Crit. ii. 62. See also Dawes Misc. Crit. 110.

Classical Mus. vol. i. p. 346.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 295. 73.

2. Accentuated words are named according to the position of their accent:—

- a. *Oxyton*—when the acute is on the ultima; as, τετυφώς, κακός, θήρ.
- b. *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, κακῶς, πᾶς.
- c. *Baryton*—when the ultima has no accent; as, πράγματα, πῶγμα, τύπω.

3. The Barytons are divided into

- a. *Paroxyton*—when the acute is on the penultima; as, τύπω, τετυμμένος.
- b. *Proparoxyton*—when the acute is on the antepenultima; as, ἄνθρωπος, τυπόμενος.
- c. *Properispomena*—when the circumflex is on the penultima; as, πῶγμα, φιλούσα.

*Obs.* Some monosyllables, to which the grammarians assigned no mark, are called *ἄτονα*, as οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), ὤς, εἰ, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐξ, ἐκ, δ, ἦ, οἱ, αἱ.—These are to be distinguished from the enclitics.—See below, §. 62.

§. 45. 1. The acute may be placed indifferently on long or short—the circumflex only over syllables long, not by position, but by nature; as, καλός, φίλος, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου; χρῆμα, σῶμα, πῶγμα (a by nature long, but τάγμα a by nature short), ἡ καλαῦροψ.

2. The acute can be on the antepenultima only when the ultima is short; as, ἄνθρωπος, but ἀνθρώπου, πομφόλυξ.

3. The circumflex stands over the penultima when it is by nature long, and the ultima by nature short. Position has, in this case, no influence: so that even *ī* and *ū* (not *ω* or *ā*), before *ξ* or *ψ*, are always considered, for the purposes of accentuation, as short; as, τεῖχος, χρῆμα, σῶμα, πῶξις; αἰλᾶξ (gen. ἄκος), κατῶρυξ (gen. ὠρύχος), χοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), καλαῦροψ, φοῖνιξ (gen. ἴκος), ἡλιξ, δοῖνυξ, κῆρυξ; but θῶραξ (gen. ἄκος), Κύκλωψ.

*Obs.* The short ultima is a condition of the properispomenon, because the circumflex always supposes a contraction of two syllables, on the first of which the acute stands thus—πράαττε, πράττε: but where the ultima is long, as πράαττω, the accent is not on the antepenultima, but the penultima, not on the first, but the last of the two syllables, and the union of the two accents would form *ā*, not *ā*.

4. When the ultima is long or the penultima short, the penul-

tima (if accented) has the acute ; as, *τείχη*, but *τείχος* ; *χώρων*, but *χώρος* : *τάττε*, *τάγμα*, *τάξις*(*ᾱ*), but *πᾶττε*, *πᾶγμα*, *πᾶξις*(*ᾱ*).

5. When the ultima is accented, it generally has the acute ; as, *πατήρ*, *θήρ*.

*Remarks.*

§. 46. In two cases a final long syllable is, for the purposes of accentuation, short :—

1. The final *αι* or *οι*, as *τράπεζαι*, *τύπτεται*, *γλῶσσαι* : *ἄνθρωποι*, *χώροι*.

Except : *α*. in III. s. opt., as being contractions from *αι(τ)ι*, *οι(τ)ι* ; as, *τιμήσαι*, *ἐκλείποι*. (The form *παιδευσαι* may be accented in three ways : *παιδευσαι* imper. aor. I. med. ; *παιδεῖσαι* for *παιδευσέμεναι* inf. aor. I. act. ; *παιδεύσαι* III. pers. opt. aor. I. act. ; so *φιλησαι*, *φιλήσαι*, *φιλήσαι* ; *πράξαι*, *στήσαι* either inf. aor. I. act. or imper. aor. I. med. ; *πράξαι*, *στήσαι* opt. aor. I. act.)

β. In the adverb : *οἶκοι* at home ; but *οἶκοι* plur. from *οἶκος*.

γ. In the compounds of enclitics in *οι*, as *ἦτοι*, *οἴμοι*.

δ. The *αι* nom. plur. of the paroxyton substantives in *ία*.

2. In the terminations *ως* and *ων*, of the Attic third and second declension, in which an *ε* precedes either immediately, or is separated only by a liquid ; and in the Ion. gen. in *εω*, and the Ion. pronominal forms *ὄτεω*, *ὄτεων*, the *ω* is considered as short ; as, *ἀνώγειων*, *φιλόγειως*, *ἄκρωος*, *ἱεως*, *ὑπέρπλεως*, *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *δεσπότεω*, *Γύγειω* (from *δεσπότης*, *Γύγης*) ; but *ἀγήρως* (not *ἄγηρως*), contracted from *ἀγήραος*.

3. In the following cases the ultima is perispomenon :

*a*. When, the ultima being contracted, the first of the two uncontracted vowels had the accent ; as, *τιμάω*=*τιμῶ*, *ἡχῶι*=*ἡχοῖ*, *αἰδῶα*=*αἰδῶ*, *φιλέει*=*φιλεῖ* Pr. but *φιλέε*=*φιλεῖ*, *πλέει*=*πλεῖ*, *πλέε*=*πλεῖ*. Hence all genitives pl. of the first declension, contracted from *άων*, *τιμάων*=*τιμῶν*. When the second vowel of a contraction had the accent, it remains : *έσταώς*=*έστῶς*, *έάν*=*ήν*.

*b*. Adverbial terminations in *ως*, from oxyton adjectives : *καλῶς* from *καλός*, but *φίλως* from *φίλος*.

*c*. Gen. and dat. of the two first declensions from oxyton nomin. and the dual and plur. gen. of monosyllables of III. decl. ; as, *καλοῦ*, *καλῶ*, *καλοῖν*, *καλῶν*, *καλοῖς* from *καλός* ; but *φίλου* &c. from *φίλος*.

*d*. The vocat. sing. of III. decl. from masc. in *εύς*, and femin. in *ώ* and *ώς*, as *βασιλεῦ*, *ἡχοῖ*.

*e*. Certain monosyllables, as *ᾶ*, *μῶν*, *νῦν*, *οὖν*, *πῦρ*, *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*.

## Change of the Accent.

§. 47. The accent is often changed—by inflexion, derivation, contraction, elision, &c. :—

1. *Inflexion*.—The accent remains over the same syllable, but is changed according to the foregoing rules; the circumflex into the acute or vice versa, as the quantity or character of the syllables is changed; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν; καλοῦ, ἦς, ᾧ, ῆ, καλοῖν, αῖν; καλοῖς, αῖς; τιμή, but τιμῆς, τιμῇ; Μοῦσα, but Μούσης; φεύγω—φεύγε; μείζων—μείζον; κτήμᾱ—κτήματος; φιλοῦμαι—φιλούμεθα; τεῖχος—τείχους &c.

2. The accent is thrown back, when the word is increased by a prefixed syllable, or when the reason for placing the accent on the penultima is removed; as, τύπτω—τέτυφα, έτυπτον; βουλεύω—βούλευε, έβούλευον.

3. It is thrown forward, when the ultima becomes long, or when the addition of a final syllable makes it necessary to remove the accent nearer to the end; as, τύπτομαι—τυπτώμεθα, τυφθισόμεθα; άνθρωπος—άνθρώπον.

4. In the cases of *Paroxyton* nouns, the accent remains over the same syllable (except the gen. plur. of I. declension), as ήμέρα, ήμέραι; άθρόος, άθρόου, άθρόου: except some adjectives in ης, which throw back the accent when the ultima becomes short, as αύθάδης, αύθαδες.

*Obs.* The gen. plur. of all nouns of the I. declen. are perispomenon.

5. In the cases of *Proparoxyton* nouns, the accent remains on the same syllable (except gen. pl. of I. decl.), except where the short ultima is replaced by a long one, as άνθρωπος, άνθρώπου.

6. In the cases of *Properispomenon* nouns, the accent is on the same syllable, but becomes acute when the ultima becomes long, as μούσα, μουσᾱν, but μούσης.

7. In the cases of *Oxyton* and *Perispomenon* nouns, the accent remains over the ultima. The genitives and datives of oxyton nominatives are always perispomenon, as, τιμή—τιμῆς, ποταμός—ποταμού.

§. 48. In derivation and composition, most compound subst. and adjectives, and all compound verbs, throw the accent as far back as the laws of accentuation permit; as, φιλόθεος (from θεός); άπαις Gr. άπαιδος (from παῖς, παιδός); άτιμος (from τιμή); όδός, σύνοδος;—φεύγω, άπόφευγε.



*Obs.* Certain real exceptions to this rule in subst. and adj., and some apparent ones in the verb, will be treated of under these heads respectively.

§. 49. Contraction. — 1. When neither of the uncontracted vowels are accented, the accent remains on the same syllable as before the contraction; as, φίλεε — φίλει (but φιλέει = φιλεῖ); ἀνθεῖ = ἀνθει; τριήρεε = τριήρη; ὄρθοε = ὄρθον; δοιδῆ = ᾠδή.

Exceptions: — *κάνεον* = *κανοῦν*, and some adjectives in *εος*, signifying the material of any thing; as, *χρύσεος* = *χρυσοῦς*.

2. When either of the two uncontracted vowels is accented, the contract syllable is accented:

*a.* The penultima or antepen. according to the general rules; as,

ἀγαπάομαι = ἀγαπῶμαι	φιλεόμενος = φιλούμενος
ὑλήεσσα = ὑλήσσα	ὀρθόουσι = ὀρθοῦσι
ἑσταότος = ἑστῶτος	τιμαίνων = τιμώνων.

Exceptions: — The accent is transposed in the adj. *ἀεργος*, not *ἀργος* but *ἀργός*; and in many subst. of III. Decl., which are accented as if no contraction had taken place; as, *στηρ στητός* (from *στήαρ στήατος*) (see III. Decl.), and in the Ion. *ἔβωσα* from *ἐβήσα*.

*b.* The ultima, *a.* has the acute, when the second uncontracted vowel has the acute (§. 46. 4, *a.*); as, *ἑσταός* = *ἑστῶς*: *β.* the circumflex, when the first uncontracted syllable has the acute; as, *ἡχοῖ* = *ἡχοῖ*.

Exceptions: — 1. Compounds in *ός* = *οῦς*, in the oblique cases of which the accent is not placed over the contract syllable; as, *ἀγχινός* = *ἀγχίνου* (for *ἀγχινού*) from *ἀγχίνος*, *ἀγχίνους*.

2. Also certain proper names: *Πειρίβοος* = *Πειρίβους*, G. *Πειρίβου* (for *Πειριβοῦ*).

3. And the gen. plur. of certain words of the III. Decl.: *συνηθίων* = *συνήθων*; *τριηρέων* = *τριήρων* (for *-ηθῶν*, *-ηρῶν*).

4. The dual of contracts in *οῦς*: *πλώω* = *πλώ* (for *πλῶ*), *ὀστέω* = *ὀστέ* (for *ὀστώ*).

5. Acc. of subst. in *ώ*: *ἡχάα* = *ἡχώ* (for *ἡχώ*); but *αἰδέα* = *αἰδῶ* from *αἰδέας*, according to the general rules, and *ἡῶ* from *ἡῶς*.

### Words distinguished by their Accent.

The equivocal meanings of the same word were naturally distinguished in speaking by the pronunciation, and, by the grammarians, the pronunciation was marked in most cases by a different accent. A list of the principal of them is here subjoined.

## I. Nouns.

§. 50. 1. Proper names (*Oxyton*) and participles in *όμενος* and *άμενος* (*Proparoxyton*); as, *Σωζόμενός*, proper name, *σωζόμενος*—*Δεξαμενός* and *δεξάμενος*. So also proper names (*Paroxyton*) and adjectives in *ης* (*Oxyton*); as, *διογενής* but *Διογένης*, *νικητής* but *Νικήτης*.

*Obs. 1.* When a substantive or adjective is used as a proper name, it is generally distinguished by a change in the accent; as, *κακός*, *Κάκος*—*ἀδελφός*, *Ἀδελφος*.

2. Feminines from masculines in *εύς*, and abstract substantives in *εια*; as, *βασίλεια* queen, *βασιλεία* kingdom.

3. The emphatic or interrogative *τίς*; *πού*; &c., and the enclitics *τις*, *που*.

4. Nouns in *ης* derived from verbs (*Oxyton*), and from substantives (*Paroxyton*): *πιδήτης* the bound from *πίδη*, *πιδητής* the binder from *πιδάω*; *αὐλήτης* from *αὐλή*—*αὐλητής* from *αὐλέω*.

*Obs. 2.* As a general rule these oxytons are active, the proparoxytons are passive.

5. Words compounded of a substantive and a verbal derivative—active, paroxyton—passive, proparoxyton. The reason of this is, that the accent is placed over the part of the compound which supplies the subject of the verb: *μητρόκτονος* (= *ἡ μητήρ κτείνει*) killed by his mother; *μητροκτόνος* (= *κτείνει μητέρα*) a matricide<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 2.* The exceptions to this rule are the Epic words *σακίσπαλος*, *ἱππόδαμος*, *ἐγχέσπαλος*, *πολλίπορθος*—words in *αρχος*, *οχος*, *οὔχος*, *ουλος* and *εργος*.—See §. 57. 2. a.

## Cases of Nouns.

§. 51. 1. Nominative (*Oxyton*), and dative (*Perispomenon*), of oxyton nouns in *ή* or *ά* of the I. declension; as, N. *ἀρετή*, D. *ἀρετῇ*, Doric N. *σιγά*, D. *σιγᾷ*.

2. Genitive singular (*Perisp.*) and accus. plural (*Oxyton*) of oxyton feminine nouns of I. declens., which form their genitive in *ᾱς*; as, *ρόαs* gen., *ρόαs* acc. plur.—*καθαράs* gen., *καθαράs* acc. plur.

3. Gen. (*Oxyton*) and dative singular (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic declension in *ώς*; as, *λεώ* gen., *λεῶ* dat.

4. Dative singular (*Perisp.*) and nom. acc. dual (*Oxyton*) of oxytons of II. decl. in *ός*; as, dat. *καλῷ*, dual *καλώ*.

5. Acc. sing. (*Oxyton*) and gen. plur. (*Perisp.*) of oxyton nouns of the Attic decl. in *ώς*; as, *λεών* acc. sing., *λεών* gen. plur.

6. Feminine sing. (*Paroxyton*) and neuter plur. (*Properispomenon*) of properispomenon or proparoxyton adjectives in *ος*; as, *ἀναγκαία* fem. sing., *ἀναγκαία* neuter plur., *δημοσία* fem. sing., *δημόσια* acc. plur.

<sup>a</sup> On the accent of comp. of *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, see Buttm. Lexil. 368 sqq.

## Table.

Oxyton.	Perisp.
1. ἀρέτη Nom.	ἀρετῇ Dat.
σιγά Nom.	σιγᾷ Dat.
2. ῥόας Acc.	ῥόας Gen. Sing.
καθαρὰς Acc.	καθαρὰς Gen.
3. λεῶ Gen.	λεῶ Dat.
4. καλῶ Dual.	καλῶ Dat.
5. λεῶν Acc.	λεῶν Gen. Plur.
6. ἀναγκαία Gen. Sing.	ἀναγκαῖα Neuter Plur.

## II. Verbs.

§. 52. 1. III. person singular, pres. ind. (*Perispomenon*) and II. sing. imper. (*Paroxyton*) of contract verbs in *έω* and *άω*; as, φιλεῖ, τιμᾷ—φίλει, τίμα.

2. III. pers. aor. I. opt. act. (*Paroxyton*) ποιῆσαι; aor. I. infin. active (*Properispomenon*) ποιῆσαι: aor. I. imp. midd. (*Proparoxyton*) ποιήσαι.

3. Aor. I. imper. act. (*Proparoxyton*) βούλευσον, and fut. I. neuter. part. (*Properispomenon*) βουλεύσον.

4. Pres. (*Parox.*) and future (*Perispom.*) of liquid verbs, κρίνω pres., κρινῶ fut. κρίνεις, κρινεῖς, κ. τ. λ.

5. The part. fem. dual (*Paroxyt.*) and fem. sing. (*Proparox.* or *Properisp.*) πεσοῦσα, τυπτούσα—πεσοῦσα, τύπτουσα.

## Verbs and Nouns.

§. 53. 1. Gen. plur. of dissyllabic oxytons in *ός*, (*Perispomenon*) θεῶν, and part. of dissyllabic verbs in *έω* and *άω*, (*Parox.*) θείων.

2. Acc. sing. Ionic of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) τιμάν, and inf. of verbs in *άω*, (*Perispomenon*) τιμᾶν.

3. Acc. plur. of nouns in *ά*, (*Oxyton*) τιμάς, and II. sing. pres. of verbs in *άω*, (*Properispomenon*) τιμᾶς.

4. Genitives of paroxyton nouns in *ος*, (*Paroxyton*) φίλου, and imper. midd. of the cognate verb in *έω*, (*Perispomenon*) φιλοῦ.

*Obs.* The simple words alone are here treated of; their compounds follow the general rule (§. 48.), except when it is otherwise specified.

## List of words distinguished by their Accent.

<sup>a</sup> ἀγελαῖος, feeding in the open pasture; ἀγέλαιος, of the vulgar throng.

ἄγνος, a shrub; ἄγρός, pure.

ἀγοραῖος, pertaining to the market; ἀγόραιος, idler.

ἄγος, leader; ἄγος, curse.

ἀγροῖκος, peasant; ἄγρικός, clownish, uncouth.

ἄγχοῦ, adv., near; ἄγχου, imp. mid. of ἄγχω.

ἄγων, ἄγοντος, part. pres. of ἄγω: ἄγών, ἄγῶνος, contest.

ἀδολεσχῆς, chattering; ἀδολεσχής, subtle. Joh. Philoponus.

<sup>a</sup> Gütting Elem. of Accent. Transl. p. 105. Philop. Collectio vocum α. Append. ad Scap. Lex. edit. Clarend.

ἄθροος, without noise; ἄθρόος, in crowds. Eustath. p. 1387.  
 αἶθος, τό, heat; αἰθός, burnt.  
 αἶνος, ό, a tale, praise; αἰνός, violent, adj.  
 ἀκήλητος, inexorable; ἀκηλητός, spotless. Joh. Philop.  
 ἀκμηρός, ἀκμήν ἔχων: ἀκμηρος, νῆστις. Aristarchus ap. Eustath. 1944. 38.  
 ἄκρις, the top; ἀκρίς, a locust.  
 ἀληθής, true; ἀληθεις, indeed?  
 ἄλις, adv., ἄλις, ή, brine.  
 ἄλλα, neuter plur. of ἄλλος: ἄλλά, particle, but.  
 ἄλωά, a threshing-floor; Ἄλφα, a festival.  
 ἄμνητος, harvest-time; ἀμνητός, fruits gathered in the harvest.  
 ἀμυγδαλή, almond-tree; ἀμυγδάλη, almond.  
 ἄνα, vocat. of ἀναξ: ἀνά, prepos.  
 ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορροή: ἀπορρώξ, ἀπορρυμα. Schol. Venet. Bæot. 262.  
 ἄρα, but; ἄρα, whether; ἄρά, ή, prayer; ἄρα, dat. sing. of ἄρα.  
 ἀραῖος, accursed; ἀραιός, thin, weak.  
 ἀρνεῖος, of a lamb; ἀρνεῖός, ram; ἀρνεῖος, μήν. Phavor.  
 ἀρπάγη, hook; ἀρπαγή, rapine. Ammonius.  
 ἀρρητος, secret; ἀρρητός, odious.  
 ἀρσις, ή, -ως, raising up; ἀρσίς, -ιδος, arrow's point. Phavor.  
 ἀσφόδελος, ό, asphodel; ἀσφοδελός, producing asphodel. Eustath. p. 446.  
 ἀτεχνῶς, adv. of ἀτεχνής: ἀτέχνως, adv. of ἀτεχνος.  
 αὐλητής, a flute-player; αὐλήτης, a farm servant.  
 αὐτή, fem. of οὗτος: αὐτή of αὐτός.  
 ἀχύρων, gen. plur. from ἄχυρον: ἀχυρών, chaff-heap.

βαῖον, shortly; βαῖον, a bough.  
 βασίλεια, queen; βασιλεία, kingdom.  
 βάτος, thorn; βατός, passible.  
 βίος, life; βιός, bow.  
 βίους, plur. of βίος: βιούς, part. βίωμι.  
 βληχρος, a herb; βληχρός, weak.  
 βοών, ox-stall; βοών, part. of βοάω, and gen. plur. of βοῦς.  
 βροτός, mortal; βρότος, clotted blood.  
 βροῦχος, an insect; βρουχός, herald. Joh. Philop.  
 βρύων, part., βρνών, coast. Joh. Philop.

γαλήνη, subst., γαληνή, fem. of γαληνός.  
 γαῦλος, merchant-vessel; γαυλός, milk-pail. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 598.  
 γελοῖος, ridiculous; γελοῖός, (also γέλοιος,) wag. Eust. p. 205. 906.  
 γενετή, birth; γενετή, stirps. Joh. Philop.  
 γλοῖος, gum; γλοιός, sticky.  
 γνώμων, a judge; γνωμών, gen. plur. of γνώμη.  
 γυρός, circle; γυρός, round. Eust. p. 638. 907. 1864.

δεῖράς, a hill; δειράς, part. aor. δέρω.  
 δεξαμένη, receptacle; δεξαμένη, fem. of the part. δεξαμένος. Eust. p. 501.  
 δημος, people; δημός, fat.  
 Δία, accus. of Ζεύς: διά, prepos.  
 Δίος, divine; Διός, gen. of Ζεύς.  
 δόκος, ό, opinion; δοκός, ή, beam.

εἶδος, subst. ; εἶδος, neut. part. of εἰδώς.  
 εἶκον, part. of εἶκω : εἰκῶν, ἡ, image.  
 εἰμι, *sum* ; εἶμι, *eo*.  
 εἰπὼν, *dic* ; εἰπον, *dixi*.  
 εἷς, *one* ; εἷς, aor. II. part. ἦμι : εἷς, II. sing. εἰμί : εἷς prep.  
 ἑκάτον, *an hundred* ; ἑκατον, *far-darting*.  
 ἐκπλέω, *I sail out* ; ἐκπλεω, neut. pl. of ἐκπλεωσ.  
 ἐλάσσων, comparat. ; ἐλασσῶν, part. of ἐλασσώω.  
 ἐλεός, *kitchen-table* ; ἔλεος, *pity*.  
 ἐλῶν from ἐλάω : ἐλῶν, aor. II. P. of αἰρέω.  
 ἐν, *one* ; ἐν, prep.  
 ἐνι, ἐνεστι : ἐνί, prepos.  
 ἐνός, gen. of εἷς : ἐνος, adj.  
 ἐντροπή, subst. ; ἐντροπῇ, adv.  
 ἐξαίρει from ἐξαίρω : ἐξαίρει from ἐξαίρω.  
 ἐξαιρετός, *to be rejected* ; ἐξαιρετος, *egregius*.  
 ἐξιάσιν from ἐξίημι : ἐξίασιν from ἐξίημι.  
 ἔπαινος, *praise* ; ἐπαινός, *celebrated*.  
 ἐρινεύς, *wild fig-tree* ; ἐρίνεος, *woolly*.  
 ἔρμαιον, *mercuriale* ; ἔρμαιον, *a windfall*.  
 ἔστι, copula, *it is* ; ἔστι, subst. verb., *there is*.  
 ἔτος, τό, *year* ; ἐτός, adverb.  
 ἐχθρα, *enmity* ; ἐχθρά, fem. of the adj. ἐχθρός.

ζωή, *life* ; ζών, τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλους, καὶ γάλακτος. Eust. p. 906. 52.  
 ζῶον, *animal* ; ζῶον, neut. of ζῶος, *alive*.

ἡ, art. ; ἡ, relative ; ἡ, dat. rel. ; ἡ, imperf. of εἰμί or ἡμί=φημί, or  
 adverb *surely* ; ἡ, conj. of εἰμι : ἡ, or.  
 ἡδέ, conjunction ; ἡδε, *she*.  
 ἡλος, *a nail* ; ἡλός, *stupid*.  
 ἡμῶν, *slinger* ; ἡμῶν, gen. pl. of ἡμαῖς.  
 ἡσυχῇ, adv. ; ἡσύχη, fem. of ἡσυχος.  
 ἡττων, comparat. ; ἡττῶν, part. of ἡττάω.

θαλάμαι, *dens* ; θαλαμαί, τόποι ἱεροὶ τῶν Διοσκούρων. Eust. p. 906.  
 θάμβος, τό, ἡ ἐκπληξίς : θαμβός, ὁ ἐκπλαγείς. Ibid.  
 θεία, *spectacle* ; θεά, *goddess*.  
 θερμη, *warmth* ; θερμή, fem. of θερμός.  
 θερμός, *lupine* ; θερμός, *warm*.  
 θήλυς, adj. ; θηλύς, *papilla*. Joh. Philop.  
 θόλος, *dome* ; θολός, *mud*.  
 θυμός, *mind* ; θύμος, *thyme*.

ἰα, Ion. for μία, or acc. of ἰον : ἰά voc. or acc. of ἰός.  
 ἰδέ, conjunction ; ἰδε, *see*.  
 ἰδη, *wood* ; ἰδη, conj. from εἶδον.  
 ἰδοῦ, imperat. ; ἰδοῦ, interjection.  
 ἰδρύμενος, part. pres. ; ἰδρυμένος, part. perf.  
 ἰλλος, *eye* ; ἰλλός, *squinter*. Eust. p. 907. 8.  
 ἰον, *violet* ; ἰόν, going, or acc. of ἰός.

ἵππος, *lantern*; ἱπνός, *oven*. Joh. Philop. Cf. Reisig. Comm. on Aristoph. Plut. 816. p. 104.

ἱππών, *stable*; ἱππών, part.; ἱππων, gen. of ἵππος.

ἰά, O; ἰῶ=ἰάου: ἰῶ dat. from ἰός: ἰω conj. from εἶμι.

καιρός, *season*; καῖρος, *thread*. Eust. p. 907.

κάκη, *misfortune*; κακή, fem. of κακός.

κᾶλον, *wood*; καλόν, neut. of καλός.

κᾶλως, *cable*; καλῶς, adv.

κάμπη, *caterpillar*; καμπή, *bending*.

κᾶν=καὶ ἐν: κᾶν=καὶ ἐάν.

κάρη=κᾶρα: καρῆ, conj. of ἐκάρην.

κεῖνος, *that*; κεινός, *empty*.

κεράστης from κέρας: κεραστής from κεράννυμι.

κλητήης, *a charmer*; κλητήης, *charmed*.

κῆρ, τό, *heart*; κήρ, ἡ, *fate*.

κίων, *pillar*; κιών, participle.

κλήρος, *lot*; κληρός, *sorte electus*. Joh. Philop.

κομιδή, subst.; κομιδῇ, adv.

κόμπος, *pride*; κομπός, *proud*.

κόνις, *dust*; κόνις, a nit. Ammonius.

κράτος, *strength*; κρατός, gen. of κρᾶς.

κρίνων, part.; κρινών, *a lily bed*.

κροτών, *a tick*; κροτῶν, part.

κυκίω, I mix; κυκίω, accus. of κυκίων.

κύρτος, *a creel*; κυρτός, *crooked*. Eust. p. 907.

κύν, *a dog*; κυῶν, part.

λάβη, *pretext*; λαβή, *handle*.

λαβρός, *abundant*; λάβρος, *vehemens*. Joh. Philop.

λᾶος, nom., *a stone*, or gen. of λᾶς, *stone*; λαός, *people*.

λάρος, *osprey*; λαρός, ᾧ, ὄν, *pleasing*.

λεπας, τό, *rock*; λεπάς, ἡ, *limpet*.

λεύκη, subst., *poplar*; λευκή, fem. adj.

λίχανος, ὁ, *fore-finger*; λιχανός, ἡ, *string of a harp*.

μαντίς, *tree-frog*; μάντις, *prophet*.

μείων, comparat.; μειῶν, part.

μισσητή, ἡ ἀξία μίσους: μισήτη, ἡ κατηφερῆς πρὸς συνουσίαν. Trypho ap.

Ammon.

μονή, subst., *stay*; μόνη, fem. adj., *alone*.

μοχθηρός, ὁ τὰ θῆη πονηρός: μόχθηρος, ὁ ἐπίπονος. Ammon.

μύλλος, subst.; μυλλός, adj.

μύριοι, *ten thousand*; μυρίοι, *very many*.

νόος, *novale*; νίος, *novus*.

νομαῖον, *pascuale*; νόμαιον, *legitimum*. Joh. Philop.

νόμος, *law*; νομός, *canton, pasture*.

νυμφίος, adj.; νυμφίος, subst.

ξένων, gen. pl. of ξένος: ξενών, ὁ, *guest-chamber*.

οἱ, *these*; οἷ, *who*; οἶ, *where*; οἴ, *oh!* οἱ, dat. of οὖ.

οἶδε, *these*; οἶδε, *he knows*.

οἰκοι, *houses*; οἰκοι, *at home*.

οἰός, gen. of οἷς: οἶος, *such as*; οἶος, *alone*.

ὄκνος, subst.; ὀκνός, adj.

ὄλος, *whole*; ὀλός, *ink*.

ὄμως, *tamen*; ὀμῶς, *simul*.

ὀπώπη, verb; ὀπωπή, subst. Herm. in Bucol. ap. Schæf. Soph. p. ix.

ὄρμος, *bay*; ὀρμός, *ornament*.

ὄρος, *mountain*; ὀρός, ὄ, *serum*. Eust. p. 906.

οὐ, *not*; οὐ, *no*; οὐ, *where*.

οὐκοῦν, *igitur*; οὐκουν, *non*, (now generally written οὐκ οὖν, with or without interrogation. See §. 791. *Obs.*).

οὖν, adv.; οὖν=οἱ ἐν.

οὐρά, *tail*; οὐρα, τά, *boundaries*.

οὖρος, ὄ, *a guard, a favourable wind*; τό, *mountain*; οὐρός, *a trench*.

οὔτοι *these*; οὔτοι, *not*.

παιδιά, *play*; παιδία, τά, *boys*.

πάρα=πάρεστι: παρά, prepos.

παρείας, *a serpent*; παρειάς, acc. plur. of παρειά.

πατρῶος, *paternus*; πατρῶός, *vitricus*.

πεδῖον, *field*; πεδίον, dimin. of πέδη.

πειθῶ, verb; πειθῶ, *persuasion*.

πείρων, *passing*; πειρῶν, *trying*.

περίπλεων, acc. subst.; περιπλέων, part.

πῆ, interrogative; πῆ, enclitic.

πίων, *fat*; πῖων, aor. II. part. of πίνω.

πλατάγη, *rattle*; πλαταγή, *rattling sound*.

πλείων, comparat. of πολὺς: πλειῶν, *a year*.

πλυνός, *washing-trough*; πλύνος, *washed*. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1062.

ποιός, *qualis?* ποίός, *quidam*.

πονηρός, ὄ κακοήθης: πόνηρος, ὄ ἐπίπονος.

πότε, *when*; ποτέ, *sometime*.

πότος, *potus*; ποτός, *potulentus*.

πρίων, *saw*; πριών, *saw-fish*. Eust. Hexæm. p. 19.

πρύμνη, subst.; πρυμή, fem. adj. Eust. p. 547. Schol. Venet. V. 292.

πρυτανεία, *deposit*; πρυτανεία, *tempus magistratus Atheniensium*.

πτύχη, *plicatio*; πτυχή, *concavitas*. Joh. Phil.

πυγμή, *boxing*; πυγμή, *closely*. Joh. Philop.

Πυθών, ἡ, *the place Pytho*; Πύθων, ὄ, *the Dragon*. Ammon.

ρέμβος, *a whirl*; ῥεμβός, *whirling*, adj.

ῥινή, *file*; ῥίνη, *shark*. Joh. Phil.

ρίπη, *town-wall*; ῥιπή, *blast of wind*. Eust. p. 301.

ροία, *a pomegranate*; ροία, *a horse-pond*.

σιγᾶ, imperat. of σιγάω: σιγᾶ, adv.; σιγᾶ, III. sing. pres.; σιγά, Doric form of σιγή: σιγᾶ dat.

σίμος, *a fish*; σιμός, *flat-nosed*. Joh. Phil.

σίτος, *frumentum*; σιτός, *esculentus*. Joh. Phil.

σκαφή, *pit*; σκάφη, *boat*.

σκόλιον, *drinking song*; σκολιόν, *crooked*.

σκύμνος, *lion's whelp*; σκυμνός, *young of every other wild beast*. Schol.

Venet. XVIII. 319.

σπάρτη, *rope*; σπαρτή, fem. of σπαρτός, *sown*.

σπουδή, ἡ, *haste*; σπουδῇ, adv., *in haste*.

σπαρτόν, acc.; σπάρτον, *a rope*.

σπαρτός, *a shrub*; σπαρτός, *sown*.

σταφύλη, *plummet*; σταφυλή, *bunch of grapes*. Ammon.

στείνων, *groaning*; στενῶν, *making narrow*.

στῆλβον, part. neut.; στῆλβόν, adj. neut. *shining*.

σύν, prepos.; σύν, accus. of σὺς.

συνεργος, *a comrade*; συνεργός, *an aid*.

σφοδρά, adv.; σφοδρά, neut. plur. of σφοδρός.

σχολή, *leisure*; σχολῇ, adv., *quietly*.

ταῦτα, *these*; ταῦτά, *the same*.

ταύτη, dat. from οὗτος: ταύτῃ, dat. from ὁ αὐτός.

τέθναμεν, I. pl., τεθνάμεν, inf.

τῇ, dat., τή, *take*.

τίσω from τίς: τίσω from τίσις.

τόμος, *section of a book*; τομός, *cutting*. Ammon.

τροπος, *manner*; τροπός, ἡ ἢ κόπη πελάζουσα ἐνείρεται. Eust. p.

1517. 55.

τροχός, *a wheel*; τρόχος, *course*. Ammon.

τρυνγίος, *time of the vintage*; τρύνγιος, *produce of the vintage*.

ὑράξ, *shrew-mouse*; ὑράξ, adv.

φῆς, II. pers. pres. indic.; φῆς, II. pers. conj.; φῆς, aor. II. for ἔφης, from φημί.

φιλητής, *lover*; φιλήτης, *thief*.

φόρος, *tribute*; φόρος, *fruitful*.

φῶς, τό, *light*; φῶς, ὁ, *man*.

φώτων from φῶς: φωτῶν from φῶς.

χάριεν, adv.; χαρίεν, neut. adj.

χρίων, *fatale deorum*; χρεών, *debitum*. Joh. Phil.

χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω: χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι from χρίω.

ὦ, with the vocat. of a noun; ὦ, an independent interrog.

ὦμοι, an interjection; ὦμοι, nom. plur. of ὦμος. Apollon. Dysc. de adv. p. 537.

ὦμος, *shoulder*; ὦμός, *raw*.

ὦν, gen. of ὅς: ὦν, part. εἰμί: ὦν, Ion. for οὖν.

ὥχρος, *pale*; ὥχρός, *pale*.

### The Accents of particular terminations.

§. 54. 1. *a*. Substantives in *a* or *η*, derived from adjectives in *ος*, are paroxyton, except when formed from oxyton masculines.

*b*. Substantives derived from aor. II. or perf. II., and those



derived from verbs by changing the  $\epsilon$  of the penultima into  $o$ , are generally oxyton; all others paroxyton.

*Obs.* 1. In composition, these words retain their accent on the ultima<sup>a</sup>, except ἀναρρόη, ὑδρορρόη, οἰνοχόη, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη.

c. Contract substantives in  $\eta$  (from  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ), or  $\bar{\alpha}$  from  $\acute{\alpha}\alpha$ , are perispomenon.

2.  $\beta\eta$ : if derived from perf. II. or aor. II. or if from verbs with  $\epsilon$  in the penultima, which is changed into  $o$ , they are oxyton (1.  $\delta$ .),

Except καλύβη, στίβη, βλάβη parox. instead of oxyt.: ὠβή, ὠρή, oxyt. instead of paroxyt.

3.  $\gamma\eta$ : all oxyton,

Except ἔγη, ἐρπέγη, ἡλόγη, λόγη, πάγη, τρέγη, στέγη, and γῆ.

4.  $\delta\eta$ : oxyton,

Except ἴδη, κρᾶδη, μελέδη, πέδη, σίδη, ἀδελφίδῃ, θυγατρίδῃ, υἰδῇ.

5.  $\epsilon\alpha$ : paroxyt.,

Except γενέδ, δαυπέδ, θεά (goddess).

6.  $\zeta\alpha$ ,  $\xi\eta$ : all dissyllables paroxyton; trisyll. in  $\zeta\alpha$ , proparox.

7.  $\theta\eta$ ,  $\theta\alpha$ : paroxyton,

Except κριθή, ποθή, and proparox. ἕκασθα.

8.  $\iota\alpha$ : paroxyt.,

Except αἵμασις, ἄμαξις, ἀνθρακίς, ἰδ, ἰωνίς, καλίς, κρινωνίς, λαλίς, λοφίς, μυρμηκίς, ὄρμις, παιδίς, πρᾶσις, προστασίς, πυρκαϊς, ροδωνίς, σκίς, σπογγίς, σποδίς, στρατίς, σφηκίς, τροχίς, τρυμαλίς: Geographical names, and the plurals ποτνιαί, θεσκιαί, οἰκοδομαί<sup>b</sup>. All feminines in  $\tau\rho\iota\alpha$  derived from masc. are proparox., as ψάλτριά.

9.  $\omicron\alpha$ : dissyllables properispom., trisyll. paroxyt.,

Except names of towns which are proparoxyt.

10.  $\epsilon\iota\alpha$ : paroxyton,

Except,—a. Proparoxyton: derivatives from nouns in  $\eta\varsigma$  or  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , whereof there is no verb in  $\epsilon\acute{\omega}$  (except ἀλήθεια, ἀληθεῖω) and from neuter substantives in  $os$ , except ἑγχεῖα, κηδεῖα, πανθεῖα: the feminine forms of masculines in  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , as ἰέρεια, and the poetic epithets of women, of which the masculine was not in use, as ἡριγένεια &c.; and likewise βοθήεια, θάλεια, κρᾶνεια, κώδεια. b. Oxyton, ἀρεΐς, ζεΐς, παρεΐς, στεϊλεΐς, φορβεΐς, χρεΐς.

11.  $\omicron\iota\alpha$ : proparoxyton,

Except oxyton δοΐς, ποΐς, βοΐς, χροΐς, Att. χροΐα, parox. νεοΐα, οἶα, Τροΐα.

12.  $\upsilon\iota\alpha$ : follow the general rules.

*Obs.* 2. By the old Attics, the  $\alpha$  of  $\omicron\iota\alpha$  and  $\upsilon\iota\alpha$  was considered long, and therefore they are paroxyt.; ἀγυῖα, μήτρυια, ὄργυια, are in Attic oxyton<sup>c</sup>.

13.  $\kappa\eta$ : paroxyt.,

Except oxyton δίκῃ, ἀκῃ, ἀλκῃ, ἀκασκῃ, ἰσκῃ, ὀλκῃ, (and comp.) πλοκῃ, (and comp.) πολακῃ, and those contracted from  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha=\tilde{\eta}$ , which are perispomena.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Ach. 922.

<sup>b</sup> Lob. Phryn. 487.

<sup>c</sup> Liddell and Scott ad voc. ὄργυια.

## 14. λη: paroxyt.,

Except oxyton nouns in αλή, derived as in 1. δ.; derivatives in αλή (if not proper names): and ἀπειλή, Ἀγγελή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, θηλή, θυλή, κεφαλή, ὀλή, ὀμιχλή, ὀπλή, οὐλή, ὀφειλή, σταφυλή (*grape*), σχολή, φυλή, χηλή, χολή, γαμφηλαί, and perisp. contract, from εα = ῃ.

λα: follow the general rule (§. 45.),

Except Dor. ἀλαλά.

## 15. μη: oxyt.,

Except words in ἡμη, ωμη, ὄμη, and ἔμη (except σπιθαμή), and ἄμη, δέσμη, εἰσίθυμη, ὄρμη, κόμη, λόχμη, οἶμη, πάλμη, πλήσμη, σκάλμη, στάθυμη, τάλημη, τόρμη, χάρμη, χόσμη.

## 16. νη: paroxyt.,

Except derivative abstract nouns in νή, as ἡδονή, derivatives in μονή, nouns belonging to 1. δ., and ἀγχορή, γυνή, εὐνή, μενουρή, μηχανή, ποιή, σπηνή, φερή, φωνή, ὥνή, and words formed like participles, as δεξαμενή.

να: follow the general rules (§. 45.) Properisp. χλαῖνα, perisp. μνᾶ.

## 17. ξα: paroxyt.,

Except ἄμαξα, proparox.

## 18. οα: paroxyt.,

Except στωά.

## 19. οη: oxyt.,

Except paroxyt. ἄλδη, χλόη, χνόη—βοῆ = βοά. Ion. ζόη.

## 20. πη: paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. δ. (but σκέντη) and καμπή, σιωπή.

## 21. ρα: oxyt., all immediate derivatives of verbs,

Except ἔδρα, μῦρα, μόρα, πείρα, σπείρα.

Polysyllables which have a long penultimate (the α being short) are proparoxyt., except those in ὥρα: the polysyllables which have a short penultima are paroxyt. So also all nouns in δρα, θρα, τρα,

Except Δήμητρα and σκολόπενδρα: ἐλπυρά and θαλπυρά are oxyton.

Dissyllables in αυρα and ωρα are all paroxyt.: dissyllables with any other long vowel or diphthong are properispom.,

Except ζειρά, νευρά, ούρα, πήρα, πυρά, σαιρά, σφουρά, φουρά.

22. σα follow the general rules (§. 45.), consequently dissyll. with long vowel or diphthong in penult. are properisp.

## 23. τη: paroxyt.,

Except those belonging to 1. δ. and ἀρετή, ἀρετή, βιοτή, βροτή, ἔρετή, λιτή, μηλωτή, παλαιωτή, πιωτή, τελευτή.

24. υη: paroxyt.,

Except σκευή with its compounds and φυή.

25. φη: oxyton,

Except ἀκαλήφη, ἐρίφη, κάρφη, λόφη, σίλφη, Ξίφη, σκάφη.

26. χη: oxyton,

Except ἀργυράχνη, κάλχη, κόγχη, λείσχη, λόγχη, μαλάχη, μάχη, ὄσχη, πυρρίχη, τύχη.

27. ψα: only δέψα.

28. ωα, ωη: oxyton,

Except μνώ, Μινψα, ὠα, ὑπερψα.

§. 55. 1. *ās* (gen. *ov*): all are paroxyton,

Except those contracted from *ēas* or *dās* into *ās*.

2. *ης*: oxyton: the polysyllabic verbal nouns in *στης*

(Except ἀγρώστης, γενούστης, δυνάστης, ἐπαλώστης, πενέστης)

and *κτης*

(Except κεκράκτης, ὀρύκτης, προίκτης, φυλάκτης)

or with a long vowel in the penultima

(Except ἀήτης, αἰσυμένητης, ἀλήτης, κυβερνήτης, σφενδαρήτης)

are oxyton. So also καθαρτής, ποικιλτής, ἐθελουτής, εὐθουτής, κτιστής, λυμαντής, κριτής, εὔρετής, πευστής, πιστής, ραιστής.

3. Other verbal derivatives in *ης*, and all those derived from substantives, are paroxyton:

Whence in many cases may be distinguished different meanings of a word (in *στης* for example) which is both a verbal and substantival derivative, as *κεράστης* from *κέρας*, *κερασστής* from *κεράννυμι*.\*

4. All compound adjectives in *ης*, with a short penultima, are

(Except those compounded with *α-*, *δυσ-*, *ευ-*, as ἀπαθής, δυσμενής, εὐμενής,)

paroxyton, otherwise oxyton. The old poetic forms in *α* are proparoxyt.,

Except such as are used as substantives, which follow the general rules.

§. 56. *ον* (gen. *ov*): these words for the most part follow the general rules,

Except those which have a masculine form in *ος*, the accentuation of which they follow.

1. The following are oxyton: ζυγόν, ἐλεόν, πηδόν, ἐρινεόν, κονλέον, μυελόν, ῥινόν, στειλειόν, ὑποταμνόν, δαιτρón, λουτρón, ξυρόν, πλευρόν, περόν, σφυρόν, ἐρπετόν, ὦόν. So also the verbal adjectives ζυστόν, παλτόν, ῥυτόν, φυτόν.

\* Several words under this head are differently accented by Götting.

2. Paroxyton: trisyllabic diminutives in *-ιον*, whose antepenultima is long by nature or position (even before a mute and liquid), and such as have lost their diminutive force, as *πεδίον* (from *πέδον*) and *ὀστέον*. Some diminutives in *διον* for *ιδιον* are apparent exceptions to this rule; but they are in reality tetrasyllabic, as *ζώδιον* for *ζωιδιον*: so *ἄθλιον* for *ἀθέλιον*, *ποιμνιον* for *ποιμένιον*.

The following proparoxytons are real exceptions: *ἄλιον*, *δέμνιον*, *δένδριον*, *ζώνιον*, *ἦτριον*, *ἱερικιον*, *ἰχθυιον*, *λείριον*, *μείλιον*, *ὄγκιον*, *ὄργιον*, *ὄρκιον*, *ὀσπριον*, *παίγνιον*, *πλάσιον*, *ρύσιον*, *φρούριον*, *φύξιον*, *ψέλλιον*: though perhaps many of these may be considered as not diminutives.

3. Properispomena: *αἰδοῖον* and words in *εῖον*,

(Except *προδάτειον*, *γένειον*, *γήρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλάνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κύνειον*, *σκιδδεῖον*, *σκιράφειον*, and most possessives in *εῖον*, as *βασιλειον*<sup>a</sup>.)

and old Attic *τροπαῖον*.

### Words in os.—General rule.

§. 57. os.—1. The uncompounded substantives, when not derived from primitive verbs, follow the general rules; when derived from verbs, they, as well as uncompounded adjectives, are generally oxyton.—See the different terminations.

2. The compounds are,

1. *a*. When the second part is an uncompounded noun, proparoxyton;

Except some words in which the substantival notion predominates, which is marked by the accent of the substantive being retained, as *ἀρχιθεωρός*:

*b*. Those which are derived from words already compounded are oxyton, as *ἀναγνωρισμός* from *ἀναγνωρίζω*, not from *γνωρισμός*.

2. When the second part is a verbal.

*a*. *Oxyton*.—Transitive compounds with a long penultima, as *λοχαγός*, *leading the Lochus*, *στρατηγός*: (but if these compounds are further compounded, the accent is thrown back, as *συστρατήγος*.) and words in *ωπός* from *ᾠψ*. Compounds of *ἔργω* which express a physical operation are *oxyton*, as *φυτουργός* &c.; and those which express a mental operation, *perispomena*, *πανουργός* &c.; or if the penultima does not admit a circumflex, *proparoxyton*, as *περίεργος*, *πάρεργος*.

*Obs. 1.* The reason of this is, that the accent rests on the emphatic part of the compound: in *κακέργος* (= *κακούργος*) the *κακόν*, in *ξυλόεργος* (= *ξυλουργός*) the *ἔργον* is the principal notion.

*b*. *Paroxyton*.—Those with a short vowel in the penultima (ge-

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 368 sqq.

nerally o) which have a transitive reference to the noun in the first part of the compound; as, παιδοκτόνος, *killing a son*. (See §. 50. 5.)

In the Homeric compounds of κλυτός and κλειτός, where the first part is an indeclinable word, as τηλεκλυτός = τῆλε κλυτός, or a real case, as δουρικλυτός = δουρὶ κλυτός, it is not a real compound, but only in juxtaposition (ἐν παραθέσει), so that the accent is not thrown back from the ultima; but when the first part is in actual composition (ἐν συνθέσει) with the latter, its original form being changed thereby, as ὀνομακλυτός = ὀνόματι κλυτός, the accent is thrown back according to the general rules for compounds (§. 48.)<sup>a</sup>

c. *Proparoxyton*. — Compounds with a passive sense; as, παιδόκτονος, *killed by a son*. See §. 50. 5.

d. If the first part of the compound is a preposition, particle, adverb, πᾶν or πολύ, the word is *proparoxyton*<sup>b</sup>,

Except in some oxyton words where the active comp. is distinguished from the passive.

Obs. 2. The compound words are to be accented according to the above rules and those in §. 48, except where they are otherwise specified under the different terminations.

### §. 58. 1. αος: oxyton,

Except ἴλαος Att., and πρῶος, πρῶιος.

### 2. βος: follow the general rules,

Except the simple adjectives which are oxyton, and the subst., ἀμωβός, βαλβός, λοβός.

### 3. γος: subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀγός, a leader; κραιγός, λαιγός, ταγός, φηγός.

Adjectives are oxyt.,

Except μέγος and ὀλίγος. For comp. in εργος, see §. 57. 2. a.

### 4. δος: follow the general rules,

Except δαιδός (and comp. in φδός), δδός (οὐδός) δπαδός, δρυμαγδός, σποδός.

### 5. εος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton, the forms in εος of oxyton nouns in ός, as ἀδελφεός (but δαιδάλεος) and ελεός (διή), ἐνεός, ἐρινεός, ἐτεός, θεός, θυρεός, κολεός, λοχεός, νεός (ploughed land), συφεός, φωλεός: and paroxyt. adjectives in αλέος, and ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατρίδεος, ἀνεψιαδέος (as diminutives), and all verbal adjectives in τέος.

### 6. ζος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton πεζός, χθιζός.

### 7. ηος: oxyton.

### 8. θος: follow the general rules,

Except oxyton ἀγαθός, βοηθός, δρμαθός, and dissyllables, αἰθός, βυθός, ἐφθός, μασθός, μισθός, ξανθός, ξουθός, ὀρθός, στρουθός, τιτθός, τυτθός.

9. ι. ιος, as a general rule, throw the accent as far back as possible; δίος is the only properisp.,

Except.—1. Oxytons in ιος: αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βαλιός, βιός (δου), γυλιός, δεξιός, ἐρδιός, ἰός, κριός, μητρώος, μονιός, πατρίος, πολιός, σκολιός, υἰός, χαρδριός.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 387.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 386.

2. Paroxyton *ὄστιος* (and compounds) *γομφίος, μυρίος* (*many*), *συμφίος, πλησίος, σκορπίος*.

2. *ιος*, properispomenon,

Except (*a*) oxyton, all dissyllables, and *ἁλαιός, ἀραιός* (*thin*), *γεραῖος, θηναῖος, ἡβαιός, κραταῖος, παλαιός*.

(*β*). Proparoxyton, *βίβαιος, βίαιος, βόλαιος* (*βάλλω*), *γόλαιος, δειλαιος, δίκαιος, ἡμταιος, μάταιος, νόμαιοι* (*λαμφί*), *τύλαιος, βούσσαιος, τύχαιος, θμείναιος*, and compounds of *γή*.

3. *οιος*, properispomenon,

Except (*a*.) oxyton *γλοιός, διοίς, κλοιός, κολιός, δλοιός, ποιός* and *φλοιός*, and compounds of *ποιέω*.

(*β*.) Proparoxyton in *οιος*: *γέλοιος, δμοιος*, in Attic.

4. *ειος*: polysyllables are proparox.,

Except *ἀνδρείος, ἀστειός, ἀρχεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἱπταρείος, ἡθείος, λαμβεῖος, μεγαλειός, μουσεῖος, συμφείος, ὀσνείος, οἰκείος, παιδείος, παρθενείος, σπονθεῖος*: and oxyton, *ἀργεῖος, θαμειός, νεῖος, σφειδός, ταρφεῖος, φατειός*.

Dissyllables are properisp.

10. *κος*: mostly oxyton: but dissyllabic subst. are parox.

(Except *ἀσκός, βοσκός, δοκός, θρηγκός, σηκός, φακός, χαλκός*, and *βικος, θῶκος, θρησκος, θῶκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, σῶκος*),

So also *ἐέρκος* (adj.), all diminutives in *ίσκος, πηλίκος* and its correlatives; trisyllabic subst. are proparox.

11. *λος*: 1. Adjectives are oxyton,

Except,—*a*. Paroxyt.: *ἄλλος, κóλος, λάλος, ἔλος, φίλος*, all in *ίλος* and *ἔλος* (except *ἀσυλος, αἰόλος*, forms of *μέγας*, as *μεγάλος*).

*b*. Properisp.: *θῆλος, κοῖλος, οἶλος, φαῖλος*.

*c*. Proparoxyton: *ἀσυλος, ἀσύφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, θαλαλος, θέελος, εἰκελος* (*θέσκελος*) *ἐκηλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἱώλος, ἱεαλος, κίβδηλος* (and comp.), *πέτηλος*.

The transitive adj. *ἱερóστολος* is proparox., contrary to the general rule (§. 50. *b*).

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except, *a*.—Oxyton: *αἰγιαλός, αἰλός, βηλός, γαυλός, δαλός, ἑλλός, θαλλός, θαλός, κωλός, μαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός, χυλός*.

*b*. Paroxyt.: *πρωβύλος* and those in *ίλος*<sup>a</sup>.

12. *μος*: *a*. Oxyton, when the penultima is by nature or position long,

Except *ἔρμης* and *ἱτομος, δῆμος* (people), *κῶμος, μῆμος, μῶμος, οἶμος*, and *ἔμμος, κόσμος, ὄγμος, ἔλμος, ὄρμος, πότμος, τόρμος, ψάμμος*.

*b*. Dissyllables with a short penultima are parox.,

Except *ἐμός, νομός* (*pasture*), *δμός, τομός* (*cutting*).

*c*. Polysyllables with a short penult. are proparox.,

Except *ἱταμός, οὔλαμός, ποταμός, φωριαμός, χηραμός*.

13. *νός*: 1. Substantives follow the general rules,

Except polysyllables in *ωνός* which are oxyton, as also *ἀμνός, ἀραχνός, βουνός, γοννός, ἑρινός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, ληνός, οὐρανός, βινός, χαλινός, ὀκκαυνός*.

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Lehre. von Zeitmasse, Tab. vi.

Paroxyton : *καρκίνος* and *παρθένος*.—Properisp. : *αἶνος*, *δῖνος*, *ἐχῶνος*, *ικτίνος*, *κῶνος*, *μυζίνος*, *οἶνος*, *ὄνος*, *πῖνος*, *πῶνος*, *σχοῖνος*.

2. The adjectives with a long penultima are oxyton,

Except *λίχνος*, *μόρφνος*, *τέρεμνος*, *ἀγκιστίνος*, *ἐκείνος*, *προμνηστίνος*.

With a short penultima, the accent is thrown back,

Except oxyton adjectives in *ανος*, (but *δάπανος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *λίτανος*) and those in *ινος* which are derived from adverbs or express a definition of time (except *τήτινος*), and *ἀληθινός*, *ἀνθινός*, *ἐλαινός*, *κενός*, *ξυνός*, *πεδινός*, *στενός*, *στρανός*.

14. *οος* : follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *θοός*, *ζοός*, *ὀλοός*, and paroxyton *ἀθρόος*, and multiples in *πλόος*, as *διπλόος*.

15. *πος* : subst. follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλοπός*, *κομπός* (*βοασίον*), *λοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὀπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *ταρπός*, *τροπός* (*εἶταρ*).

Adjectives in *ωπος*, whether simple or compound, are oxyton.

16. *πος* : 1. Adjectives are oxyton.

Except words in *τερος*, (but *δεξιτερός*, *καρτερός*, *κρατερός* and *δριστερός*) and *ἄκρος*, *βάρβαρος*, *γλίσχρος*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἡμερος*, *κάρχαρος*, *λάβρος*, *λάληθρος*, *λοιβόρος*, *μέρμερος*, *πέλωρος*, *πέπειρος*, *ταλαίτωρος*, *φλύαρος*, *χείμερος*, and Att. *πόνηρος*, *μόχθηρος*.

Properisp. : *γαῦρος*, *θεῦρος*, *μαῦρος*, *παῦρος*, *σταῖρος*, *σφαῖρος*, *χῆρος*, and Att. *μῶρος*, *πῆρος*.

2. Substantives follow the general rules.

Except oxyton *ἀγρός*, *ἄφρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαιτρός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαῖρός*, *θευρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός*, *ιατρός*, *καιρός*, *κηρός*, *μηρός*, *μουλβρός*, *μουλωθρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξυρός*, *ὀρός* *αἰετις*, *πενθερός*, *πριστηρός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρρός*, *τυρός*, *φιτρός*, *φρουρός*, *χωρός*. Properisp. *ἐταῖρος*, *οἶρος* (*wind*).

17. *σος* : oxyton.

Except fem. subst. and *ἄλεισος*, *βάνωσος*, *θλασος*, *θύρσος*, *ἴσος*, *ἕισος*, *κέρασος*, *μέθυσος*, *μέσος*, *νάρκισσος*, *πόσος* (and its correlatives), *παράδεισος*, *πέτασος*, *τύρσος*.

18. *τος* : oxyton.

Except,—1. Paroxyton *ἄρκτος*, *ἄρτος*, *βάτος*, *βρότος* (*γορε*), *δέλτος*, *κότος*, *κόττος*, *κρέτος*, *κύρτος*, *μίλτος*, *μίτος*, *μύρτος*, *νότος*, *νότος*, *πάτος*, *πόλτος*, *πόντος*, *πύτος*, *σκότος*, *φόρτος*, and the ordinals *τρίτος*, *πέμπτος*, *ἕκτος*.

2. Proparoxyton : superlat. forms, and words signifying the abstract time of any season, as *ἀμηνός*, *ἡρνεός* ; *ἔμηντος*, *ἡρνεός* ; and *ἔκατος*, *ἔλειτος*, *ἔσφαλτος*, *ἔτρακτος*, *ἔωτος*, *βάρβιντος*, *βλοτος*, *δρύφρακτος*, *ἔκατος*, *ἔμετος*, *ὀνάτος*, *κάματος*, *κάπετος*, *λήιτος*, *ὄρχατος*, *πάχετος*, *πλατάνιστος*, and the ordinals *τέταρτος*, *ἑννατος*, *δέκατος*.

3. Properisp. : *κοῖτος*, *νῶτος*, *οἰκτος*, *οἶτος*, *πλοῦτος*, *πρῶτος*, *σῖτος*, *οἶτος* and pronouns in *οῦτος*.

19. *υος* : oxyton.

Except *ἑγγυος*, *κρήγγυος*, and properisp. *αἶος*, *πῦος*, *σκεῦος*.

20. *φος* : follow the general rules.

Except oxyton, *ἀδελφός* (Attic vocat. *ἀδελφε*), *τροφός*, and all dissyllabic adj. except *κοῦφος*.

21. *χος* : 1. Adj. are oxyton.

Except proparoxyton *θηυχος*, *μελίυχος*, *νηπίαυχος*, and Doric diminutive forms in *ιυχος*.

2. Subst. follow the general rules,

Except oxyt. ἀρχός, μοιχός, βηχός, also βήχος, σικχός.

22. ψος : adj. oxyton : subst. γήψος parox.

23. ωος : properisp.,

Except ζωός, κολωός.

So the compound ἀθώος.

24. ως (gen. ω) : have the accent of the forms in os.—See §. 46. 2.

§. 59. 1. ας, gen. αος or ατος : follow the general rules.

2. ας (gen. αδος) oxyton : gen. αντος paroxyt.,

Except ανδρις, ιμυς, ἀλλᾶς, πᾶς.

3. α. ης (gen. εος) oxyton : even the compounds,

Except those in -αντης, -ήτης, (from ἦθος), -ήκης, -ήρης, -κήτης, -μεγέθης, -μήθης, -ώθης, -ώης, -ώκης, -ώλης, and αὐθάδης, αὐτάρετης, ἐπιλήθης (παναλήθης, φιλαλήθης) πλῆρης, ποδάρκης.

In Attic the neuter of polysyllables in ετής is proparoxyton.

β. ης (ητος) : subst. are parox.,

Except ἀδρότης, βραδυτής, γυμνότης, δημοτής, ἐσθής, πικνότης, ποτής, ταχύτης, χερνής.

Adjectives are oxyton.

4. α. ις, gen. dos or tos : oxyton,

Except,—1. Paroxyt. : δάπις, ἔρις, θέμις, ἴβις, κάπις, κύστις, μαγάδις, μύστις, ὄπις, πλάστις, πέτις, σίνις, τάπις, τίγρις, τρόπις, φύστις, and femin. forms of subst. in της, in έτις.

2. Proparoxyt. : κάρναβις, σίκιννις, φύλοπις, φύξηλις.

3. Properisp. : αἰλῖς, δασπληγίτις, θαυρίς, ἱρις, μήνις, μῆτις, νεᾶνις, νῆις (and comp.), τᾶλις, χλοῦνις : compounds in ᾠις, and feminine forms of subst. in της, in ατις, -τίς, -ῶτις.

β. ις (ξις, σις, ψις), gen. εως : follow the general rules.

γ. ις (gen. θος) : follow the general rules.

δ. ις, gen. ιος : follow the general rules. Perisp. λῖς.

ε. ις, gen. ιως : oxyt.,

Except comp. of τίς.

5. ος, gen. εος : follow the general rules.

6. α. υς, gen. dos or tos : follow the general rules,

Except δαγύς, χλαμύς, ποῦς, οὖς ὠτός.

β. υς, gen. εος : oxyt.,

Except ἡμισυς, θῆλυς, πρέσβυς, πέλεκυς, ἑγχελὺς, πῆχυς.

γ. υς, gen. υος : oxyton,

Except,—1. Parox., ἄρκυς, βόρυς, βότρυς, γένυς, ἵνυς, κάγχυς, κόνδυς, κίκυς, μάρπυς, νέκυς, πίτυς, στάχυς, χέλυς.

2. Proparoxyt. : ἑσταχυς.

3. Perisp. : δρύς, μῦς, σῦς, ὕς, βοῦς (βοός).

4. Properisp. : γῆρυς, θρήνυς.

δ. υ : paroxyt.,

Except μῶλυ.



ε. *υν* : paroxyton.

7. *εις*, gen. *εντος* : paroxyton.

8. *εως* (gen. *εως*), oxyton, even the compounds.

9. α. *ως* (gen. *ωτος*), parox.,

Except *εὐρώς*, *ἰβρώς*.

β. *ως* and *ω*, gen. *οος*, oxyt. : gen. *ωος* monosyll. oxyton, all others paroxyt.

10. *ιν* (see *ις*, *ινος*, above.)

§. 60. 1. *ην*, gen. *νος* subst., oxyton,

Except *Ἑλλην*, *εἶρην*.

2. α. *ων*, gen. *νος*, subst. oxyton,

Except *ἀλήμων*, *ἔκμων*, *ἄλων*, *ἔμβων*, *ἔξων*, *γάστρων*, *γείτων*, *γλήχων*, *γνώμων*, *δαίμων*, *διδυμίων*, *ἥμων*, *ἰχνεύμων*, *θεάμων*, *κηρίων*, *κίων*, *κλύδων*, *κύφων*, *κύων*, *κόδων*, *κάθων*, *μαλακίων*, *μήκων*, *μόδων*, *μόσων*, *οπάων*, *οργίων*, *πάτρων*, *πλεύμων*, *πώγων*, *σίφων*, *σκήπων*, *σκορπίων*, *σπάδων*, *στήμων*, *τέκτων*, *τέμνων*, *τίλλων*, *τρίβων*.

Adj. parox.

β. *ων*, gen. *οντος*, paroxyt.,

Except *έκάν*.

§. 61. 1. ξ : monosyll. oxyt.,

Except *γλαῦξ*, *ῥαξ*.

Polysyllables paroxyt.,

Except properispr. *αἰλαξ*, *βῶλαξ*, *ἐπῆλυξ*, *ἥλιξ*, *θρίναξ*, *καταῦτυξ*, *κλίμαξ*, *κλωμαξ*, *λείμαξ*, *μαίραξ*, *πίδαξ*, *σμίλαξ*, *σμάδιξ*, *χοῦνιξ*, and words ending in *-ωνιξ* and *-ῶρυξ*.

2. ψ : monosyll. oxyton : polysyll. paroxyt.,

Except properispr. *αἰθοψ*, *ἦροψ*, *καλαῦροψ*, *λαίλαψ*, *νῶροψ*, *οἰνοψ*, and oxyton *γοργήψ*, *δεινώψ*, *εὐώψ*, *μονώψ*, *πολυώψ*, *φλογήψ*.

§. 62. 1. α, gen. *ατος*, follow the general rules.

2. *αν* : oxyton.

3. *ην* : oxyton,

Except a few proper names and adjectives.

4. *αρ*, gen. *ρος*, general rules.

5. *ηρ* or *ειρ*, gen. *ρος* : oxyt.,

Except *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πάσθηρ*.

6. *ωρ*, gen. *ρος* : paroxyt.,

Except *ἀχάαρ*, *ἰχάαρ*.

*Obs.* All monosyllabic substantives of the third declension which have α in acc. are oxyton ; those which end in *ς* in nom. and *ν* in the acc. are perispomena, except *κλείς* (acc. *κλείν*), *κίς* and, according to some, *λίς*.

*Change of the Accents in Sentences &c.*

§. 63. In a sentence the words so run one into the other, that the sharp accent being hereby weakened or suppressed, the oxytons are marked with the grave sign; but when there is a pause or stop in the sentence, the acute naturally returns; as, ὁ μὲν Κύρος ἐπέραςε τὸν ποταμόν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. Except τίς τί, interrog., which is always oxyton.

*Obs.* When for any other reason there is no connection between the words, the acute remains, as in a grammatical work, εἰ τὸ μὴ λέγεις—τὸ ἀνὴρ, σὺνομα.

1. Crasis.—The accent of the first word is dropped, and the compound word has the accent of the second, as τὸ ἀγαθόν=τάγαθόν; but the long vowel formed by crasis is, according to rule (§. 49. 2. a.), circumflexed, when the second word was paroxyton with a short ultima; as, τὸ ἐπος=τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα=τάλλα, τὸ ἔργον=τοῦργον; τὰ δπλα=θῶπλα.

*Obs.* 1. These words are thus accented in the old grammarians, but Porson, Valck., Matth., Dindorf and Herm. write τοῦργον, on the principle that the circumflex is not formed by " but ^". (See §. 43. *Obs.* 4.) But the grammarians seem to have considered the vowel thus formed, not as a compound, but as a simple long vowel; and the analogies of δαῖδες δῶδες, ἱσταῖος ἱστώος<sup>a</sup> &c., support their mode of accentuation<sup>b</sup>.

2. Elision.—The accent of the elided syllable is thrown back as an acute on the preceding syllables; but if the elided word is a preposition, or ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἰδέ, ἦδέ, or either of the enclitics τινά or ποτέ, the accent is altogether lost; as,

πολλὰ ἐπαθον	=	πόλλ' ἐπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ	=	παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεινὰ ἐρωτᾷς	=	δείν' ἐρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημὶ ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχροὶ ἔλεξας	=	αἴσchr' ἔλεξας	τινὰ ἔλεγε	=	τιν' ἔλεγε
ἐπταῖ ἦσαν	=	ἐπτ' ἦσαν	σο οὐδ'—μηδ'—ἦδ' ἐγώ.		

3. When a preposition stands after its case, the accent is thrown back to the first syllable<sup>c</sup> (*anastrophe*); as,

μάχης ἐπι	but	ἐπὶ μάχης,	νεῶν ἀπο	but	ἀπὸ νεῶν,
Ἰθάκην κατά...		κατὰ Ἴθ.,	καλῶν περί...		περὶ καλῶν.

*Obs.* 2. Ἀμφί, ἀπρί, ἀνά, διά, do not admit of this anastrophe<sup>d</sup>; the unaccentuated prepositions, if placed after their case, are accented.

*Obs.* 3. The prepositions have their accent on the first syllable also, 1. When they are abbreviated verbal forms, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι; μέτα,

<sup>a</sup> Butt. Gr. Gr. §. 28. *Obs.* 18.

<sup>c</sup> Herm. Med. 1143.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Med. 888.

<sup>d</sup> Herm. l. c.

πάρα, ἔπι, ὑπο, περί, ἐν for ind. pres. of εἶναι in composition with these prepositions; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for πάρειμι, περί for περίεστι.—2. When they are used adverbially, as περί for περίσσω or περὶ ἄλλων.—3. When, being separated from the verb, they are placed after it, as ὀλέσας ἀπο πάντας ἐταίρους.

### Proclitics or Atona.

§. 63. 1. Proclitics are those little words which coalesce so closely to the following word, that they have no independent existence, and therefore no accent. They are

- a. The forms of the article ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.
- b. οὐ, (οὐκ, οὐχ).
- c. The prepositions ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐκ (ἐξ), ὡς, το.
- d. The conjunctions ὡς as, εἰ.

Obs. Many of these words retain their accent in certain cases:

- a. οὐ no; and at the end of a sentence: πῶς γὰρ οὐ; ἔλεγε γὰρ κ. τ. λ. καὶ οὐ, φησὶν, he says no.
- b. ἐκ, when placed after its substantive: κακῶν ἔξ.
- c. ὡς for οὕτως, as καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω; and when it stands after the word to which it refers, as κακοὶ ὡς for ὡς κακοί.

### Enclitics.

§. 63. 2. There are also other little words which are generally so entirely subordinate to the word which precedes them, that they are said as it were to lean on it (ἐγκλίνω), and hence either throw their accent back on it, or, if the accentuation of this word prevents its receiving this new accent, lose it altogether; as, φίλος τις, πόλεμος τις.

3. They are,

a. εἰμί and φημί in the present ind., except II. pers. sing., εἶ and φῆς.

b. The following forms of the personal pronouns:

I. pers. sing. μοῦ	III. pers. sing. οὗ
μοί	οἱ
μέ	ἐ, νίν
II. pers. sing. σοῦ	Dual. σφωτν
σοί	Plural σφλσι, and the Ionic forms
σέ	σφωέ, σφέων, σφέας.

For the difference between the enclitic and accented forms of the I. pers. pronoun, see §. 64. V. 3. a.

c. The indefinite pronoun τις, τί, in all its cases. The abbreviated forms τοῦ and τῷ, and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ. When used interrogatively these words are always accented; as, τίς, τί, πῶς.

d. The particles *τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν*, and the inseparable *δέ*, whether it expresses the direction, as *Ἐρεβόσδε*, or is otiose, as *τοσόσδε*.

e. The acc. of *αὐτός, αὐτόν*, used in the sense of *he, him*, is by some considered as enclitic.

Obs. Many little words coalesce so closely with these enclitics that they form one word with a meaning of its own: *εἶτε, οὔτε, μήτε, ὥστε, ὥσπερ, ὅστις* &c.

*Rules for the Inclination of the Accent.*

§. 64. The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation. Thus in *κάλλιστος-ἐστι*, the pronunciation of the syllables must be so arranged that, without altering the original accent of *κάλλιστος*, the accent may not be further from the end than the rules allow: hence *κάλλι | στός ἐστι*—*κάλλι | στός τις*: so *σῶ | μά τι*. Therefore oxytons require no new accent, as in *ἀνὴρ-ἐστι* the accent is in its proper place as proparoxyton. In paroxytons the inclination only takes place with monosyllables, as *φίλος μοι*, forming a proparox.; for in *φίλος-ἐστι* the accent would be on the fourth syllable from the end, while the accent cannot be placed over the *λος*, because two sharp tones cannot come together.

I. An oxyton word coalesces with the following enclitic, so that the enclitic being considered as part of it, the otherwise suppressed acute (§. 63.) regains its proper power; as,

<i>θήρ τις</i> for <i>θήρ τις</i>	<i>καλός ἐστι</i> for <i>καλὸς ἐστί</i> ,
<i>καί τινες ... καὶ τινές,</i>	<i>ποταμός γε ... ποταμὸς γέ,</i>
<i>καλός τε ... καλὸς τέ,</i>	<i>ποταμοί τινες ... ποταμοὶ τινές.</i>

II. A perispomenon coalesces with an enclitic without any change of accent; as,

<i>φῶς τι</i> for <i>φῶς τί,</i>	<i>φιλεῖ τις</i> for <i>φιλεῖ τίς,</i>
<i>φῶς ἐστι ... φῶς ἐστί,</i>	<i>καλοῦ τινος ... καλοῦ τινός.</i>

Obs. 1. A perispomenon, if it is joined to a dissyllabic enclitic, is considered as an oxyton, and the long final syllable of the enclitic is considered as short, hence *ὠντινων* &c.; for the two words being considered as one, the circumflex on *ῶν* belongs to the whole word, while being over the antepenultima, it performs the functions of a proparoxyton; though indeed on this and some other points of the enclitic system, it is difficult to decide on the true principle on which the rules are founded<sup>a</sup>.

III. A paroxyton coalesces with a monosyllabic enclitic without any change of accent, but does not admit of inclination with a

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 14. Obs. 10. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gr. p. 73.

dissyllable; for the accent φίλος-ἐστι would be on the fourth syllable, which is contrary to the general laws of accentuation: so that the enclitic retains its accent, as

φίλος μου for φίλος μου, but φίλος ἐστί, φίλοι φασί,  
ἄλλος πως ... ἄλλος πώς, ... ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

IV. A proparoxyton or properispomenon coalesces with the enclitic and has an acute on the last syllable, which becomes the accent syllable of the following enclitic; as,

ἄνθρωπός τις for ἄνθρωπος τις, σῶμά τι ... σῶμα τί,  
ἄνθρωποί τινες ... ἄνθρωποι τινές, σῶμά ἐστι ... σῶμα ἐστί.

Exception:—A properispomenon ending in ξ or ψ does not admit the inclination, as ἀλαξ μου, ἀλαξ ἐστί.

Obs. 2. The inclination of the local suffix δέ, ζέ, is regulated by the above general rules; as,

οἰκόνδε (Epic) οἰκαδε, οὐρανόνδε, Πυθῶδε (f. Πυθῶ),  
ἔρεβόςδε, Ἐλευσινάδε, Μέγαράδε, δόμονδε,  
Ἀθήναζε (i. e. Ἀθῆναςδε), Πλαταιάζε (Πλαταιαί), χαμάζε (χαμάς acc.) but in  
that of the paragogic δε of the demonstrative pronoun, the accent rests on  
the last syllable of the pronoun; as,

τόσος — τοςόςδε, τοςοῦδε, τοςῶδε, τοςήνδε, τοςῶνδε,  
τοῖος — τοιόςδε, τηλίκος — τηλικόςδε, τοῖσι — τοισίδε.

Obs. 3. The three adverbial suffixes *θεν* (θε), *σε*, *θι*, vary from the usage of the enclitics. The adverbs with these terminations, whose penultima is *ο*, whatever may be the accent of their root, are prooxyton (except *ἀλλοθι*, πάντοσε, οἰκοθεν, ἐνδοθεν, ἐκδοθι, ἐκτοσθεν); those with any other vowel in the penultima retain the accent of their root, as ἀρχή—ἀρχήθεν, θύρα—θύραθεν &c., but ἐκαθεν from ἐκάς.

V. When there are two or more enclitics in succession, they are formed into one or more words, and are accented accordingly (see Gen. Rule, supra); as,

καλός γε τις proparoxyton for καλὸς γὰρ τις  
καλοί γε εἰ | σί proparox. and oxyt. ... καλοὶ γὰρ εἰσί  
καλοί γε τι | νές εἰσι two proparox. ... καλοὶ γὰρ τινές εἰσί  
φιλεῖ πο | τέ τις properisp. and parox. ... φιλεῖ ποτὲ τις  
φίλοι τι | νές μοι | εἰσίν propar., parox. and ox. ... φίλοι τινές μοι εἰσίν  
ἄνθρω | πός τις | μοί πο | τέ φησι three parox. and one proparox.  
εἴ τις | γέ μοι | φησί ποτε two parox. and one proparox.

For example: when *τίς* follows *ἄνθρωπος*, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις* (Rule IV.), if *μοι* is added, it stands *ἄνθρωπός τις μοι*, the last syllable of *ἄνθρωπός* forming the first of the proparoxyton *πός- τις- μοι* (Rule IV.); if *ποτέ* is added, *μοί* is accented as being the last syllable of a proparoxyton (Rule IV.), and the first accentuated syllable of *μοί ποτε*, and so is *ποτέ* if *φησί* follows.

Obs. 4. In grammars it is generally laid down that in this case each

enclitic throws back its accent on the one next preceding, but this is incorrect.

V. Enclitics in the following cases retain their accent, even though the preceding word might receive it :

1. The enclitic forms of εἰμί, when it is not a mere copula, but has a substantive force of existence or *being*, so that the emphasis rests on it, as, *ἔστι θεός*, *there is a God*, but *θεός ἔστι σοφός*; in the III. sing. the accent is thrown from the ultima to the penultima; as, *εἰσὶ θεοί*; in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*, but *τίς οὗτός ἐστιν*; when joined with the infinitive in the sense of *ἔξεστι*, as *ἔστιν ἰδεῖν*: when it stands at the beginning of the sentence, as *ἔστι σοφός ἀνὴρ*: and lastly after the particles *ἀλλ'*, *εἰ*, *οὐκ*, *μή*, *ὥς*, *καί*, *μέν*, *οὔτι*, *ποῦ*, and the pronoun *τοῦτ'*, as *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί*, when they are separated by a stop from the preceding word; as *ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, φημί*, *I say*.

3. The pronouns, *σοῦ*, *σολ*, *σέ*, *οἱ*, *σφίσι*, retain their accent,

a. After an accentuated preposition; as, *παρὰ σοῦ*, *μετὰ σέ*, *πρὸς σολ*. In this case the longer form of the I. pers. pron. is always used: while the shorter is always enclitic; as,

*παρ' ἐμοῦ* (not *παρά μου*), *πρὸς ἐμοί* (not *πρός μοι*),

*κατ' ἐμέ* (... *κατά με*), *περὶ ἐμοῦ* (... *περί μου*),

except *πρός με*, and in prose and comedy, *περί μου*.

*Obs.* The unaccentuated prepositions coalesce with the enclitics and take their accents: *ἐκ μου*, *ἐν μοι*, *ἐς σε*, *ἐς με*, *ἐκ σου*, *ἐν σοι*.

β. After the copulative or disjunctive conjunctions, and generally when the pronoun is emphatic, as in antithesis; as, *ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*: also *ἐμέθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ἐθεν*.

γ. The forms *οὗ*, *οἱ*, *ξ*, only when they have the force of reflexive pronouns.

δ. The pronouns are always accented at the beginning of a sentence.

4. *Τίς* is accented when it stands before its substantive, as *τί ἐργον*.

5. Lastly—enclitics are accented, when the syllable on which the accent would be thrown back is elided; as, *καλὸς δ' ἔστιν*, but *καλὸς δέ ἐστιν*: *πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

### *Change of Accents in the Dialects.*

§. 65. 1. Many words which are proparoxyton in Attic Greek, are proparisopomena in Ionic, as *ὁμοίος*, *γέλοιος*, *ἐτοίμος*, *ἐρήμος*; but Attic, *ὅμοιος*, *γέλοιος*, *ἐτοίμος*, *ἐρημος*.

2. The Æolic dialect has no oxytons, (except dissyllabic prepositions *παρά, περί, ὑπό*, as forming with their substantive one word); as, *βῶμος, σόφος, ἕξυς, θύμος, ἄσπις*, for *βωμός, σοφός, ὀξύς, ἀσπίς*.

### Stops.

§. 66. 1. A colon or semicolon is marked by a dot above the line, as *εὖ ἔλεξας· πάντες γὰρ κ. τ. λ.* A note of interrogation by our semicolon; a full stop, comma, note of admiration, by the marks used by the moderns.

2. *Diastole*.—Marked by a comma, distinguishes certain compound words from others of the same sound, but different sense, as *ὄτι* and *ὄ,τι*. At present the compound words are written separately, without the diastole, as *ὄ τι*.

3. *Critical marks*.—[ ] Brackets mark a spurious passage; an obelus (†) or asterisk (\*) is prefixed to a line to signify that it is of doubtful authority.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Forms and Roots of Words.

§. 67. Words are divided into those which express notions (*essential*), and those which express the relations of those notions (*formal*).—See §. 351. 1.

I. *Essential*.—1. The Verb (*ῥῆμα*), expressing a state or energy or action, as *καθεύδειν, to sleep; τύπτειν, to beat*.

2. The Substantive (*ὄνομα*), expressing the notion of something in existence, an object, whether person or thing, abstract or concrete; as, *λίθος, a stone; σοφία, wisdom*.

3. The Adjective (*ἐπίθετον*), expressing the notion of some property or quality residing in a person or thing, as, *σοφός, wise; χλωρός, green*.

II. *Modal*.—1. The Pronoun, expressing the relation in which the object spoken of is to the speaker: whether it is the speaker, or the thing spoken of, or the person spoken to; as, *ἐγὼ τύπτω σέ, I (the speaker) strikes you (the spoken to)*.

2. The Numeral, expressing the relations of quantity of any object.

3. The Adverb (*ἐπίρρημα*), expressing the accidents of time, place and mode of an action, energy or quality.

4. The Preposition (*πρόθεσις*), expressing the relations of time, place or cause in which an object stands to an energy, action or quality.

5. Conjunction (*σύνδεσμος*), expressing the connection between two objects or sentences.

*Obs. 1.* The verb *εἶναι* in its sense of 'to be,' is an essential word: *ἔστι θεός*, there is a God. As the copula, expressing the connection between subject and predicate, it is formal: *θεός ἐστι σοφός*, God is wise.

*Obs. 2.* Interjections are little words expressive of feeling, rather than of notions.

### Of the Roots of Words.

§. 68. 1. The root of a word is contained in one or more of its letters. This root expresses the crude notion, which is capable of being developed into a verb or a noun by the addition of the verbal or the noun ending; as, *ΛΕΓ* may be formed into *λέγ-ω* or into *λόγ-ος*.

2. The noun notion was added to the root by the addition of the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, *υ*, or the consonant *τ*, as *πολιτ-α—μεν-ε—λογ-ο—ιχθ-υ—σωμα-τ*. This gave it its noun character of a *thing* or a *quality*, as distinguished from the verbal notion of *doing* or *being*.

3. The noun roots thus formed with *α*, *ο*, *υ*, or sometimes *τ*, and thus expressing the neuter notion of a *thing*, assumed a masculine or personal character by the addition of *ς* as *λογ-ο-ς*. *πολιτ-α-ς* (see §. 77. 1.) *ιχθ-υ-ς*, *γίγαν-τ-ς*.

*Obs. 1.* In Sanscrit the noun vowels are the primary *α*, *ι*, *υ*, but in Greek the *ι* has changed to *ε* or *ο*.

4. The noun roots formed with *ε* expressed the neuter, as *δυσ-μενές*, and the addition of the *ς* only assimilated them in form to the personal noun; but in substantives this *ες* was often changed to *ος*, without losing its neuter power, as *γενε-ς*, *γένος*, gen. *γένε-ος*<sup>a</sup>.

5. Further, this noun letter *ε* in some words was changed to *η*, *ι* or *υ*: as *οἶναπι*, (gen. *εος*) *ἄστυ* (gen. *εος*); and sometimes by the addition of *ς* became personal, as *πόλις*, *πόλεος*, "*Ἀρης*," "*Ἀρε-ος*." In adjectives this *ε* was changed to *η* as the masculine form, as *δυσμενής*.

6. The noun roots formed with *τ* also expressed the neuter, (unless the personal *ς* was added,) as *σωματ*. Sometimes also those formed in *ο*, as *αὐτ-ό*, *τοιοῦτ-ο*. In the roots to which *τ* is attached as the noun letter, it is dropped in the nominative, as it cannot stand at the end of a word, but it returns in the cases, as *μελιτ*, *μέλι*, gen. *μέλιτος*. See §. 71. 4.

7. Some words did not take any noun letter, but the personal *ς* was attached immediately to the root, as *φλεβ—φλέβ-ς* = *φλέψ*.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp and Kühner make the *ος* of *γένος*, *μενός* part of the crude root, but it seems to be a noun ending; as in *γένος*, for instance, we have the root *γεν-*, and of *μένος* the root is the Sanscrit *man*.



## CHAPTER V.

*Of the Substantive.*

§. 69. 1. A substantive is a word expressive of something in being (τοῦ ὄντος)—a thing, person, or object. For the sorts and divisions of substantives, see §. 352. 1.

*Gender of Substantives.*

2. 1. The gender of personal substantives is twofold—Masculine and Feminine; as, ὁ πατήρ, *the father*; ἡ μήτηρ, *the mother*.

2. Substantives, expressing things, have properly no gender (*genus neutrum*, i. e. neither masc. nor feminine); but as inanimate things are often spoken of as if animate, many names of things are masc. or feminine; as, ὁ πόλεμος, *the war*; ἡ νόσος, *the sickness*.

3. The gender of substantives is determined in some cases by their termination, in others by their meaning.

*Of Gender determined by the Meaning.*

§. 70. 1. Masculine.—Names of men—most male animals—months—rivers—winds; as, ὁ κόρος, *the boy*; ὁ βασιλεύς, *the king*; ὁ κάρπος, *the boor*; ὁ Γαμηλιών (about January), ὁ μήν, *the month*; ὁ Ἀλφειός, *the Alpheus*, ὁ ποταμός, *the river*; ὁ εὖρος, *the south-east wind*, ὁ ἀνεμος.

Except:—Diminutives in *ον*, as τὸ μεράκιον. So in English we say, “*dear little thing*.”

2. Feminine.—Names of women—female beasts—countries—*islands*—cities, and most trees and plants; as, ἡ κόρη, *the maiden*; ἡ βασίλισσα, *the queen*; ἡ λέαινα, *the lioness*; ἡ Αἴγυπτος (ἡ γῆ, *the land*); ἡ Πόδος (ἡ νῆσος, *the island*); ἡ Τροίη (ἡ πόλις, *the city*); ἡ πύξος, *the box tree*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *the vine*; ἡ βύβλος, *the papyrus plant*; ἡ ῥάφανος, *a radish*; ἡ νάρδος, *spikenard*.

Exceptions:—(a.) *Cities* according to their ending; Masc. a. in οὖς, as ὁ Σελινοὺς;—b. in ης (gen. ητος), as ὁ Μάσης;—c. in εὖς, as ὁ Φανοτεύς;—d. in οι (plur.), as οἱ Φίλιπποι;—e. those in ων, ος (gen. ου) and ας vary. Neuter a. in α (plur.), as τὰ Δεύκτρα;—β. ον, as τὸ Ἴλιον;—γ. ος (gen. εος), as τὸ Ἄργος.—(b.) *Trees and plants*: ὁ ἐρινεός, *the wild fig-tree*; ὁ φελλός, *the cork-tree*; ὁ λωρός, *the lotus-tree*; ὁ κύτισος, *the cytissus*; ὁ φοῖνιξ,

*palm-tree*; ὁ κυττός, *ivy*; ὁ μύρρινος, *myrtle*.—Both masc. and feminine; ὁ ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus plant*; ὁ ἡ κότυος, *the wild olive*; ὁ ἡ κόμαρος, *arbutus*; ὁ ἡ κέσας, *cherry-tree*.

3. Neuter. — Names of fruits—diminutives (except those of women, as ἡ Λεόντιον)—names of letters—all infinitives, and every word considered merely as a word; as, τὸ μόρον, *the mulberry fruit* (τῆς μορέας); τὸ μήλον, *the apple*; τὸ μειράκιον diminutive of μείραξ, *a boy*; τὸ λάμβδα; τὸ τύπτειν, *the beating*; τὸ μήτηρ, *the word "mother."* So also τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *the slave* considered as a thing, οἱ κτήμα.

4. Common gender. — Those words which expressing both masc. and fem. objects have only one form; as, ὁ ἡ θεός, *god or goddess*; ὁ ἡ παῖς, *boy or girl*. So ὁ ἡ τροφός, φύλαξ, ἄνθρωπος, διδάσκαλος, ἄγγελος, γέγων, μάρτυς, &c.

Obs. 1. Some words, which in the Attic dialect are common, in the Ionic and common dialect have a form for each gender, as ὁ θεός, ἡ θεία.

Obs. 2. All the names of animals are common which have only one form for male or female: ὁ βοῦς, *the ox*; ἡ βοῦς, *the cow*; ὁ ἄρκτος, *the male bear*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the female bear*.

Obs. 3. If the gender of the animal is to be particularly marked, the proper article is used; but when the animal is spoken of generally, either the masc. or the fem. article is prefixed, as the usage of the word may determine; as, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *the fox*; ἡ ἄρκτος, *the bear*; ἡ κάμηλος, *the camel*; ὁ μῦς, *the mouse*; ὁ ἐλέφας, *the elephant*; ἡ χελιδών, *the swallow*; ὁ οἶς, *the sheep*. Some vary between masc. and fem.: ὁ and ἡ κύων, ὁ βοῦς, ὁ ἵππος, but in the plural generally αἱ βόες, αἱ ἵπποι. This is called the *Epicene gender* (ἐπίκουον). Sometimes when the male or female is to be distinguished, the words ἄρσεν, *male*, θήλυς, *female*, are attached to whichever article is most commonly used; as, λαγὼς ὁ θήλυς, *the female hare*; ἀλώπηξ ἡ ἄρσεν, *the dog-fox*; or some name peculiar to the male or female, as ὁ κριάς, *the ram*, ὁ τράγος, *the goat*; or sometimes the masc. article is prefixed to the feminine subst., as ὁ οἶς, ὁ αἰξ.

### *Determination of the Gender according to the Ending.*

§. 71. 1. The masculine and feminine genders of substantives are not always, or even generally, determined by the terminations. In the I. decl., however, they are distinguished by the final letter of the masc. being *s*, of the feminine *a* or *η*, as ὁ νεανία-s, ἡ φων-ή. In the Æolic there is a masc. in *ā* for *as* or *ηs*.

2. But in the II. and III. decl. there is no distinction in the ending, the final *σ* belonging both to the masc. and fem.; compare ὁ κόραξ and ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λόγος and ἡ νόσος.

3. The personal genders (masc. and feminine) however, are

clearly distinguished from the neuter: the character of the masc. and feminine in opposition to the neuter is a final *s*, as *ὁ ποῦς, ἡ ἔρις, ὁ λόγος, ἡ νόσος, ὁ νεανίας, ὁ ἀδολέσχης*.

*Obs. 1.* This *s* is often dropped, as in the pronoun *ὁ* for *ὄς<sup>a</sup>*, *ἡ* for *ἥς*, *is*, and in the III. decl. after the liquids *ν* and *ρ* (*λ* or *μ* cannot stand at the end of a word), and it is replaced by the lengthening of the short vowel; as, *ὁ λιμήν* (for *λιμένς*), gen. *λιμέν-ος*, *ὁ ἄξων* (for *ἄξωνς*), gen. *ἄξων-ος*, *ὁ δράκων* (for *δράκωντς*), gen. *δράκωντ-ος*, *γράφων* (for *γράφωντς*), gen. *γράφωντ-ος*, *ὁ αἰθήρ* (for *αἰθήρς*), gen. *αἰθήρ-ος*, *ὁ πατήρ* (for *πατέρς*, like the Gothic *faders*), *ἡ γήτωρ*, gen. *ορος*. Sometimes the *ν* is dropped and the *σ* remains, and in this case also the last syllable is lengthened; as, *ἰμάς* (for *ἰμάντς*), gen. *ἰμάντ-ος*, *γράφας*, gen. *γράφαντ-ος*, *ὁ κτεῖς*, gen. *κτεν-ός*, *μέλας* (gen. *μέλαν-ος*), *τιθείς*, gen. *τιθέντ-ος*.

*Obs. 2.* The mute *s* in French, and the instances of the final *s* being sometimes disregarded in Latin, (as "*senio confectus quiescit*" Ennius, cf. Quint. Inst. Orat. ix. 4. 37.), explains how it is possible that a final *s* may be lost, first in pronunciation and then in writing. And whoever compares old English books with the forms as at present written, will not be unprepared to admit this principle into the theory of the Greek forms.

4. The neuter gender is expressed in the III. declension either, *a.* by the simple noun root, without any gender characteristic, as in the neuter forms of adj. compared with the masculine; as, *ἴδρις—ἴδρι, μέγας—μέγα, ἄρσην* (for *ἄρσενς*), gen. *ἄρσεν-ος—neut. ἄρσεν, εὐδαίμων* (for *εὐδαίμωνς*) gen. *εὐδαίμων-ος—neut. εὐδαίμων; μέλας* (for *μέλανς*), gen. *μέλαν-ος—neut. μέλαν, δυσμενής*, neut. *δυσμενές*, (see 68. 4.) as in Sanscrit, *durmanās* masc. and fem., *durmanās* neut.; and as the Greek does not allow of *τ* at the end of a word, if the noun root ended in *τ* it was either dropped; as, *σῶμα* for *σῶματ*, gen. *σῶματ-ος; μέλι* for *μέλιτ*, gen. *μέλιτ-ος; γάλα* for *γάλακτ* (*κ* is not admissible as a final letter, and therefore dropped also), gen. *γάλακτ-ος* (*lac* for *lact*, gen. *lact-is*); *τύψας* for *τύψαντς* masc., but neut. *τύψαν* (for *τύψαντ*), *δεικνύς*, neut. *δεικνύν* (for *δεικνύντ*), *χαρίεις* (for *χαρίεντς*), neut. *χαρίεν* (for *χαρίεντ*); or it is changed to the cognate *σ* or *ρ*, as *τέρας* G. *τέρατ-ος, τετυφός* (for *τετυφόςτς*), neut. *τετυφός*, gen. *τετυφόςτ-ος*.

5. *b.* Or by the termination *ος* changed from *ες*, as in the nom. *μένε-ς* (= *μένος*) *μένε-ος*.

6. *c.* Or in II. declension by *ν*: this *ν* (*m*, in Latin and Sanscrit) being the proper sign of the acc.; and as a person expressed by the acc. is represented, not as a subject but an object, not as an agent but a patient, as *a thing* rather than an active person, and

the neuter even in the nom. being conceived of in the same notion, the *ν* of the acc. was applied also to the neuter<sup>a</sup>.

7. There are no neuters in the I. declension.

*Obs.* 3. Some of those which were formed in *ο* took the *ν* afterwards, when the ending in *ο* was no longer recognised as the proper neuter ending, as *τοσοῦτον, τοιοῦτον, τηλικούτον, ταῦτόν*. So the letter *t* or *d* occurs in the Latin, Indian, Zend, and especially the Gothic; *jad* (Ind.), *quod, tad, id, aetad, illud*—*it, that*.

### Numbers of Substantives.

§. 72. The number of the object is expressed by one of three forms, Singular, Dual, Plural.

*Obs.* The Æolic dialect has no dual, nor the Latin, except *duo* or *ambo*: *τοῖς δνικοῖς ἀριθμοῖς οὗτοι* (sc. Æoles) *οὐ κέχρηται, καθὰ δὴ καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, τοῦτων ὄντες ἀποικοῖ*<sup>b</sup>.

### Declension of Substantives.

§. 73. 1. The declension (cases) of a substantive consists of the changes of form which it undergoes to express the relations in which it stands to the other words of the sentence.

2. The cases in Greek are three—Genitive, Dative, Accusative. The relations expressed by these respectively belong to the Syntax.

3. Besides these, there are two other forms, which, as not expressing any relation, are not properly cases, though they have the name:—

1. Nominative—the abstract existence of a person or thing.

2. Vocative—whereby one person is called by another.

4. The three first are called the dependent cases (*casus obliqui*), the other two independent (*casus recti*).

5. The dual has only two forms for all these cases—one for the nomin., acc. and voc., the other for the gen. and dat.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's *Cratyl.* 315. Coleridge's *Table Talk*, i. 61, 62.

<sup>b</sup> Greg. *Corinth. de Æol. Dial.* 606. Schæfer.

*Declensions.*

§. 74. There are three declensions in Greek, which are called *first, second, third*. The terminations of each are as follows:

	I. Decl.	II. Decl.	III. Decl.
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ᾱ̃ ; ā or η ; ās or ηs	os neut. ov	s—neut. only, α, ι, υ.
G.	ηs ās ηs ov	ov	os
D.	η φ η φ η	φ	ι
A.	ᾱν āν ην āν ην	ov	α, υ, neut. like nom.
V.	ᾱ ā η ā η or ᾱ̃	ε ... ov	generally like nom.
<i>Plur.</i>			
N.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες neut. ᾱ̃
G.	ων	ων	ων
D.	αις	οις	σιν (σι)
A.	ās	ους ... ᾱ̃	ᾱs neut. ᾱ̃
V.	αι	οι ... ᾱ̃	ες ... ᾱ̃
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	ᾱ	ω	ε
G. & D.	αιω	οιω	οιω

*Obs.* There are therefore four points to be ascertained in each substantive:—1. *Gender*.—2. *Number*.—3. *Case*.—4. *Declension*.

*Remarks on the formation of the Cases<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 75. 1. *Nominative*.—The third declension is the oldest form, and the others were divisions of it: on the principle that those roots which had for their noun letter ε, as τείχος, πόλις, or τ as σῶματ, or had no noun letter, as φλεβ-s, ἱριδ-s=ἱρις, should be retained as the third; those which had ᾱ̃ for their noun letter should form the first; those which had ὀ the second.

2. *Genitive sing.*—The characteristic is s preceded by ο, annexed to the noun root as, κόραξ, κόρακ-ος. In the I. declension the vowels of the feminine α and η coalesce with os into as or ηs, as ἀγορᾶ-ος=ᾱs, τέχνη-ος=τέχνης. In the II. decl. and in the masc. of the I. in as or ηs the s of os, was dropped, and the ο coalesced with the radical vowel, as λόγο-ος, λόγο-ο=λόγου, νεανίας, νεανία-ος, νεανίαο=νεανίου. The Thessalic gen. II. decl. has ι in the ending λόγοιο, as κυοjus (cujus) illius, istius, &c. In the Doric dialect we find the s of the gen. retained in the pronouns ἐμοῦς, ἐμέως, τέως, τεῦς &c., for ἐμοῦ, σοῦ &c.

*Obs.* 1. The ending οιο is exactly analogous to one of the Sanscrit genitive forms gja<sup>b</sup> (the Indian α is frequently interchanged with the Greek ο), of the masculine and neuter subst. in ᾱs and ᾱm, root ᾱ: λογό-σιο,

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 307.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 325.

τεκνό-σιο=λόγοιο, τέκνοιο=λόγου, τέκνου, Βορέδ-σιο, Βορέδ-ιο, Βορέδ-ο, πολιτά-σιο=πολίταιο, πολίτᾱο, Att. πολίτου, Dor. πολίτᾱ. On the dropping of the *s* of this genitive *σιο*, see §. 9. 1.

3. *Dative sing.*—The characteristic is *ι*, as κόρακ-ι, ἀγορά-ι=ἀγορᾶ, λόγο-ι=λόγῳ: so in the local adverbs in *οι*, as Πινθοί, οἴκοι, and the pronouns ἐμοί, σοί, οἱ, quoι (cui). The *ο* of the II. decl. is lengthened to *φ* as λόγφ.

Obs. 2. <sup>a</sup>The Greek dative is analogous to the Sanscrit locative singular *i*, of which the Sanscrit dative *ai=e* is a lengthened form, and to the plural *sū* or *asū*, (Gr. *σι*, *εσι*, *ισι*), as *pat*, *pes*, *πούς*, *ποδός*,—local sing. *paṣi*, in *pede*, *ποδί*,—local plur. *paṣi*, *ποδί*, *ποσί* or *ποδίσι*. As in Sanscrit the dative is formed from the locative, so in Greek the locative was converted into a dative, and the dative performs the functions of the locative case.

4. *Acc. sing.*—The characteristic is *ν*, as βοῖν, γαῖν, κῖν, λῖν, πόλιν, ἰχθύν, ἀγοράν, τέχνην, λόγον. This *ν* is analogous to the Sanscrit and Latin *m* (*gīri*, a hill, acc. *gīrim*), which became in Greek *ν*, as *μ* could not stand at the end of a word. When the root ends in a consonant the Sanscrit acc. is *ām*, as *mūd*, joy, *mūdām*; and in Greek the acc. of such substantives must have originally had the analogous *αν*, as πατέραν, Sanscrit *pitāram*, Lat. *patrem*, but the *ν* was dropped, (as the final *m* in Latin prosody, so πρόσθε, πρόσθεν &c.), and the acc. was denoted by the *α* alone, as πατέρ, πατέραν, πατέρα.

5. *Vocative sing.*—This case is the simple noun root, as βοῦ, δαίμον, πατέρ, unless the laws of euphony require some change. In the fem. of I. decl. the voc. is the same as the nom., and in the II. decl. the *ο* of the root is changed into the weaker *ε*<sup>b</sup>.

6. *Nom. pl.*—The charact. is *ες* (Sanskrit *as*), which full form however is retained only in III. decl., as κόρακ, κόρακ-ες. In the I. and II. decl. the *s* is dropped, and the *ε* changed into *ι*, with which the radical vowel is contracted into *αι* or *οι*, as may be seen in the Æolic accentuation of nom. pl. φιλοσόφοι.

Obs. 3. It is probable that the sign of all the cases of the plural was *s* added to the singular, as it is of the accus.; and that a short vowel *ε* was used to separate the double *σ*; thus the nom. plur. of ἰχθυς would be ἰχθυσ-ες, abbreviated to ἰχθυες, as ἐλέγσ from ἐλέγσο<sup>c</sup>.

7. *Gen. pl.*—The charact. is *ων* (or probably originally *εων*, as in Latin *lapiderum*, *regerum*, old forms for *lapidum*, *regum*, so *rerum*) as κοράκ-ων. In I. and II. decl. *ων* coalesces with the radical *α* or *ο*, as τιμά-ων Æol.=τιμᾶν, λογό-ων=λόγων. In the I. decl. this contraction is still marked by the accent; and the Dorians, except Pindar, circumflex even the gen. pl. of all nouns of II. decl., as οἰκᾶν, τούτων &c. from οἶκος, οὔτος.

8. *Dat. pl.*—The charact. is formed of *ες* (charact. of pl.) and *ι* or *ων* (charact. of dat. sing.)=εσιν, as βελί-εσιν, Æol. ἀμμέ-σιν f. ἡμῖν. The Attic drops the *ε* of *εσιν*, as βέλειςιν: in the I. and II. decl. the *ε* is changed to *ι*, so that it becomes *ισι* (Sanskrit *ischī*), λόγο-εσι=λόγοισι.

9. *Acc. plur.*—The charact. is *ν* or *α* (charact. of sing. acc.) and *s* (charact. of plur.)=νς or ας. The *ν* is changed to *α*, as ἰχθυς=ἰχθύας. In the I. and II. decl. the loss of *ν* is compensated by lengthening the vowel *α* to *ᾱ*, *ο* to *ου*: τέχνας=τέχᾱς, like μέλς=μέλᾱς, λόγους=λόγους (comp. τύπτουσι for τύπτονσι). In Æolic the *ν* was compensated by insertion of *ι*, as τέχνας, λόγους.

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 321. 59.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 204.

<sup>c</sup> Donaldson's Cratyl. 320.

10. *Dual*.—The charact. (*nom. acc. voc.*) is  $\epsilon$ , which coalesces in the I. and II. decl. into  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$ : and (*gen. and dat.*)  $\iota\nu$ . In Sanscrit the charact. is  $\bar{a}u$ , which in Zend becomes  $\bar{a}$  or  $\bar{d}$ , which latter corresponds to the Greek  $\epsilon$ : so  $\bar{a}νδρ\epsilon$  is in Zend  $nar\bar{d}^a$ . In the *gen. and dat. of III. decl.*  $οι$ , the  $ο$  is merely a connecting vowel, as in  $κοτυληδον-δ-φιν^b$ .

### First Declension.

§. 76. The first declension has four endings  $\check{\alpha}$ ,  $\eta$  (or  $\bar{a}$ ) *femin.*,  $\bar{a}s$  and  $\eta s$ , *masc.*:

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
Nom.	$\check{\alpha}$ ; $\bar{a}$ or $\eta$	$\bar{a}s$	or	$\eta s$	$\alpha\iota$	$\bar{a}$
Gen.	$\eta s$ ; $\bar{a}s$	$\eta s$ ( $\bar{a}o$ , $\epsilon\omega$ )	$ο\upsilon$		$\bar{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\iota\nu$
Dat.	$\eta$ ; $\bar{q}$	$\eta$	$q$	$\eta$	$\alpha\iota s$ ( $\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$ )	$\alpha\iota\nu$
Acc.	$\check{\alpha}\nu$ ; $\bar{a}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\bar{a}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\bar{a}s$	$\bar{a}$
Voc.	$\check{\alpha}$ ; $\bar{a}$	$\eta$	$\bar{a}$	$\eta$ , $\check{\alpha}$	$\alpha\iota$	$\bar{a}$

### Observations.

§. 77. 1. The only termination of both genders in this declension was, probably, originally  $\bar{a}s$  ( $\alpha$  the noun vowel,  $s$  the sign of the personal gender). As the language became more developed, the feminine was distinguished from the masc. by dropping the  $s$ : the  $\check{\alpha}$  was lengthened to  $\eta$  or  $\bar{a}$ , and the long vowel was retained throughout the decl. The same lengthening took place in the masc., though it retained the  $s$ ; but that the radical vowel was originally short may be seen from the *Æolic* nom.  $\iota\pi\acute{\nu}\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$  &c. (Lat. *poet\check{a}*), though indeed these forms are generally accented as if long. In certain words the short  $\check{\alpha}$  was retained for the feminine, but this depended on the letters which preceded it.

*Obs. 1.* The *Æolic* nom. masc. was  $\bar{a}$  like the Latin; this was used occasionally in other dialects, and the Epic used this form in a great many words, metri grat., especially in  $\iota\pi\acute{\nu}\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\Theta\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\eta\pi\acute{\upsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\chi\mu\eta\tau\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\nu\omicron\chi\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$ ,  $\nu\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\eta\gamma\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha$ ,  $\iota\pi\pi\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\alpha}$ : also in three proparox.,  $\mu\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\epsilon\tau\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\acute{o}\sigma\tau\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\tau\alpha$ . The accent is that of the common form in  $\bar{a}s$ .

2. The termination  $\eta$  is the same as  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\eta s$ , as  $\bar{a}s$ . The difference arose partly from dialects, partly from euphony.—The Doric, which retained the old forms more than the Ionic or Attic, retains the  $\bar{a}$ —the Ionians introduced the softer  $\eta$ . Lastly, the Attic adopted generally the Ionic  $\eta$ , but in their Lyric compositions used the Doric  $\alpha$ , after certain vowels or  $\rho$ , in Doric proper names, and some peculiar Doric words.

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic and Epic frequently lengthen the feminine  $\eta$  into  $\alpha\iota\alpha$ , or  $\epsilon\alpha$ , or  $\alpha\iota\eta$ ; as,  $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\eta\eta$ ,  $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\alpha\iota\alpha$ , Ion.  $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\alpha\iota\eta$  (Att. and common dial.  $\text{'}\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\bar{\alpha}$ ): so  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\eta$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$ ,  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$  become  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha\iota\alpha$ , Ion.  $\alpha\iota\eta$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu\alpha\iota\eta$ ,  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta\nu\alpha\iota\eta$ :  $\Pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\acute{o}\nu\eta$ ,  $\Pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\epsilon\phi\acute{o}\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$ .

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 206—209.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. 221.

## Paradigm.

I. *Feminines.*

§. 78. 1. *a.* The nomin. ends in *ā* or *ǎ*, which is retained through all the cases, when *ρ* precedes it, as *χώρα* ;

(Except *κόρη*, *κάρη*, *δέρη*, *ἀδέρη*, and in some proper names, as *Τερψιχόρη*)

or the vowels *ε* or *ι* (a *purum*), as *ἰδέα*, *σοφία*, *χρεία* : but if any other vowel precedes, the nom. has *η*, as *ἀκοή*, *φνῆ*, *σκευή*, *ζωή*, (except *πóa*, *χρόα*, *στοά*, *γύα*, *σικία*, *ἐλλάα*, *Ναυσικάα*). And many words of Doric origin retain their *ā* through all the cases, as *ἀλαλᾶ*, *ἐπίβδᾶ*, *σκανδάλᾶ*, and some proper names, as *Ἀνδρομέδᾶ*, *Ἀπάμᾶ*, *Γέλᾶ*, *Διοτίμᾶ*, *Κισσαίθᾶ*, *Κυμαίθᾶ*, *Κυναιδᾶ*, *Λήδᾶ*, *Σιμαίθᾶ*, *Φιλομήλᾶ*. —*δ.* The nom. ends in *ǎ*, which is retained only in the acc. and voc., but in gen. and dat. becomes *η*, when *α* is preceded by *λ*, *λλ*, *ν*, *σ*, *σσ(ττ)*, *ζ*, *ξ* or *ψ*. —*c.* In all other words the nom. ends in *η*, which is retained throughout.

2. When *α* is preceded by *ε* or *α*, these vowels are contracted in some words into *â* or *ῃ*, and the circumflex remains through all the cases.

*a.* *η* throughout all the cases.

<i>Sing.</i>				
Nom.	δῆκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ(έα)ῆ
Gen.	δίκ-ης	τιμῆς	γνώμης	συκ-ῆς
Dat.	δίκ-η	τιμῇ	γνώμη	συκ-ῇ
Acc.	δίκ-ην	τιμήν	γνώμην	συκ-ῆν
Voc.	δίκ-η	τιμή	γνώμη	συκ-ῆ
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	δίκ-αι	τιμαί	γνώμαι	συκ-αῖ
Gen.	δικ-ῶν	τιμῶν	γνώμων	συκ-ῶν
Dat.	δίκ-αῖς	τιμαῖς	γνώμαις	συκ-αῖς
Acc.	δίκ-ᾱς	τιμάς	γνώμας	συκ-ᾱς
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	δίκ-ᾱ	τιμά	γνώμᾱ	συκ-ᾱ
G. & D.	δίκ-αιν	τιμαῖν	γνώμαιν	συκ-αῖν



b. a through all cases.—c. a in acc. and voc.

Sing.	a. ā.			b. ā.	c. ā, G. ηs.	
N.	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν(άa)ā	σφῦρā	Μοῦσā	λέαινā
G.	σκι-ās	χώρās	μν-ās	σφύρās	Μούσης	λεαίνης
D.	σκι-ῃ	χώρῃ	μν-ῃ	σφύρῃ	Μούσῃ	λεαίνῃ
A.	σκι-άν	χώρāν	μν-āν	σφῦρāν	Μοῦσāν	λέαινāν
V.	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν-ā	σφῦρā	Μοῦσā	λέαινā
Plural.						
N.	σκι-αί	χώραι	μν-αί	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
G.	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	μν-ῶν	σφυρῶν	Μουσῶν	λεαινῶν
D.	σκι-αῖς	χώραις	μν-αῖς	σφύραις	Μούσαις	λεαίναις
A.	σκι-ās	χώρās	μν-ās	σφύρās	Μούσās	λεαίνās
V.	σκι-αί	χώραι	μν-αί	σφῦραι	Μοῦσαι	λέαιναι
Dual.						
N.A. } & V. }	σκι-ά	χώρā	μν-ā	σφύρā	Μούσā	λεαίνā
G. D.	σκι-αῖν	χώραιν	μν-αῖν	σφύραιν	Μούσαιν	λεαίναιν

## II. Masculines.

§. 79. a. The masculines in ηs retain the η in the dat. and acc. sing. (For exceptions see next section.) The vocative ends in ā: 1. When the nom. ends in της, as τοξότης, V. τοξότā, προφήτης, V. προφήτā. 2. In all verbals formed by adding ηs to the consonant of the verb, as γεωμέτρης, V. γεωμέτρā (f. γεωμετρ-έω), μυροπώλης, V. μυροπώλā. 3. In national names in ηs, as Πέρσης, the Persian, V. Πέρσā. All others form the vocat. in η, as Πέρσης, Perses, V. Πέρση.

b. The masculines in ās retain the a in the dat. acc. and voc. singular. Under this class come all subst. which have ρ or a vowel before ās or ηs (except γής, a ploughshare, and all derivatives of μετρέιν, as γεωμέτρης).

Obs. 1. Many masc. in ās have the Doric gen. ā, as πατραλοίας, μητραλοίας, ὀρνιθοθήρας; so also many Doric and foreign proper names, as Ὑλās, G. Ὑλā, Σύλλās, G. Σύλλā, Σκόπας, Ἀννίβας, and contract nouns in ās. The names of Greeks proper, and of many celebrated Dorians, as Ἀρχύτας, Λεωνίδας, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Πανσανίας, have generally ου.

<i>Sing.</i>					
N.	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς	νεανῖās	δρνιθοθήρās	βορ(έας)ρās
G.	πολίτου	Ἑρμοῦ	νεανλου	δρνιθοθήρā	βορρā
D.	πολίτη	Ἑρμῇ	νεανίq	δρνιθοθήρq	βορρῃ
A.	πολίτην	Ἑρμῆν	νεανῖαν	δρνιθοθήρāν	βορρāν
V.	πολίτα	Ἑρμῇ	νεανῖā	δρνιθοθήρā	βορρā
<i>Plur.</i>					
N.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	δρνιθοθήραι	
G.	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν	νεανιῶν	δρνιθοθηρῶν	
D.	πολίταις	Ἑρμαῖς	νεανῖαις	δρνιθοθήραις	
A.	πολίτας	Ἑρμάς	νεανῖας	δρνιθοθήρās	
V.	πολίται	Ἑρμαῖ	νεανῖαι	δρνιθοθήραι	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	πολίτā	Ἑρμā	νεανῖā	δρνιθοθήρā	
G. & D.	πολίταιν	Ἑρμαῖν	νεανῖαιν	δρνιθοθήραιν	

*Obs. 2.* The Ionic gen. *ew* is used also in the Attic and in some proper names, as, *Θάλω* from *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρω* from *Τήρης*, *Λέσχω* from *Λέσχης*, *Ἄττω* from *Ἄττης*.

*Obs. 3.* The original dat. pl. *αισι* is used by the Attic poets, and even sometimes by good prose writers, as Plato.

*Obs. 4.* The ending *ης* is a form also of the III. declension. To the I. decl. belong all proper names in *ιδης* and *ίδης*; national names, as *Σπαρτιάτης*; derivatives in *τῆς* from verbs, as *ποιήτης*; all words compounded of a substantive and verb, as *παιδοτρίβης*, *βιβλιοπώλης*, or of a subst. with another I. decl., substantive of, as *ἀρχιδίκης*.

*Obs. 5.* The number of contract subst. in this declension is small. The following are the contractions which occur:

*εία* becomes *ῆ*, as *γαλία*=*γαλῆ*, *έας*=*ῆς*, as *Ἑρμέας*=*Ἑρμῆς*.

*άα*=*ά*, as *μνάα*=*μνά* (*ρ*)*έας*=*ᾶς*, *βορέας*=*βορρᾶς*.

In *βορέας*, the preceding *ρ* causes the contraction of *εας* into *ᾶς* instead of *ῆς*.

### Quantity and Accent of Substantives of I. Declension.

§. 80. 1. *Quantity*.—*a.* The nominative *α* is short in all words whose gen. ends in *ης*, as *τράπεζα*, *τραπέζης*.

*b.* The *α* is long in the following endings in which a vowel precedes the *α*, and the genitive ends in *ας*.

*a.* *αᾶ*, *εᾶ*, *οᾶ*, *υᾶ*, *ωᾶ*, without exception.

*β.* *αιᾶ*, except dissyllables and some polysyllabic names of places, as *Ἰστίαια*.

*γ.* *ειᾶ* in dissyllables, and in polysyllabic abstracts of verbs in *εύω*, but short in other polysyllables, as *λειᾶ*, *βασιλεία*, *kingdom*; but *μεσόγεια*, *ἀκρόρεια*, *τῆλεια*, *γλυκεία*, *βασίλεια*, *regina*.

*δ.* *ιᾶ*, except in names applied to women, as *ψάλτρηᾶ*, the three adj. *δίᾶ*, *μιά*, *πότηνᾶ*, and all in *υῖα*, as *μυῖα*, *τετυφνῖα*.

*ε.* *οῖα* in dissyllables, but *εθνοῖα*, *ἄνοῖα*: in Attic sometimes long.

ζ. When α is preceded by ρ it is long, as λυῖᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, χώρᾱ, ὀπώρᾱ, λαύρᾱ, ἀγορᾱ, except when the penult. is a diphthong, (except αυ) as μοῖρᾱ, πείρᾱ, δότεῖρᾱ, μάχαιρᾱ, ἀρουρᾱ, or ὕ, γέφυρᾱ, σφύρᾱ, or any vowel before ρρ, Πύρρᾱ, Κίρρᾱ.

Except ἐταῖρᾱ, παλαίστρᾱ, Αἰθρᾱ, Φαῖδρᾱ, κολλήρᾱ.

η. Quantity of the final syllable according to the accent : α is long in all oxytons, as στρατιᾱ, ἀγορᾱ, and paroxyt. ἡμέρᾱ, σοφίᾱ : except μῖᾱ, Πύρρᾱ, Κίρρᾱ, and those whose gen. ends in ης, as ῥιζᾱ, ης.

2. The vocative is always short from nom. in ης, long from those in ας ; in the other endings it follows the nominative.

3. The dual α is always long.

4. The acc. singular follows the nominative, as μοῦσᾱν.

5. ας is always long.

§. 81. 1. Accent.—The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation permit, on the accented syllable of the nominative ; as, Ἀτρείδης, Ἀτρεῖδαι, not Ἀτρεῖδαι, πολίτης, voc. πολῖτα, nom. pl. πολῖται : except δέσποτα from δεσπότης.

2. Oxytons become perispomena in the gen. and dat. of all the numbers.

3. The genitive pl. ὦν is always perispomenon, as being contracted from ἀὼν or ἐὼν.

### Dialects.

§. 82. Nominative. α. The Doric uses ᾱ where the regular form is η, while the Ionic uses η where the common form is α through all the singular number ; as, τιμᾱ, ᾱς, ᾱ, ᾱν,—πολιτᾱς Dor. ; σοφίᾱ, ης, ἡ, ἡν,—θήρᾱ, ης,—νεανίης, ἡ, ἡν Ion.

Except θεᾱ, a goddess, always ᾱς, ᾱ, ᾱν, Ναυσικᾱᾱ, φειᾱ, and Αἰνείας, Αἰγείας, Ἑρμείας, and some other proper names in ας pure. The voc. of νύμφη is νύμφα for νύμφη.

b. In subst. in εἰα, οἰα, from adj. in ης, ους, and in some other feminine words, the ᾱ of the Attic dialect becomes, in Epic, η ; as, ἀληθείᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, εὐπλοίᾱ, κνίσση f. ἀλήθειᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, εὐπλοῖᾱ, κνίσσᾱ : so Σκύλλη and Σκύλλᾱ : so also Ion. μίᾱ for μιᾱ.

c. The original form of the masc. in εῖας seems to have been εἰας, as we still find in Hom. : Ἑρμείᾱ, Αἰνείας. The longer form at first invented for the metre prevailed in prose, except in the names of gods, Ἑρμῆς, Dor. Ἑρμᾱς : but βορείας always retained the short form, never βορείας ; though it was in Ion. contracted into ἦς, Βορής.

2. The Gen. sing. of masc. in ης and ας was originally ᾱο, which was contracted into ω, Dor. ᾱ. Homer uses both forms, and also a third open form with ε, (εω) in which the ω was accented as short, or rather, εω being always pronounced as one syllable (synæresis), the accent followed the pronunciation. So in Homer : Ἑρμείας gen. Ἑρμείᾱο and Ἑρμείω : Βορέης gen. Βορέᾱο and Βορέω : ἑὺμμελῆς gen.—λίᾱο and -λίω : Ἀτρείδης gen. Ἀτρείδᾱο and Ἀτρείδew : ἱκέτης G. ἱκέτew, συβώτης gen. συβώτew : Doric Βορέᾱ, Ἀτρεῖδᾱ.—The ending εω was the most usual in Ionic, as πολῖτew, Ἀτρεῖδew.

3. Gen. plur.—The genitive plural originally ended in ἀὼν, which was contracted into ὦν (Dor. ᾱν). In Homer both these forms are used, as ἀγορᾱὼν, τρυφαλειῶν, ἀσπιστᾱὼν, θεᾱὼν and θεῶν, παρειᾱὼν and παρειῶν. And the ὦν is resolved by ε into ἐων, which is generally pronounced as one syllable ; as, πυλῆων, θυρέων, ἀγορέων : Dor. Ἀτρεῖδᾱν, Μοισᾱν.

*Obs.* The ending *έων* is the usual one in Ionic. In Hdt. also we find this open form in the adjective *δημοσέων* from *δημόσιος*.

4. The Dat. plur. ended originally in *αισι(ν)*, which is still found in Homer, the Doric dialect, the Attic poets, and even in the old Attic prose writers. In Ionic the *αισι(ν)* became *ησι(ν)*, and in Attic, and common dialect, it was abbreviated to *αις*. *αις* in Hom. is found only in the two words *ἀκταῖς* and *θεαῖς*, *ησι* very often, *ης* very seldom, as *πέτρης* Od. η. 279; so that in the passages where *ης* is followed by a vowel, it should be written *ησ'*.

5. The Acc. plur. is in Æolic *αις* (as in the II. decl. *οις* for *ους*), and in Doric *ᾶς*, (as in the II. decl. *οις* for *ους*), as *ταῖς τιμαῖς* Æol. for *τὰς τιμάς* (dat. pl. *τιμαῖσι(ν)*): *πάσας κούρας* Dor. for *πάσας κούρας*. These accusatives are often found in Hesiod and Tyrtæus, as *Ἀρπυίας*—*δημότας ἄνδρας*.

*Observations on the Homeric Suffix (φι)ν, and the locative endings  
θι, θεν, δε.*

§. 83. 1. Besides these inflexions of the cases, we find in Homer an adverbial suffix *φι(ν)*, which is attached to substantives. This suffix properly signifies *locality*, and then it performs the other functions of the dative, especially *instrumentality*, and with a preposition the ablative functions of the genitive. In the old language it seems exactly to have corresponded to the Latin locative and instrumental ablative; as, *Ἰλιόφι κλισιά τεύχεα*, at Troy: Od. μ. 45 *πολὺς δ' ἄμφ' ὅσσεόφιν θις ἀνδρῶν πνυθομένων*, round the bones (local); *ὅσσε δακρυόφιν πίμπλαντο* (instrum.); *ναύφιν ἀμύνεσθαι*, at the ships; *θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος*, as it were before the gods (local); *ἀγλαίφιν πεποιθώς*, as *fretus aliqua re* (instrum.); *ὅ οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει*, in *manibus*; in II. β. 363 *ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη*, the locative force seems to be exchanged for that of the personal dative, though here perhaps also *φρήτρη* implies a locative notion. It is sometimes joined with a preposition, as *ἐξ εὐνήφιν θορεῖν*, *e lecto*.

*Obs.* 1. This suffix is found in Sanscrit (*bhi* or *bhis*, instrumental), and in Latin, the *bh* or *φ* being changed to *b*, as in *ὀρφός*, *orbis*, and is used as the sign of the dative in all its relations; as, *i-bi*, *u-bi*, *ali-bi*, *si-bi*, *ti-bi*, and plur. *no-bis*, *vobis*, and in the III. decl. *i-bus*; so Sanscrit *tubhi*=*tibi*.

*Obs.* 2. This suffix expresses the relation of no other case but the genitive or dative. There are some passages where it seems to be the acc. (Hes. Opp. 410, II. ν. 307) or the nominative (Hes. Opp. 216), but it is in reality adverbial.

2. It is annexed to substantives of all three decl., and always without any change in the root:

I. Decl. only in the sing.—*a.* Dat. *ἀγέλη-φι*, *ἀγλαίηφι*, *ἡγορέηφι πεποιθώς*; *λείπε θύρηφι*, *ἀμ' ἧοι φαινομένηφιν*, *βίηφι τε ἦφι πιθήσας* (for *βίη ἦ*), *κεφαλῇφι λαβεῖν*, *εἰσθῆναι*.—*b.* Gen. (Lat. ablat.) *ἀπὸ νευρήφιν ἰάλλειν*, *ἐξ εὐνήφιν θορεῖν*.

*Obs.* 3. It is incorrect to distinguish in these forms the dat. from gen. by *i* subs., as the suffix itself stands in the place of inflection.

II. Decl. sing. and plur. (all paroxyt.)—*a.* Dat. *παρ' αὐτό-φι*, *ἐπ' αὐτόφιν*—*ὅσσε δακρυόφιν* (instrum.) *πλήσθεν*—*θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος*.—*b.* Gen. (ablat.) *ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ πασσαλόφιν*, *ἐκ ποντόφιν*, *ἀπὸ χαλκόφιν*, *πλατέος πτυόφιν*, *ἐκ θεόφιν*, *ἀπ' ὀστέφιν*. For the form *ἐσχαρόφιν*, see Lex.

III. Decl. only plur.—A few neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*), the *ος* being changed back to the original *ες*, *δχεσφι(ν)*, *σὺν δχεσφι*, *κατ' ὄρεσφι*, *ἀπὸ, διὰ*,

ἐκ στήθεσφιν, and in ναῦς and κοτυληδών—ναῦφι—κοτυληδονόφι (ο being euphonic). Once in sing.: Il. κ, 156 ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, as if from ΚΡΑΤΟΣ for ΚΡΑΣ. The form ἐξ Ἑρέβουσφιν, Il. ι, 572, is peculiar, unless it is a corruption from ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφι.

§. 84. Cognate to this suffix are the local endings *θι* dat. (*where*), *θεν* gen. (*whence*), *δε* acc. (*whither*), which frequently supply the place of the inflexions of those cases in Epic, and not unfrequently in certain words, as *σίθεν*, in Attic Greek. The two first are annexed to the pure root, except in the III. decl., when, if the root ends in a consonant, an euphonic *ο* is added. *δε* is annexed to the inflected acc. (very seldom in III. decl.); sometimes an adjective is joined with it, and the suffix is repeated with the adj., as Il. ξ, 10 in the form *δνδε δόμενδε*: *οἴκοθι*, *δομι*, *ἡώθι*: *οἴκοθεν*, *δαιτηθεν*, *πάτροθεν* &c.: *οἰκόνδε*, *δόμονδε*, *δομιτ*, *ἀλαδε*, *φίγαδε* (f. ΦΥΞ), in *fugam*, Il. ω, 328 *θάνατόνδε κίοντα*. Κόωνδ' *εὐναυομένην* Il. ξ, 255. In *αἰδόσδε*, *δε* is annexed to the gen., there being an ellipse of *δόμον*. So also the gen. *ἐμέθεν*, *σίθεν*, *ἴθεν*: so Od. δ, 220 *οἶνον*—*ἔνθεν ἔπινον* (for *οὔ*).

### Second Declension.

§. 85. In the common II. decl. there are two endings *ος*, generally masc., sometimes femin., and *ον*, neuter, except the diminutive names of women, as ἡ Γλυκερίον (§. 70. 1.)

#### Endings :

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
N.	ος	ον	οι	ᾱ	ω
G.	ου		ων		οιω
D.	φ		οις		οιω
A.	ον		ους	ᾱ	ω
V.	ος and ε, ον		οι	ᾱ	ω

*Obs.* 1. The voc. of *ος* is properly *ε*, but sometimes also *ος*, as ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος—always ὦ θεός, but in N. T. ὦ Θεέ. The *ε* is a weakening of the *ο* of the root. The dat. pl. was originally *οισι(ν)*, which is not unfrequent in Attic poets, and even in prose writers, especially Plato.

#### Paradigm.

	Singular.				
N.	ὁ λόγ-ος	ἡ νῆσος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦκον
G.	λόγ-ου	νῆσου	θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	σύκου
D.	λόγ-φ	νῆσφ	θεῶ	ἀγγέλφ	σύκφ
A.	λόγ-ον	νῆσον	θεόν	ἄγγελον	σῦκον
V.	λόγ-ε	νῆσε	θεός	ἄγγελε	σῦκον

<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
G.	λόγ-ων	νήσων	θεῶν	ἄγγέλων	σύκων
D.	λόγ-οις	νήσοις	θεοῖς	ἄγγέλοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγ-ους	νήσους	θεούς	ἄγγέλους	σῦκα
V.	λόγ-οι	νήσοι	θεοί	ἄγγελοι	σῦκα
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	λόγ-ω	νήσω	θεώ	ἄγγέλω	σύκω
G. & D.	λόγ-οιν	νήσοιν	θεοῖν	ἄγγέλοιν	σύκοιν

*Obs. 2.* Some masc. in *ος* have their plural in the neuter form (*metaplas-  
mus*):

ὁ δεσμός, τὰ δεσμά: more rarely οἱ δεσμοί.

ὁ σταθμός, οἱ σταθμοί: rarely τὰ σταθμά (always in the sense of  
"scales").

ὁ σίτος, τὰ σίτα.

There are also other instances of this anomaly in the poets and dialects,  
as τὰ λύχνα, κέλενθα, κύκλα, μηρά, δρυμά, ῥύπα, ταρσά, τάρταρα: in late poets  
occasionally, βόστρυχα, δάκτυλα, δίφρα, θεσμά, ἱα (arrows), κλοιά, μύχα, οἰστά,  
πέλανα, ῥινά, τράχηλα, φιμά, χαλινά. So also ἄεθλα for ἄθλοι Pind. Ol. I. 3,  
though properly ἄθλον always signifies the prize, ἄθλος the game.

### Contracted second Declension.

§. 85. A few subst. which have *ο* or *ε* in their crude root before  
the ending are contracted; the contraction is regular, except that  
in the acc. plur. *εα* is contracted into *ᾶ*, not *η*.

### Paradigm.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ὁ πλόος	πλοῦς	ὁ περίπλοος	περίπλους	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόῳ	πλῷ	περιπλόῳ	περίπλῳ	ὀστέῳ ὀστῷ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	περίπλοον	περίπλουν	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
V.	(πλόε	πλοῦ)	(περίπλοε	περίπλου)	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	περιπλόων	περίπλων	ὀστέων ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	ὀστέω ὀστώ
G. & D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν

*Obs. 1.* The voc.  $\pi\lambda\acute{o}\epsilon$  ( $\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ ) is not used. In Arist. Pax 1260, we find an abbreviated voc.  $\delta\omicron\rho\nu\acute{\xi}\acute{\epsilon}$  for  $\acute{\omicron}\epsilon$ , from  $\delta\omicron\rho\nu\acute{\xi}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma -\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ .

*Obs. 2.* Some proper names compounded of  $\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , reassume the open form, as  $\text{'}\acute{\Lambda}\lambda\kappa\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{'}\acute{\Lambda}\nu\tau\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{'}\Pi\alpha\sigma\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : others are abbreviated to  $\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ; the abbreviation being compensated by the lengthening of the penult., as  $\text{'}\Pi\alpha\sigma\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{'}\text{Κρα}\tau\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\text{'}\text{Εὐθ}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ .

*Obs. 3.* The accent of nom. dual  $\pi\lambda\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\omega}$  is remarkable; but it seems to follow the analogy of the other dual forms in this declension.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of compound nouns in  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  keeps the accent over the penultima, as in the nom. sing., though the ending  $\omicron\iota$  would permit it to be on the antepenultima.

### The Attic Second Declension.

§. 86. This decl. contains subst. in  $\omega\varsigma$  masc. or fem., and in  $\omega\upsilon$  neut. It has  $\omega$  in all the cases where the common declension has  $\omicron$  or (voc.)  $\epsilon$ , and where there is  $\iota$ , it is subscribed to the  $\omega$ . So  $\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omega$ , become  $\omega$ — $\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , become  $\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\omega\varsigma$ — $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\iota\upsilon$ , become  $\varphi$ ,  $\varphi\varsigma$ ,  $\varphi\upsilon$ :

#### Paradigm.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	$\acute{\omicron} \lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\eta \kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron} \lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\tau\acute{\omicron} \acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega\upsilon$
G.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega$
D.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\varphi}$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\varphi$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\varphi}$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\varphi$
A.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega\upsilon$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega\upsilon$
V.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega\varsigma$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega\upsilon$
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\varphi}$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\varphi$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\varphi}$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega$
G.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega\upsilon$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega\upsilon$
D.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\varphi}\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\varphi\varsigma$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\varphi}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\varphi\varsigma$
A.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega\varsigma$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega$
V.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\varphi}$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\varphi$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega$
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\omega}$	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{--}\omega$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\omega$
G. & D.	$\lambda\epsilon\text{--}\acute{\varphi}\nu$	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\text{--}\acute{\varphi}\nu$	$\lambda\alpha\gamma\text{--}\acute{\varphi}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\text{--}\varphi\upsilon$

*Obs. 1.* Some masc. and fem. drop the  $\nu$  in the acc. and thus coincide with the III. decl. in  $\omega\varsigma$  ( $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ), as  $\acute{\omicron} \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$  and  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}$ ; and usually  $\eta \acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\eta \acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\eta \text{Κ}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\eta \text{Κ}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\omicron} \text{'}\acute{\Lambda}\theta\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\eta \text{Τ}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ , and  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\eta}\rho\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\chi\rho\epsilon\omega\varsigma$  form their accus. in  $\omega$ .

*Obs. 2.* This form of this declension arose from a contraction of the final vowel of the crude root  $\alpha$  or  $\omicron$  with the noun vowel  $\omicron$ , into  $\omega$ , which sometimes was again resolved by  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\omega$ :

$\lambda\alpha\gamma\alpha\text{--}\acute{\omicron}\varsigma = \lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$        $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\alpha\omicron\upsilon = (\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\omega\upsilon) \acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\upsilon$

$\lambda\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma = (\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma) \lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$        $\nu\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma = (\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma) \nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$

$\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\omicron\varsigma = (\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\varsigma) \acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$  (cf.  $\nu\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma = [\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma] \nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  gen. from  $\nu\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ .)

The  $\omega$  formed by this contraction absorbed the following short inflexive

vowel (ε, ο, or α), as *νεός*, gen. (νεω-δ) *νέω* : acc. plur. (ἀνωγέω-α) *ἀνώγεω* ; and in gen. plur. the double ω is formed into one sound, as *νεώων*, *νεῶν*.

*Obs.* 3. In this declension, proparoxytons retain their accent on the antepen. through all the cases, though the ending is long.

*Obs.* 4. The oxytons in *ως* are oxyton also in the gen. singular.

### Remarks on the Gender of Nouns in *os*.

§. 88. 1. Most in *os* are masc. But there are feminines besides those mentioned in §. 70. 2, (the names of cities, islands, trees and plants) which may be thus arranged :

a. Nouns signifying the product of trees or plants, as *ἡ βύσσος*, *cotton*.

b. Containing the notions of stone, or earth, as *ἡ σμάραγδος*, *an emerald* ; *ἡ βῶλος*, *a clod*.

c. Of any vessel, as *ἡ κάρδοπος*, *a kneading-trough*.

d. Of a way or road, as *ἡ ὁδός*, *ἡ κέλευθος*, *a way*.

2. There are also some feminine words, many of which, being originally adjectives, agree with a feminine noun not expressed ; as, *ἡ ἀλφειος* (sc. *θύρα*), *the house-door*.

3. There are some, the meaning of which is distinguished from the masc. of the same termination by the gender ; as, *ὁ ζυγός*, *the yoke* ; *ἡ ζυγός*, *the scale*.

4. And many which follow no analogy or rule, and can be learned only by observation, as *ἡ νόσος*.

### Dialects.

§. 89. 1. Nom. sing.—The proper names in *λαος* are in Doric *lās* (gen. *ā*, dat. *ā*), as *Μενέλας* Pindar, for *Μενέλαος*, *Νικόλας* Hdt., *Ἀρκεσίλας* (Arce-silaus) Pindar, *Ἰόλα* Id., *Μενέλα* (gen.) Id., *Μενέλα* Eur. *Troad.* 212 : so in prose, *Περέλας* and *Περέλαος*. The *Æol.* used *is* for *os*, as *ἵππης* for *ἵππος*, *οἰκίς* for *οἶκος*, *βύθις* for *βυθός*, *βάχης* for *Βάχχος* &c.

2. Gen. sing.—The orig. form *οιο* is used by Hom. and Pind. as well as *ou*, and in the Lyric parts of tragedy : Theocritus uses *ω*.

3. Gen. sing. and plur.—a. Hdt. uses *εω* for *ου*, in gen. sing. of many proper names of men : *Βάττω* for *Βάττου*, *Κροίσειω*, *Κλεομβρόττω*, *Μεμβλιάρειω*, and *εων* for *ων* in some masc. generic subst. : *πессέων*, *πυρέων* (f. *πυρός*), and in the masc. pron. *αἰτέων*, *τουτέων*, *ἐκείνέων* ; this *εων* is an Ionic resolution of *ῶν*=*ῶων* (comp. Dor. *οἰκῶν* f. *οἶκος*), after the analogy of I. decl. *ᾶων*=*ᾶν*, Ion. *ῑων*.—b. Gen. plur. of neut. in *ων* is *ᾶων* in Hom., as Il. ω, 258 : *δώρων οἷα δίδωσι κακῶν, ἔτερος δὲ ἰᾶων* (sc. *δώρων*) f. *ἜΟΣ, ἜΟΝ*, unless the fem. *δόσεων* be supposed to be implied in *δώρων*. So in Hesiod, *Scut.* 7 : *βλεφάρων κυανέων, βλεφάρως* perhaps is fem. So in late Epic we find *ᾶων* for plur. of fem. in *os*, as *νησᾶων*.

4. Gen. and dat. dual—*οιν*, Epic for *οιν*, as *ᾧμιν* for *ᾧμοιν*, *ὀφθαλμοῖν*.

5. Dat. plur.—*οισι(ν)* and *οις*, in Hom. and all the poets and Ion. prose.

6. Acc. plur.—is in Doric (except Pindar) *ως*, and in Doric poets *ος*, (as *ās* in I. decl. §. 82. 5.), as *τῶς νόμως*, *τῶς λύκος* : so also *τῶς λαγός*, *hares* : so Hesiod *Sc.* 302 *ᾠκύποδας λαγός ἤρην*.

7. Of the contracted decl. the Epic only recognises the nom. sing. *νοῦς* *Od.* κ, 240 : and *Πάνθου* and *Πάνθω* f. *Πάνθοος*.

8. Attic decl.—Gen. sing. is in Ep. *ῶο* for *ω*, as *Πηνελῶο* Il. ξ, 489, f. *Πηνέλεως* : *Πετεῶο* Il. β, 552, f. *Πέτεως*.—In *γάλως*, *Ἄθως* and *Κῶς* the con-



tracted  $\omega$  is resolved by  $\alpha$ , as  $\gamma\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\acute{\omega}\omega$ .—Some words of this decl. have other forms in the other dialects, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ , gen.  $\omega$ , Ion.  $\acute{\eta}\acute{\phi}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\acute{\omega}\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\omega\varsigma$  after III. decl.,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\varsigma$ , gen.  $\omega$ , Ion.  $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , gen.  $\omega\omega\upsilon$ .

### Third Declension.

§. 90. 1. In the III. decl. the nomin. is not, as in the other decl., the substantival root with the addition of the sign of gender; but it is a form wherein these elements have undergone some euphonic changes, as  $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\acute{\xi}$  not  $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ -s. The disguised root may, in most cases, be discovered by taking away the characteristic  $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  from the gen., as  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\acute{\xi}$ , gen.  $\text{A}\text{I}\Gamma\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ;  $\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\psi$ , gen.  $\text{A}\text{A}\text{I}\text{A}\text{A}\Pi\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ .

2. The sign of gender in this decl. is, for the masc. and fem., a final  $s$ , as  $\acute{\omicron}\ \kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\acute{\xi}$  for  $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ s,  $\acute{\eta}\ \phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$  for  $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ s. The neuter has no sign, and therefore presents us with the root, the final letter being in some cases dropped, as  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \sigma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\omicron}\ \sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$  for  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\tau$ . (§. 71. 4.)

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N.	s	$\epsilon\varsigma$ , neuter $\bar{a}$	$\epsilon$
G.	$\acute{\omega}\varsigma$	$\omega\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\nu$
D.	$\acute{\iota}$	$\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$	$\acute{\omega}\iota\nu$
A.	$\nu$ and $\bar{a}$	$\bar{a}\varsigma$ ... $\bar{a}$	$\epsilon$
V.	generally like the nom.	$\epsilon\varsigma$ ... $\bar{a}$	$\epsilon$

*Obs.* As the masc. and fem. only add  $s$  to the root, and the neuter has only the pure root, as  $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha(\tau)$ -  $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ -s, the addition of the inflexive endings increases the word by a syllable: hence this decl. is called *Im-parisyllabic*.

### Remarks on the Case Endings.

#### Nominative.

§. 91. I. 1. The full forms of the masc. and feminine have a final  $s$ ; but as the addition of this letter to the root would in some cases violate the laws of euphony, it is in such words dropped, and sometimes compensated by the lengthening of the preceding syllable; and where the final letter of the root is such that the  $s$  can combine with it, the ending undergoes such changes as the laws of euphony require.

2. The masc. and femin. are accordingly divided into three classes:

#### 1. Words which take the $s$ in the nom., as

Root: $\phi\lambda\epsilon\beta$	nom.: $\acute{\eta}\ \phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta$ -s	=	$\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$	gen.: $\phi\lambda\epsilon\beta$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\kappa\omicron\rho\alpha\kappa$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ -s	=	$\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\acute{\xi}$	$\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\kappa$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\alpha\delta$	$\acute{\eta}\ \lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -s	=	$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$ -s	=	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$	$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\acute{\alpha}\lambda$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda$ s	=		$\acute{\alpha}\lambda$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ -s	=	$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ( $\beta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$ , $\beta\omicron\nu$ )	$\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\eta}\ \beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ -s ( $\beta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$ -s)	=	$\beta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$ ( $\beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ )	$\beta\acute{\omicron}$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$
$\Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ -s	=	$\Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\Delta\acute{\iota}$ - $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ .

*Obs. 1.* In a few words the last vowel is lengthened, though the *s* is not dropped, as in the masc. part. in *ός*, to distinguish it from the neuter in *ος*, as

τετυφot      ό τετυφός-*s* =      τετυφός      τετυφός-*ος*

and in the following substantives :

ποδ      ό ποῦδ-*s* (for πόδ-*s*)      ποῦς (for πός)      ποδ-ός : and its compounds, as τετράπους, πολύπους ;

άλωπεκ      ή αλώπηκ-*s* (for αλωπεκ-*s*)      αλώπηξ (for αλωπεξ)      αλώπεκ-*ος*.

## 2. Words which drop *s* and lengthen the last vowel of the root, as

Root: ποιμεν	nom. : ό ποιμήν	gen. : ποιμέν-ος
λειοντ	ό (λέωντ) λέων	λέοντ-ος
ρήτορ	ό ρήτωρ	ρήτορ-ος
αἶδος	ή αἰδώς	(αἰδόσ-ος) αἰδό-ος.

So πατήρ for πατέrs, as in Gothic, *faders*, *brothrs*, &c.

## 3. Words which have only the pure root, as

Root: θηρ	nom. : ό θήρ (for θήρ- <i>s</i> )	gen. : θηρ-ός
αἰών	(ό) αἰών (for αἰών- <i>s</i> )	αἰών-ος
ἥρως	(ό) ἥρως (for ἥρωσ- <i>s</i> )	(ἥρωσ-ος) ἥρω-ος
δαμαρτ	ή δάμαρτ (for δάμαρτ- <i>s</i> )	δάμαρ δάμαρτ-ος.

*Obs. 2.* The nom. of *θηρ* is not *θήrs*, because euphony does not allow these letters to stand together at the end of the word : so also *δάμαρ* instead of *δάμαrs* : so *αἰών* not *αἰώνs* for the same reason, the *s* being dropped rather than *ν*, because, in Greek, euphony prefers *ν* when *ο* or *ω* precedes ; though the usages of speech are rather arbitrary in this case, as some words whose root ends in *ν* retain the *ν* and drop the *s*, others retain the *s* and drop the *ν*. But the following rules seem in some degree to hold good :

*a.* After *ο* or *ω*, *s* is generally dropped, as *ό αἰών*, *γράφων*, *λιπών*, *ό λέων*. Except : *διδούς* (for *διδώνts*), though the Æolic uses *διδών*, and many subst., as *όδοῦς*, *πλακοῦς* &c.

*b.* After *α*, *ε* or *υ*, the *ν* (as well as the *τ*) is regularly dropped in the part. : *ιστάς*, *τύψας*, *τιθείς*, *τυφθείς*, *δεικνύς* for *ιστάνts* &c., and usually after *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in subst. and adj. ; as, *ιμάς*, *μέλας*, *ρίς*, *δειφίς*, *Φόρκυς*. Except subst. in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, as *παιάν*,—*μόσυν*. After *ε* or *η*, the *ν* remains in subst., as *μήν*, *λιμήν*. Except : *ό κτεῖς*, *κτενός*, and Latin names in *ης*, gen. *εντος*, as *Ουάλης*, *εντος*, *Valens*.

II. The neuters have only the substantival root : if this ends in *τ*, this letter, by the Greek euphonic rule that *τ* cannot be a final letter, is either wholly dropped, as *σῶμα*, *σώματ-ος*, or changed to the cognate *σ* or *ρ* ; as,

πεπερί		πεπέρη-ος or ε-ος
σελας		(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος
σαφες		(σαφέσ-ος) σαφέ-ος
ἄρσεν		ἄρσεν-ος
σωματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
χαριεντ	χαρίεν	χαριέντ-ος
τετυφot	τετυφός	τετυφός-ος
τερατ	τέμας	τέρατ-ος
ἦπατ	ἦπαρ	ἦπατ-ος.

*Obs. 3.* The root  $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$  is anomalously lengthened in nom. : τὸ  $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$ , gen.  $\pi\ddot{\upsilon}\rho$ -ός.

*Obs. 4.* On the neuter form  $\sigmaαφής$ , see §. 68, 4.

### The other Cases.

§. 92. 1. The other cases (with the exceptions which will be mentioned hereafter) are formed by annexing the inflexive endings to the root; as,

$\kappaορακ$ , nom.  $\kappaόραξ$ , gen.  $\kappaόρακ-ος$ , pl. nom.  $\kappaόρακ-ες$ .

2. In the dative plural, where  $\sigmaι$  is added to the root, the same changes take place as in the nom.; as,

$\phiλεβ-σι = \phiλεψι$	$\kappaόρακ-σι = \kappaόραξι$	$\lambdaαμπάδ-σι = \lambdaαμπάσι$
$\gammaίγαντ-σι = \gammaίγανσι$	$\deltaδόντ-σι = \deltaδοῦσι$ &c.	

3. The accusative has the form  $\nu$  in those masc. and fem. words whose nom. ends in  $ις$ ,  $υς$ ,  $αυς$ ,  $ους$ ; as,

$\piολε$	$\piόλις$	$\piόλιν$	$\betaότρυς$	$\betaότριν$
	$\nuᾱς$	$\nuᾱν$		

*Obs. 1.* There are some few exceptions, for which see the dialects.

4. The accusative has the form in  $α$  when the root ends in a consonant; as,

$\phiλεβ$	$\phiλέψς$	$\phiλέβ-α$	$\kappaορακ$	$\kappaόραξ$	$\kappaόρακ-α$
$\lambdaαμπαδ$	$\lambdaαμπάς$	$\lambdaαμπάδ-α$	$\betaασιλεϛ$	$\betaασιλεύς$	$\betaασιλέα$ .

*Obs. 2.*  $\nu\alpha\varsigma$   $\nuᾱς$ , and  $\betaο\varsigma$   $\βοῦς$  generally have the acc. in  $\nu$ , following the analogy of the nouns in  $υς$ .

5. Baryton subst. of more than one syllable, whose root ends in a  $\tau$  sound, have both forms :

$\xiριδ$	$\xiρις$	acc. $\xiριν$ and $\xiριδ-α$	$\kappaορυθ$	$\kappaόρυς$	$\kόρυν$ and $\kόρυθ-α$
$\deltaρηνθ$	$\deltaρηνς$	$\deltaρηνιν$ ... $\deltaρηνθ-α$	$\χαριτ$	$\χάρις$	$\χάριν$ ... $\χάριτ-α$ .

The latter form always when one of the Graces is meant, and sometimes poet. for  $\χάριν$ .

*Obs. 3.* The  $\nu$  form of these words is the only one used in prose.

*Obs. 4.* Monosyllables, or oxytons of more than one syllable, have only the regular form in  $α$ , as  $\piοδ$   $\ποῦς$  acc.  $\πόδα$  (but  $\πολύπους$  acc.  $πολύ-ποδα$  and  $πολύπουν$ ).

$\epsilonλπιδ$   $\ελπίς$  acc.  $\epsilonλπίδ-αχ$  |  $\lambdaαμυδ$   $\χλαμύς$   $\χλαμύδ-α$ .

Except  $\kλεις$ , which has generally  $\kλειν$  for  $\kλειδα$ .

*Obs. 5.* This double form arises from the facility with which  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ , or  $\theta$  are dropped or changed; so that when this letter was dropped, the root was considered as ending in a vowel. In monosyllables however, or in oxytons, the emphasis on the syllable prevented the omission of the  $\tau$  letter.

§. 93. The vocative is the same as the root, as  $\deltaαίμων$ , gen.  $\deltaαίμον-ος$ , voc.  $\δαίμον$ : but there are cases where the laws of euphony require some change. We may remark,

1. The vocat. is the same as the substantival root :

A. When the last vowel of the root  $\epsilon$  or  $o$  has been lengthened to  $\eta$  and  $\omega$ , the short vowel returns in the voc. :

δαίμων	gen. δαίμον-ος	voc. δαίμον	μήτηρ	gen. μητέρ-ος	voc. μήτηρ	
ρήτωρ	ρήτορ-ος	ρήτορ		Σωκράτης	Σωκράτε-ος	Σωκράτες
γέρον	γέροντ-ος	(γέροντ, but for euphony) γέρον.				

Obs. 1. The Æolians used Σώκρατε, Ἀριστόφανε, Δημόσθενε, as if from a nom. Σώκρατος, and also formed the gen. in ου: Σωκράτου, Διομήδου, Σοφοκλέου.

Except:—1. The oxyton subst. (not adj.) retain the lengthened vowel, as

ποιμήν gen. ποιμέν-ος voc. ποιμήν (not ποιμέν),

except πατήρ, ἀνὴρ and δαήρ, which have the short vowel  $\epsilon$  in voc., and throw back the accent; as, ὦ πάτερ, ἄνερ, δᾶερ.

2. The three subst. Ἀπὸλλων (ωνος), Ποσειδῶν (ῶνος), σωτήρ (ῆρος), follow the analogy of these subst. in shortening the originally long vowel, the accent being always thrown back; as, ὦ Ἀπολλων, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ.

So after the same analogy even Ἡρακλῆς, root Ἡράκλεες, is abbreviated in voc. into Ἡράκλεις and Ἡρακλες.

B. Of the adj. in ᾶς (άνος) and adj. and part., whose root ends in ντ, the vocative is the same as the root, after the euphonic changes which it has undergone in the neuter; as,

μέλας,	gen. αν-ος	neut. and voc. μελᾶν
χαρίεις,	εντ-ος	χαρίεν (for χαρίεντ)
δεικνύς,	ύντ-ος	δεικνύν (for δεικνύντ).

So the subst. in ᾶς (αντος) are in voc. ᾶν for αντ; as,

γίγᾶς,	gen. αντ-ος	voc. γίγᾶν (for γίγαντ)
Κάλχᾶς	αντ-ος	Κάλχαν
Αἴας	αντ-ος	Αἴαν.

Obs. 1. Some subst. of this class drop the ν as well as the τ, but in this case the ᾶ is lengthened to ᾷ; as, Ἄρῃς, gen. αντ-ος, voc. Ἄρῃ, Πολυδάμῃς, voc. Πολυδάμᾳ.

C. The subst. in ις, υς, αυς, ες, ους, form the voc. like the root, the nom. sign ς being dropped; as, μάντις voc. μάντι; πρέσβυς voc. πρέσβυ; μῦς voc. μῦ; σῦς voc. σῦ; (Δίς) Ζεύς voc. Δί; λῖς voc. λῖ; κῖς voc. κῖ; γραῦς voc. γραῦ; βοσιλεύς voc. βασιλεῦ; βοῦς voc. βοῦ.

The voc. of παῖς, gen. παιδ-ός, is παῖ; the τ sound of the root being dropped.

Exceptions:—Those in ις, ινος, generally retain ις in voc., though in some of them the voc. is like the root: ὦ Σάλαμις, ὦ δελφίν from δελφίς, gen. ἱνος.

D. Lastly, the voc. is the same as the root, when the root is preserved unchanged in the nom.; as θήρ, αἰών &c.

2. The voc. is not the same as the root, but as the nominative; since the root ends in a consonant, incapable, by the laws of euphony, of being the final letter; but yet, if the root had been used without it, a somewhat strange form would have been produced: so from δ φῶς, gen. φῶτ-ος, the vocative would have been φῶ (for φῶτ), f. νίψ, gen. νιφ-ός, the voc. νί (for νίφ), f. σάρξ, gen. σαρκ-ός the voc. σάρ (for σάρκ), f. ὦψ, gen. ὦπ-ός the voc. ὦ (for ὦπ).

The voc. of ἀναξ is the same as the nom. in the common language: ὦ

ἀναξ or ἀναξ, but in the formularies of prayer it is ᾠδὴ ἀνᾶ or ἀνᾶ (for ἀνακτ, neither κ nor τ being admissible as final letters).

3. In subst. in ὤς and ὦ, whose root ends in *os*, the voc. is formed anomalously in οῖ; as,

ἡχος nom. ἡχὼ gen. ἡχώ-ος (for ἡχώσ-ος) voc. ἡχοῖ (for ἡχώσ-ι, ἡχώ-ι)  
αἶδός αἰδώς αἰδός-ος (for αἰδός-ος) αἰδοῖ (for αἰδός-ι, αἰδός-ι).

Obs. 3. The voc. of all part. is the same as the nom., except ἀρχον, nom. ἀρχον.

### Paradigms.

§. 94. 1. The inflexion of the words of this decl. is twofold :

a. Those which have a consonant before the ending of the gen.  
os, as κόρακς, gen. κόρακ-ος.

b. Those which have a vowel, as βούς, gen. βού-ός.

2. Of the words of class a. the roots all end in a consonant ; of class b. some in a consonant, some in a vowel.

### Words with a Consonant before os in the Genitive.

§. 95. The nom. takes the sign of gender s.

1. When the root ends in λ, the inflexive is annexed without any change, as

ἄλ ὁ ἄλς dat. pl. ἄλ-σὶ gen. ἄλ-ός.

2. When the root ends in a Π or K sound—β, π, φ, γ, γγ, κ, ρκ (ἢ σάρξ from σαρκ), χ—the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, but the s coalesces with these letters in the nom. and dat. into ψ or ξ.

Singular.				
N.	ἡ λαῖλᾰψ	ὁ κόρᾰξ	ὁ λάρυγξ	ἡ θρίξ
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ος	κόρᾰκ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος	τριχ-ός
D.	λαῖλᾰπ-ι	κόρᾰκ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι	τριχ-ί
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-α	κόρᾰκ-α	λάρυγγ-α	τρίχ-α
V.	λαῖλᾰψ	κόρᾰξ	λάρυγξ	θρίξ
Plural.				
N.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
G.	λαῖλᾰπ-ων	κορᾰκ-ων	λαρύγγ-ων	τριχ-ων
D.	λαῖλᾰψι(ν)	κόρᾰξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)	θριξι(ν)
A.	λαῖλᾰπ-ας	κόρᾰκ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας	τρίχ-ας
V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ες	κόρᾰκ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες	τρίχ-ες
Dual.				
N.A.V.	λαῖλᾰπ-ε	κόρᾰκ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε	τρίχ-ε
G.& D.	λαῖλᾰπ-οιν	κορᾰκ-οιν	λαρύγγ-οιν	τριχ-οιν.

Obs. 1. The root of nominatives in ψ or ξ generally ends in π or κ, sometimes β ; the root of those in γξ ends in γγ, except δ, ἡ λύγξ, a lynx, gen. λυγκ-ός. For φάρυγγος from φάρυγξ, the poets used φάρυγος.

3. When the root ends in a T sound—δ, τ, (ἡ νόξ f. νυκτ dat. plur. νυξί for νυκσί), θ, the inflexive endings are annexed to the root, and these letters are dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plural; when in ϑθ, the θ is dropped in the nom. sing., both in the dat. plural.

<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ἡ λαμπάς	ἡ κόρυς	ὁ ἡ ὄρνις	ὁ ἀναξ	ἡ ἐλμυς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἀνακτ-ος	ἐλμυθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἀνακτ-ι	ἐλμυθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυθ-α &	ὄρνιθ-α &	ἀνακτ-α	ἐλμυθ-α
		κόρυ-ν	ὄρνιν		
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἀναξ & ἀνα	ἐλμυς
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακτ-ες	ἐλμυθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὄρνιθ-ων	ἀνάκτ-ων	ἐλμύνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	κόρυ-σι(ν)	ὄρνι-σι(ν)	ἀναξι(ν)	ἐλμύ-σι(ν)
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὄρνιθ-ας	ἀνακτ-ας	ἐλμυθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἀνακτ-ες	ἐλμυθ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>					
N.A.V.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ε	ἀνακτ-ε	ἐλμυθ-ε
G. & D.	λαμπάδ-οιυ	κορύθ-οιυ	ὄρνιθ-οιυ	ἀνάκτ-οιυ	ἐλμύνθ-οιυ.

Obs. 2. Besides ἐλμῖσι we find also ἐλμῖ, probably from a root 'ΕΛΜΙΓ.

Obs. 3. We find the form ἀνάκτεσιν Od. XV. 556.

Obs. 4. To this class also belongs the feminine χάρις (χάρις, like comes comit-is), χάριτος.

4. a. The root ends in ν or ντ, and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root; but these letters are both dropped before the σ of the nom. sing. and dat. plur.; and the ντ is compensated by changing the short vowel into the long, and ο into ου, ε, into ει.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ἡ ῥίς	ὁ δελφίς	ὁ γίγας	ὁ ὀδούς (Ion. ὀδών)
G.	ῥιν-ός	δελφῖν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥιν-ί	δελφῖν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥιν-α	δελφῖν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ῥιν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	ῥιν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥιν-ων	δελφῖν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥιν-σί(ν)	δελφῖ-σι(ν)	γίγαν-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)
A.	ῥιν-ας	δελφῖν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥιν-ες	δελφῖν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	ῥιν-ε	δελφῖν-ε	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε
G. & D.	ῥιν-οῖν	δελφῖν-οῖν	γίγαντ-οῖν	ὀδόντ-οῖν.

*Obs. 5.* In *κτεῖς κτενός, εἷς ἐνός, μέλας, τάλας* (but Theocr. ii. 4 *τάλας*), gen. *ανός*, the omission of *ν* has been compensated by the lengthening of the short vowels *ε* and *α* into *ει, ᾱ*.

*Obs. 6.* In Latin names in *ens, ent-is*, the *ε* is lengthened into *η* instead of *ει* (comp. *χαρίεις, ἰέντος*), as *Κλήμης* (for *Κλήμεντ*) gen. *Κλήμεντ-ος, Clemens, Οὐάλης, Οὐάλεντ-ος, Valens*. The Latin adjectives in *ens, ent-is*, many of which have been adopted by Plutarch, end in *ης*, as *ποτήης ποτήης, σαπίνης sapiens*.

*Obs. 7.* To this class belong the neuter adj. and part., as  
*τὸ μέλαν μέλανος (χαρίεντ) χαρίεν, χαρίεντ-ος*  
*(τύψαντ) τύψαν, τύψαντ-ος (δεικνύντ) δεικνύν, δεικνύντ-ος*  
 and the pronoun *τί quid*, and *τι aliquid*, for *τίν* and *τίν*, gen. *τίν-ος* and *τίν-ός*, dat. pl. *τί-σι* and *τί-σι*.

*δ.* The root ends in *ν, ντ*, and *ρ*, and the inflexive endings are annexed to the root. The nom. has dropped the *ς*, but to compensate for this, the short vowels are lengthened, *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*. In the dat. plur. the *ν* or *ντ* are dropped before the ending *σι*, as from *ποιμέν-σι* we have *ποιμέσι*: and in words in *ντ*, the short vowel is lengthened, as from *λέοντ-σι* *λέουσι*. The *τ* of the root in *ντ* must of course be dropped, as *λέων* for *λέωντ*.

Singular.					
N.	ὁ ποιμήν	ὁ δαίμων	ὁ λέων	ὁ αἰθήρ	ὁ ῥήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαῖμον	λέον	αἰθέρ	ῥήτορ
Plural.					
N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμον-ων	λέοντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν)	δαίμο-σι(ν)	λέουσι(ν)	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
Dual.					
N.A.V.	ποιμέν-ε	δαίμον-ε	λέοντ-ε	αἰθέρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. & D.	ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμον-οιν	λέοντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-οιν	ῥήτορ-οιν.

*Obs. 8.* *Ἡ χεῖρ* belongs to this class, and is anomalous, in that the short vowel of the root (*χερ*) *ε* is lengthened to *ει* instead of *η*, and that this *ει* is retained throughout the inflexion, as *χεῖρ, χειρός* &c., except in the dat. pl. and dual *χερσί(ν), χερσίν*. In poetry the form with *ε* or that with *ει* is used indifferently, as *χειρός* and *χερός, χερσίν* and *χειροῖν, χερσί* and *χείρεσι* (Ep. *χείρεσσι*). The Ionic uses the short forms *χερός, χερί, χέρα*, except in nom. and acc. dual, as *χείρε* not *χέρε*.

*Obs. 9.* The following words in *ων*, gen. *ονος*, in some of their cases drop the *ν* and suffer a contraction: *ἡ εἰκών*, gen. *εἰκόνας* and *εἰκοῦς*, dat. *εἰκόνι*, acc. *εἰκόνα* and *εἰκῶ*, acc. pl. *εἰκόνας* and *εἰκοῦς* (where the accent is anomalous, like that in the contr. II. decl.), *ἡ ἀηδών*, gen. *ἀηδόνης* and *ἀηδοῦς*, dat. *ἀηδοῖ* (Aristoph. Av. 679), *ἡ χελιδών*, gen. *χελιδόνος* &c., dat. *χελιδοῖ*.

*Obs.* 10. The neuter adj. and part. in *εν* and *ον* belong to this class :  
τὸ ἄρσεν, but ὁ ἡ ἄρσην ; τὸ γράφον (for γράφοντ), but ὁ γράφων,

c. To this class belong the syncopated subst. in *ηρ*, which drop the *ε* in the gen. and dat. sing. and dat. plur., and to soften the pronunciation insert *α* before the ending *σι* of the dat. plur.—'Ανήρ is syncopated in all the cases except voc. sing., but inserts an euphonic *δ*. See §. 29.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N	ὁ πατήρ	ἡ μήτηρ	ὁ θυγάτηρ	ὁ ἀνὴρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρός	θυγατρός	ἀν-δ-ρός
D.	πατ-ρί	μητρί	θυγατρί	ἀν-δ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγάτερα	ἀν-δ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	ἄνερ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγάτες	ἀν-δ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	ἀν-δ-ρῶν
D.	πατρ-ά-σι(ν)	μητράσι(ν)	θυγατράσι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ράσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγάτερας	ἀν-δ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγάτερες	ἀν-δ-ρες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγάτερε	ἀν-δ-ρε
G. & D.	πατέρ-οιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	ἀν-δ-ροῖν.

*Obs.* 11. 'Η γαστήρ has in the dat. pl. γαστράσι (*Dio Cassius*) and γαστήρσι (only in Hippocr.) which properly should be γαστέροι. Also ἀστήρ, ἑρος, which has no other syncopated form, has the dat. pl. ἀστράσι after this analogy. In poetry we find also, *metri gratia*, θύγατρες, θυγατρῶν, πατρῶν, Δήμητρος and Δήμητρα in Eur., and so on the other hand, πατέρος, θυγατέρος, μητέρι.

d. The nom. has the root without the *s*, which is dropped without any change of vowel. The root ends in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ* and (only δάμαρ) *ρτ*, and the declension consists in the simple addition of the case endings to the nom. In the roots ending in *ντ* or *ρτ*, of course the *τ* is dropped, and in the dat. plur. the *ν* and *ντ*, before the *σι*. See Ξενοφῶν.

*Obs.* 12. The neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), as τὸ νέκταρ, ἡτορ, πέλωρ, πῦρ (gen. πῦρ-ός). On the lengthening of *υ* in πῦρ see §. 90. *Obs.* 3.



Singular.				
N.	ὁ παῖς	ὁ αἰών	ὁ Ξενοφών	ὁ θῆρ
G.	παῖν-ος	αἰών-ος	Ξενοφώντ-ος	θηρ-ός
D.	παῖν-ι	αἰών-ι	Ξενοφώντ-ι	θηρ-ί
A.	παῖν-α	αἰών-α	Ξενοφώντ-α	θήρ-α
V.	παῖν	αἰών	Ξενοφών	θήρ
Plural.				
N.	παῖν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	θήρ-ες
G.	παῖν-ων	αἰών-ων	Ξενοφώντ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
D.	παῖσ-σι(ν)	αἰῶ-σι(ν)	Ξενοφῶ-σι(ν)	θηρ-σ(ι)(ν)
A.	παῖν-ας	αἰών-ας	Ξενοφώντας	θήρ-ας
V.	παῖν-ες	αἰών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	θήρ-ες
Dual.				
N. A. V.	παῖν-ε	αἰών-ε	Ξενοφώντ-ε	θήρ-ε
G. & D.	παῖν-οιν	αἰών-οιν	Ξενοφώντ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν

*Obs.* 13. These four words in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, 'Απόλλων, Ποσειδών, κυκεών, δῶν, drop the *ν* in the acc. sing. and are contracted, as 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκεῶ, δῶ; but *κυκεῶ* is rather poet. The abbreviated forms 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, are only used in Attic prose, generally with the article prefixed. The full forms, generally at least, are without the article. See Plato Cratyl. p. 402 D and E, p. 404 D, and 405 D, where both the forms occur with this distinction. Also of γλήχων or βλήχων we find the acc. γλήχῳ in Aristoph.

*Words which have a Vowel before the ending os in the Genitive.*

§. 96. There are three classes of these words:

a. Nomin. in *αυς*, *ευς*, *ους* ;

b. ....ης, *ες*, *ας* (gen. *ας*), *ος* (gen. *εος*), *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*) ;

c. ....ις, *υς*, *ι*, *υ*.

I. *Substantives in αυς, ευς, ους.*

§. 97. 1. The root ends in *ν*, originally *F*, and *ς* is the sign of gender. The case endings are added to the root, the *F* being dropped when it comes between two vowels ; and as the *F* is often preceded by *ε*, the genitive ends mostly in *εος*, for *εφος*. Thus the *ν(F)* remains at the end of the word, as in the nom., and voc. sing., and before consonants, as in the dative plural, and in those in *αυς* and *ους* in acc. sing. also ; but those in *ευς* have *ᾱ* in the accusative, the *ν* being in these substantives considered as a consonant (*F*) between the *ε* and *α*, and omitted ; as, βασιλέ~~ν~~α, βασιλέα.

*Obs.* 1. This declension is illustrated by the Sanscrit substantive *nāus*, a ship (feminine like *ναῦς*), gen. *nāvas*, loc. *nav-i*, acc. *nav-am*, &c.

2. Those in *εὺς* have the Attic gen. *έως* for *έος*, and the dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted ; but the contraction in the acc. plur. does not generally take place. When *εὺς* is preceded

by a vowel, as *χοεύς*, *Εὐβοεύς*, the long endings *ᾱ*, *ᾱς*, *ως*, absorb the short vowel *ε* of the root and are circumflexed, as *χοῶς*, *χοᾶ*, *χοᾷς*.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ χοεύς	ὁ ἡ βοῦς ὁδὸς f. ὁδὸς ἡ γραῦς	
G.	βασιλέ-ως	χο(έω)ῶς	βο-ός ὁδ-οῖς	γρᾱ-ός
D.	βασιλεῖ	χοεῖ	βο-τ ὁδ-οῖ	γρᾱ-τ
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	χο(έα)ᾱ	βοῦν	γραῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
G.	βασιλέ-ων	χο(έω)ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρᾱ-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βοῦσι(ν)	γραυσι(ν)
A.	βασιλέ-ᾱς(and εῖς)	χο(έα)ᾱς	(βό-ας)βοῦς	(γρᾱ-ας)γραῦς
V.	βασιλεῖς	χοεῖς	βό-ες	γρᾱ-ες
<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρᾱ-ε
G. & D.	βασιλέ-οιν	χοέοιν	βο-οῖν	γρᾱ-οῖν

*Obs. 2.* The gen. sing. of those in *εύς* is, in Attic poetry, sometimes *έος* for *έως*, as *Θησέος*, *ἀριστέος*. The acc. sing. is in Attic and other poetry sometimes *ῆ* for *έα*, as *ἱερῆ*, *ἐνγγραφῆ*, *Μηκιστῆ* (II. ο, 339). The nom. and voc. plur. end sometimes in old Attic writers in *ῆς* for *εῖς*: *Πλαταιῆς* for *Πλαταιεῖς*, and the Ionic *εες* is found in Plato *Theæt.* p. 109 B: οἱ Ἑρακλείες τε καὶ Θησείες. The acc. plur. *εῖς* is generally considered as un-Attic, but it is found in many MSS. and editions: *νέεες* for *νέας* is very common. The long *ᾱ* is in Attic poetry sometimes shortened *metri gratia*; and usually in the other poets.

*Obs. 3.* The following are declined like *χοεύς*: *Πειραιεύς*, gen. *Πειραιέως* (Plato) and *Πειραιῶς*, acc. *Πειραιᾶ*, ὁ ἀγνιεύς, gen. ἀγνιέως, acc. ἀγνιᾶ, plur. ἀγνιᾶς, and several proper names, as Ἑρετριῶς, Στεριῶς, Μηλιά, Εὐβοῶς, Εὐβοᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς, Δωριᾶς. The exceptions are, ἀλιεύς, ἀλιέως, ἀλιᾶ, ἀλιᾶς, and some national names.

*Obs. 4.* The nom. plur. of *βοῦς* and *γραῦς* is usually uncontracted in Attic: *βόες*, *γρᾱές*; In the acc. plur. *βοῦς*, *γραῦς*, *ναῦς*, are the only forms which usually occur, and but very rarely *βόας*, and (in the Anthol. i. 23) *βόα*, (*βόφα*, *δον-εμ*) the *ν* being after the analogy of *βασιλεύς* considered as a consonant.

*Obs. 5.* The only words declined like *βοῦς* are ὁ χοῦς, *congius*, and ἡ ροῦς, but neither are contracted in plur.: like *γραῦς*, only ἡ ναῦς (*νάς*, *ναῖς*) acc. sing. *ναῖν*, dat. and acc. plur. *ναυσίν*, *ναῖς*: in the other cases it is anomalous.

## II. Words in *ης* (es); *ας* (gen. *ας*); *ως* (gen. *ως*); *ως* and *ω* (gen. *οος*).

98. 1. The noun root ends in *ε*, *α*, *ο* (lengthened to *ω*), or *ως*, and the nom. ends in *ς*, which is retained or dropped by the same rules as the *ν* in the former class—that is, it remains at the end of words and before consonants, but is dropped between two vowels. In the dat. plur. one *ς* is dropped, but occasionally in Epic is retained, *metri gratia*, as *δέπασσι* f. *δέπας*.

## Words in ηs and εs.

2. The endings ηs, εs are only adjectival (ηs masc. and fem., εs neuter), and adjectival proper names ending in ληs, νηs, γενής, κλέης = κλῆs, κράτης, μήδης, πείθης, σθενής. The neuter is the pure root, with s added (see §. 68. 4.). In the masc. and fem. the short vowel ε has been lengthened into η. In the dat. plur. the s is dropped.

3. The words of this decl. drop the s added to the root and are contracted in all their cases, except nom. and voc. sing., and dat. plural, and those in κλέης—κλῆs suffer in the dat. sing. a double contraction.

		<i>Singular.</i>			
		<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
N.	σαφής			σαφές	
G.	(σαφέσ-ος)	σαφέ-ος	σαφούς		
D.	(σαφέσ-ι)	σαφέ-ϊ	σαφεῖ		
A.	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α	σαφή	σαφές	
V.	σαφές			σαφές	
<i>Plural.</i>					
N.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες,	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α    σαφή
G.	(σαφέσ-ων)	σαφέ-ων	σαφῶν		
D.	(σαφέσ-σι)	σαφέ-σι(ν)			
A.	(σαφέσ-ας)	σαφέ-ας	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α    σαφή
V.	(σαφέσ-ες)	σαφέ-ες	σαφεῖς	(σαφέσ-α)	σαφέ-α    σαφή
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	(σαφέσ-ε)	σαφέ-ε	σαφή		
G. & D.	(σαφέσ-οιν)	σαφέ-οιν	σαφοῖν.		
<i>Singular.</i>					
N.	ῆ τριήρης	τριήρε-ες	-ρεις	Περικλέης -λήs	
G.	τριήρε-ος	-ρους	τριηρέ-ων	-ρων	Περικλέε-ος -λέους
D.	τριήρε-ϊ	-ρει	τριήρε-σι(ν)	Περικλέε-ϊ -λέει -λει	
A.	τριήρε-α	-ρη	τριήρε-ας	-ρεις	Περικλέε-α -λέᾱ
V.	τρήρες	τριήρε-ες	-ρεις	Περικλέες -λεις	
<i>Dual.</i>					
N. A. V.	τριήρε-ε	-ρη			
G. & D.	τριηρέ-οιν	-ροῖν.			

Obs. 1. The contraction τριήρε=η, not ει, is remarkable.

Obs. 2. The proper names of this declension, and also Ἄρης, have in the acc. sing. two forms of declension (*Heteroclitics*), as Σωκράτης=Σωκράτη and Σωκράτην as if in the I. decl. The form κλῆν from κλῆs is not used till late writers.

*Obs.* 3. We find also the open gen. *τριηρέων* : and the open form of the dual occurs in Attic, *ξυγγενέε*. The tragedians use the open form *κλήης metri gratia*, as *Ἡρακλῆης*, dat. *-κλέει*, voc. *-κλέες*. The contracted acc. *Ἡρακλῆ* is a rare form. The voc. *ὦ Ἡρακλῆς*, as an exclamation, belongs to late prose.

*Words in ωs, gen. ωος : in ωs and ω, gen. οος.*

§. 99. 1. *a.* The root of *ωs*, gen. *ωος*, is the same as the nom., as neither can the vowel be changed, nor is the generic *s* annexed. In the dat. plur. *σ* is dropped.

Sing. N.	ὦ, ἡ θῶs	ὦ ἦρωs
G.	(θωσ-ός) θω-ός	(ἦρωσ-ος) ἦρω-ος
D.	(θωσ-ι) θω-ι	(ἦρωσ-ι) ἦρω-ι
A.	(θῶσ-α) θῶ-α	(ἦρωσ-α) ἦρω-α = ἦρω
V.	θῶs &c. (gen. pl. and dat.	ἦρωs &c.
	§. 105. 3. <i>a.</i> )	

*b.* The endings *ωs*, *ω*, gen. *όος*, *οῦs*, belong only to femin. subst. The noun root ended originally in *ο*, which is lengthened into *ω* in the nom. The personal *s* is, in the Attic and common language, dropped (except in *αἰδῶs*), so that the noun ends in *ω*, as *ἡχώ* for *ἡχος*. (On the voc. in *οῖ*, see §. 92. 3.)

2. They are contracted in all the cases except the nom. The dual and plur. are declined like a noun of the II. decl. in *ος*.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδῶs (for αἰδος)	ἡ ἡχώ (for ἡχος)
G.	αἰδό-ος αἰδοῦs	ἡχό-ος ἡχοῦs
D.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχό-ι ἡχοῖ
A.	αἰδό-α αἰδῶ	ἡχό-α ἡχώ
V.	αἰδό-ι αἰδοῖ	ἡχό-ι ἡχοῖ.

*Obs.* The Ion. has two other subst. in *ωs*, ἡ ἡῶs, and ὁ χῶs, (gen. *χρόος*, dat. *χροῖ*, acc. *χρόα*). In Attic *χῶs* is declined : *χρωτός*, *χρωτί*, *χρώα*. The dat *χρῶ* (for *χρωτί*) occurs in certain phrases with *ἐν* ; *ἐνυρεῖ ἐν χρῶ*, *ἐν χρῶ μάχεσθαι*. The Attic form of *ἡῶs* is *ἔωs* which follows the II. Attic decl.

*Words in ιs, υs.*

§. 100. The subst. in *ιs*, *υs* ended originally in *ιFs*, *υFs*, *s* being the personal sign, as *Δίf-s* (for *ΔίF*), gen. *ΔίF-ός*, dat. *ΔίF-ι* &c., as the dative *ΔίFι* is actually found in inscriptions<sup>a</sup>. (Comp. *divus* = *δῖος*, Sansc. *div*, Angl. *heaven*. The digamma coalesced with the preceding short vowel into one long one ; as, *Δίfs* = *Δίς*, *ιχθῦfs* =

<sup>a</sup> Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 47.

*ιχθῆς* (as *βδῆς*, *βοῦς*, *βῆς*, *δδῆ-ις*). Its former existence was marked at the end of a word and before consonants by the long pronunciation of this vowel, which however, before vowels, became short again; the digamma being there probably considered as a consonant, as in *βασιλέφως*, *βοῖς*, and therefore being dropped instead of coalescing with the vowel, as *Δγ-ός*, *ιχθῦ-ός*. The dative plur. is *ιχθῆσι* for *ιχθῦσι*, *σῦσι* for *σῦσι*, contrary to the analogy of *γραῦσι*, *βοῦσι*, *βασιλεῦσι*.

		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ὁ κῆς	ῆ σῦς	ὁ ιχθῆς
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ιχθῆ-ός
D.	κῆ-ι	σῦ-ι	ιχθῆ-ι
A.	κῆν	σῦν	ιχθῆν
V.	κῆς	σῦς	ιχθῆ
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ιχθῆ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ιχθῆ-ων
D.	κῆ-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ιχθῆ-σι(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦ-ας	ιχθῆ-ας ιχθῆς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ιχθῆ-ες ιχθῆς
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	κῆ-ε	σῦ-ε	ιχθῆ-ε
G. & D.	κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-οῖν	ιχθῆ-οῖν

*Obs. 1.* The acc. of *Δῆς* is *Δῆα*, not *Δῆν*. So also *ιχθῆα* (Theocr.) for *ιχθῆν*.

*Obs. 2.* In some other words in *ῆς* the crude root ends in *ς*, but as this is dropped between vowels, and in other respects they follow this analogy, their declension exactly coincides with this paradigm; as *μῆς*, *mus*, gen. *μῆ-ός*, *mur-is*, *μν-ι*, *mur-i*, *μῆν* (like *σῦν*), *μῆ* (like *βῶν*), *μῆ-ες*, *μν-ῶν*, *μῆ-σι*, *μῆ-ας*, *μῆ-ε*, *μῆ-οῖν*.

### Words in *ῆς*, *ῖς*, *ῡς*, *ῥ*.

101. The substantival root ends in *ε*, as appears from the genitive, the *ς* in the masc. and fem. being the personal sign. The noun letter *ε* is changed in nom., acc., and voc. sing. to *ι*, or *ῡ*. The lengthened form of the genitive with *ε* is the distinction between these words and those of the preceding class in *ῆς* and *ῡς*. In the gen. sing. and plur. the masc. and fem. subst. take the Ionic-Attic ending *ως* and *ων*, the accent however being placed on the antepenult. as if the *ω* was short. The dat. sing., and nom. and acc. plur. are contracted.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	ἡ πόλις	ὁ πῆχυς
G.	πόλε-ως	πήχε-ως
D.	πόλει	πήχει
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν
V.	πόλι	πῆχυν
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	πόλεις	πήχεις
G.	πόλε-ων	πήχε-ων
D.	πόλε-σι(ν)	πήχε-σι(ν)
A.	πόλεις	πήχεις
V.	πόλεις	πήχεις
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	πήχε-ε
G. & D.	πολέ-οιν	πηχέ-οιν.

*Obs. 1.* The adj. in *us, eia, u* follow πῆχυς in the masc. δονυ in the neuter, (see §. 103. d.) except that they do not take the Attic gen. *ως*, as ἡδύς, ἡδέος.

*Obs. 2.* In the tragic and comic Iambics the subst. in *us* sometimes form their gen. in *eos*, as πόλεος, ὕβρεος, ὀφείος. The Attic gen. πόλεως is often pronounced (by Synæresis) as a dissyllable.

*Obs. 3.* Instead of the dual form *εε*, we find sometimes *ει* and *η*, as Isocr. Paneg. c. ii. τὰ πόλη: Plat. Rep. iii. p. 410 E τὰ φύσει and τὰ φύση. In the Attic poets the open form of the acc. plur. from *us* is found, as πήχεας Aristoph.; πήχους and πηχῶν are used by later writers.

*Obs. 4.* The Attic gen. sing. of neuters in *u* and *i* is very seldom found (δοτewς Eur.); the plur. Attic gen. never.

*Obs. 5.* In the Ionic and Doric dial. the *i* is not changed to *ε*: πόλις, gen. πόλιος, dat. πόλι, plur. πόλιες, πόλεις: so in the Attic and common dial. in adj. in *is, i*, whose root does not end in a consonant; as, ἰδρις, ἰδρι, gen. ἰδριος, dat. ἰδρι, (but also ἰδρεῖ), and also in certain subst. which are rather poetic; as, ὁ γάστρις, ὁ γλάνις, ἡ δῆρις, gen. δῆρεως and δῆριος, ἡ ἔγγελις, (but plur. ἐγγέλεις, ἐγγέλιων. Ion. ἐγγέλων &c.), Ἴρις, Ἴφρις, ὁ ἡ κάσις, ἡ κῆστις, ὁ λάτρις, ἡ μάγαδις (dat. μάγαδι Xen. Anab. vii. 3, 32), ἡ μῆνις (also μήνιδος &c.), ἡ νῆρις, ὁ ἡ οἷς (dis Ion.), ἡ ἔκρις, τὸ πέπερι (gen. ἐριος and εος), ὁ ἡ πότρις, ὁ ἡ πόσις (gen. πόσιος, but dat. πόσει), ὁ ἡ τίγρις, (gen. in good Attic τίγριος, acc. τίγρις, Ælian, but elsewhere τίγρεις, τίγρεων; besides which there is another form of declension in the late Greek in ἰδος, as τίγριδος), ἡ τρώπις, (also τρώπιδος, &c.), ἡ τύρις (gen. τύριος, &c., but plur. τύρεις, τύρσει), ὁ φθοῖς (as οἷς, contracted in the root).

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	ὁ ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγγελυς	ὁ ἡ οἷς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλυ-ος	οἷός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλυ-ι	οἷί
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγελυν	δῖν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγελυ	οἷς
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἷων
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλεσι(ν)	οἷσί(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἷας, οἷς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτ-ῖς	ἐγγέλεις	οἷες
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	ἐγγέλε-ε	οἷε
G. & D.	πορτί-οιυ	ἐγγελέ-οιυ	οἷοίν

§. 102. 1. In all the neuters of this declension, the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

2. In most of those whose nominative ends in a vowel, the noun vowel  $\tau$  has been dropped, as σῶμα, or changed to  $s$ , as  $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha s$ ; the  $\tau$  returns and the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root in its restored form. Also where the crude root ended in  $\kappa$ , this is dropped as well as the  $\tau$  in the nom. but returns in the words which form their genitive with  $\tau$ .

3. In the words in  $\rho$ , the  $\rho$  formed part of the root, and  $\tau$  has been dropped. We see that the  $\rho$  originally belonged to the root, as in Sanscrit the neuter *jakrt* for instance answers to the Lat. *jecur*, so that the gen. of ἡπαρ must properly have been ἡπαρος. So ὕδωρ Gr., *udra* Sanscrit, *water*.

### Paradigms.

§. 103. I. Where the  $\tau$  or  $\kappa\tau$  has been dropped, but returns, and the inflexive endings are attached thereto. In the dat. plur. the  $\tau$  is dropped necessarily before the  $\sigma\iota$ .

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	τὸ σῶμα	τὸ γόνυ	τὸ γάλα
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνυατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνυατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
D.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γόνα-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
A.	σώματ-α	γόνυατ-α	γάλακτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνυατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. & D.	σωμάτ-οιυ	γονάτ-οιυ	γαλάκτ-οιυ

*Obs. 1.* In the roots *δόνar*, *γόνar*, the *a* has been changed in the nominative to *u*.

II. Where the *τ* has been changed to *s*, and returns before the inflexive endings. Before the *σ* of the dat. it is of course dropped.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ τέρας	τὸ (ῶς) οὖς
G.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
D.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
A.	τέρας	οὖς
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	τέρατ-α	ῶτα
G.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ων
D.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ῶ-σί(ν)
A.	τέρατ-α	ῶτ-α
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. & D.	τεράτ-οιν	ῶτ-οιν.

*Obs. 2.* The word *τέρας* in the plural sometimes drops the *τ*, and is contracted, as *τέρα*, *τερῶν*: the neuters *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας* drop the *τ* throughout, and the gen. and dat. sing., the dual, and the plur. (except dat.) are contracted: *κρέας* however has also its regular form with *τ*.

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	τὸ κέρας	τὸ κρέας
G.	κέρατ-ος and (κέρα-ος)	κέρως (κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	κέρατ-ι .. (κέρα-ι)	κέρῃ (κρέα-ι) κρέῃ
A.	κέρας ..	κρέας
<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-α) κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων .. (κερά-ων)	κερῶν (κρέα-ων) κρεῶν
D.	κέρασι(ν)	κρέα-σι(ν)
A.	κέρατ-α .. (κέρα-α)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-α) κρέα
<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	κέρατ-ε .. (κέρα-ε)	κέρᾱ (κρέα-ε) κρέα
G. and D.	κεράτ-οιν .. (κερά-οιν)	κερῶν (κρέα-οιν) κρεῶν.

*Obs. 3.* The *a* in the cases of *κρέας* is sometimes long, sometimes short: *κέρᾱσι*, *κερῶν* in Homer; but *κέρᾱτα*, *κέρᾱτε*, in Anacr. ii. Aeschyl. ap. Athen. ii. p. 476 C; *κέρᾱσι* Eur. Bacch. 919. The contracted *a* of the plur. is in Epic generally short: *γέρᾱ*, *σκέπᾱ* from τὸ γέρας, τὸ σκέπας, so especially *κρέᾱ*. Homer uses the following shortened forms of *τέρας*, *τέρας*, *άων*, *άεσσι*; of *κρέας*, *κέρᾱ* Dat.—Plur. *κέρᾱ*, *κεράων*, *άεσσι* and *άσι*; of *κρέας*, plur. *κρέᾱ*, *κρεάων*, *κρεῶν* and *κρεῖων*, *κρέᾱσιν*. In Ionic the *a* is changed into *e* as *κέρεος*, (as in *βρέτας* &c.)



III. Where the noun root ended in  $\rho\tau$ , and the  $\tau$  has been dropped: but returns in the inflexion and the  $\rho$  is dropped; in the dative plur. the  $\tau$  is dropped again.

$\tau\delta$ ἥπαρ,	gen. ἥπαρ-ος &c.	plur. ἥπαρ-α, ἥπατ-ων, ἥπα-σι(ν)
$\tau\delta$ σκῶρ,	... σκατ-ός &c.	σκα-σί(ν)
$\tau\delta$ ὕδωρ,	... ὕδατ-ος &c.	ὑδα-σι(ν).

IV. Where the root did not take  $\tau$  as its noun letter, and the inflexing endings are annexed immediately to the root.

*Words in as, gen. aos.*

a. In the words in as, gen. aos, the root is the same as the nom. In the dat. plur. the s is dropped; and contraction takes place in the dat. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. plur. The only words of this class are σέλας, δέπας and κνέφας,

Sing. N.	$\tau\delta$ σέλας	Pl. (σέλασ-α)	σέλα-α σέλᾱ
G.	(σέλασ-ος) σέλα-ος	(σελάσ-ων)	σελά-ων
D.	(σέλασ-ι) σέλα-ϊ σέλα	(σέλασ-σι)	σέλα-σι
A.	σέλας	(σέλασ-α)	σέλα-α σέλᾱ
D.N.A.V.	(σέλασ-ε) σέλα-ε	G. & D. (σελάσ-οιν)	σελά-οιν.

Obs. 1. So κνέφας (poet. and prose), gen. κνέφαος Ep., κνέφους Aristoph., κνέφαϊ Ep., κνέφα Xenoph. Cyr. iv. 2, 15.

*Words in os, eos.*

b. The ending os, gen. eos, belongs only to neuter subst.: in the nom. the noun letter  $\epsilon$  of the root is changed to the fuller o and s is added (§. 68.), as noun root γενε(s), nom. γένος, *genus*, gen. (γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος, *gener-is*. (Comp. the Sanscrit *manas* = μένος, *manas-as* = μένε-ος, *manas-i* = μένε-ϊ.) In the dat. plur. the s is dropped. (Comp. the Sanscrit plur. locat. *manassu* = μένεσ-ι.) The gen. and dat. sing. are contracted; so also the dual and plur. throughout, except the dat. plural.

Obs. 1. In the dual  $\epsilon\epsilon$  is contracted into  $\eta$ , not  $\epsilon\iota$ ; and  $\epsilon\alpha$  in the plur., when a vowel precedes, is contracted into  $\alpha$ , not  $\eta$ : so Περικλιᾶ.

<i>Singular.</i>				
N.	$\tau\delta$ γένος (for γένε)		$\tau\delta$ κλέος (for κλέε)	
G.	(γένεσ-ος) γένε-ος	γένους	κλέε-ος	κλέους
D.	(γένεσ-ι) γένε-ϊ	γένει	κλέε-ϊ	κλέει
A.	γένος		κλέος	

	<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
G.	(γενέσ-ων)	γενέ-ων	γενῶν	κλέε-ων	κλεῶν
D.	(γένεσ-σι)	γένε-σι(ν)		κλέε-σι(ν)	
A.	(γένεσ-α)	γένε-α	γένη	κλέε-α	κλέᾱ
	<i>Dual.</i>				
N. A. V.	(γένεσ-ε)	γένε-ε	γένη	κλέε-ε	κλέ-η
G. & D.	(γενέσ-οιν)	γενέ-οιν	γενοῖν	κλέε-οιν	κλεοῖν.

*Obs. 2.* In the following neuters in *as*, which properly belong to this declension, the *ε* is changed to *α* instead of *ο*.

*βρέτας* (poet.), gen. *βρέτεος*, plur. (*βρέτα*) *βρέτη*, *βρετίων*  
*κῶας* (poet.), plur. in Homer: *κῶα*, *κῶασι(ν)*  
*οὔδας* (poet.), gen. *οὔδεος*, dat. *οὔδει* and *οὔδαι* (Hom.)

*c.* Where the root ends in *ρ*, and has not been changed (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*), the inflexive endings are annexed immediately to the root.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. τὸ νέκταρ	N. νέκταρ-α	N. A. V. νέκταρ-ε
G. νέκταρ-ος	G. νεκτάρ-ων	G. & D. νεκτάρ-οιν.
D. νέκταρ-ι	D. νέκταρ-σι(ν)	
A. νέκταρ	A. νέκταρ-α	
V. νέκταρ	V. νέκταρ-α	

*d.* Where the substantival root ends in the vowel *ε*, which is changed to *ι* in the nom. acc. voc. sing.: the other inflexions are attached to the unchanged root.

	<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	τὸ σινᾶπι	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	σινάπε-ι	ἄστε-ι
A.	σινᾶπι	ἄστυ
V.	σινᾶπι	ἄστυ
	<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
G.	σινάπε-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
V.	σινάπε-α=η	ἄστε-α=η
	<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. V.	σινάπε-ε	ἄστε-ε
G. & D.	σινάπε-οιν	ἄστέ-οιν.

*Obs. 1.* For the dialect forms, see §. 101. *Obs. 5.*

## §. 104. Table of all the Nominative Endings with their Genitives.

Those in thin type are only Adjectival endings.

Nom.	Gen.	Examples and Remarks.
1. α	ατος	most verbal subst. in <i>μα</i> , as τὸ πρᾶγμα, στόμα, αἷμα, ὄμμα, σῆμα, κῶμα (§. 103. 1.).
	κτος	only τὸ γάλα (§. 103. 1.).
2. αις	αιδος	only ὁ ἡ παῖς and its compounds, as ἄπαις (§. 95. 3.)
	αιτος	only ἡ δαίς, and τὸ σταίς (§. 95. 3.).
3. ᾶν	ᾶνος	παιδῶν (§. 95. d.).
	ᾶν	neuter of adj. in <i>ās</i> ; as, μέλαν from μέλās. (See below.)
	αντος	neuter of part. in <i>ās</i> ; as, τύψαν. (See below.)
	αντος	only πᾶν from πās.
4. ᾶρ	αρος	masc. and femin. and dissyllabic neuters with short penultima, as τὸ ἔαρ, gen. ἔαρος, and also τὸ νέκταρ, (with long penult.) gen. αρος (§. 95. d.); ᾶρ only in monosyllables, as ψάρ, κάρ <sup>a</sup> ; τὸ δλκᾶρ and εἶδαρ occur only in this form. For the contract. see No. 14.
	αρτος	only ἡ δάμαρ, §. 95. d.
	ατος	the polysyllabic, and those dissyllabic neuters which have a long penultima; as, τὸ δέλεαρ, τὸ ἥπαρ, and with short penult, τὸ φρέαρ and τὸ στῆαρ, gen. ᾶτος. In both of these the <i>αρ</i> is in Attic long. §. 102. 3. and 103. III.
5. ας	ᾶδος	all femin. subst. (§. 95. 3.) and adj. of the common gender, as ὁ ἡ δρομάς.
	ατος	} §. 103. 2. and Obs. 2. and 3.
	ας	
	ανος	the adj. μέλας and τάλας.
	αντος	all masculine subst., as ἰμάς (§. 95. 4. a.) and part., as τύψας, and πās.
	εος	§. 103. V. Obs. 2.
	αδος	ἡ δᾶς, gen. δαδός, formed from δαίς (§. 95. 3.).
6. αυς	αος	only ἡ γραῦς (§. 97.).
	εώς	only ἡ ναῦς.
7. ειρ	ειρος	only ἡ χεῖρ and ὁ φθεῖρ (§. 95. 4. b.).
8. εις	ενος	only ὁ κτεῖς, ἐνός and εἶς (§. 95. 4. a.).
	εντος	the particip. and adj. or adjectival subst. in <i>οῖς</i> and <i>ῆεις</i> . The <i>ο</i> and <i>η</i> is contracted with the <i>εις</i> , as ὁ πλακῶεις = πλακοῦς, gen. οὔντος, μελιτοῦς, μελιτοῦντος; and several names of cities in <i>οῦς</i> ; as, Μυοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Ἀμαθοῦς, Ἀνθεμοῦς, Σελινοῦς, gen. οὔντος; τιμήεις = τιμῆς, gen. ἦντος (§. 95. 4. a.).
9. εν	ενος	the neuters of the two adj. ἄρρεν f. ἄρρην, and τέρεν f. τέρην; ἔν f. εἶς.
	εντος	the neut. of adj. and participles.
10. ες	εος =	ους, the neuter of adj. in <i>ης</i> .
11. ευς	εως	as βασιλεύς (§. 97.). (Ζεύς, see below.)

Nom.	Gen.	
12. η	ητος αικος	only τὸ κάρη, an Ion. word. only ἡ γυνή.
13. ην	ηνος  εως	monosyllabic subst. (except ἡ φρήν, gen. ενός), as ὁ μῦν, ψήν, and the following masc. of more than one syllable; Ἑλλήν, κηφήν, λειχήν, πευθήν, πυρήν, σωλήν (§. 95. 4. b.). all other words of more than one syllable, and ἡ φρήν, ενός (§. 95. 4. b.).
14. ηρ	ηρος	monosyllabic subst. and their compounds; as, ὁ θήρ, ἡμί- θηρ, and the derivatives in τηρ, as ὁ ἀροτήρ, ὁ πάνθηρ, ὁ σπυθήρ, ὁ ἰβήρ (§. 95. 4. d.) <i>Obs.</i> The following neuters in εαρ are contracted to ἦρ : ἔαρ, ἦρ, gen. ἔαρος=ἦρος, ἔαρι=ἦρι (in common prose the only forms in use are ἔαρ, ἦρος, ἦρι; in old Attic the forms ἔαρος, ἔαρι and ἦρος, ἦρι, are interchanged); also στάαρ=στήρ, gen. στάατος=στητός, dat., στάατι=στητί, φρέαρ, gen. φρεατός=φρητός, φρέασι=φρητί; (the accent of the two last follows the analogy of the monosylla- bles), δέλεαρ, gen. δελίατος=δελητος, and κέαρ=κήρ, Ep. κέαρ; also Æsch. Prom. Vinc. 245.
	ερος	the other polysyllabic words.
	ρος	as, ὁ πατήρ, πατρός (§. 95. 4. c.).
15. ης	ητος	all collective or abstract names; as, ἡ βεβαιότης, and the adj. of one termination in βλής, δμής, θνής and κμής (§. 95. 3.).
	ηθος	only ὁ Πάρης, a frontier hill in Attica (§. 95. 3.).
	εος	=ους, all adjectives of the termination ης, neut. ες; the proper names ending in γενής, κλής, κράτης, μήδης, πείθης and σθενής, and ὁ σής, gen. σεός, pl. σείες, σείων &c. (later σπητός &c.) §. 98. 2.
	εττος	§. 95. <i>Obs.</i> 6.
ης	ηττος	see No. 8.
16. ι	ιτος εος & εως	only τὸ μέλι, and its compnds. ῥοδόμελι, ὑδρομέλι (§. 103. 1.). the other subst. of this termination; they are only a few words of foreign origin, τὸ πίπερι, σίνᾱπι and σίνᾱπυ, (νος), κιννάβαρι, Att. τεγγᾱβαρι, κόμμι, in late writers gen. τοῦ κόμμεως and κόμμιδος, in Hdt. and Hesiod inde- clinable; and probably the Greek word ἄκαρι.
	ινος	τί quid, τι aliquid.
17. ιν	ινος	see No. 19, ις, gen. ινος.
18. ιης	ιθος	only ἡ ἔλμυς and ἡ πείρις (§. 94. c.)
19. ις	ιός	see §. 100.
	ιός	see §. 101.
	ιδος	most subst. which have not s before the ending ις; as ἐλ- πίς, ἔρις, κημῖς (§. 95. 3.).
	ιθος	only ὁ ἡ ὄρνις, ἡ μέρις, ἡ δέλλις, ἡ ἀγλις (§. 95. 3.).
	ιως	the following subst., many of which have in late Greek ιν also in the nominative: ὁ δελφίς (late δελφίν), ἴως, ἡ ἀκ- τίς, ἡ ῥίς, ὁ ἡ θίς, ἡ ὠδῖς, ἡ ῥηγμῖς, ἡ ἴς, ἡ γλωχίς, ὁ τελμῖς, ἡ παρίς and πηρίν, ἡ ἐρμῖς, ὁ σταμῖν, ἡ ὑσμῖς, Hom. dat. ὑσμῖνι, ὁ ικτίς and ικτίν; and the proper names, Ἑλενσίς, Σαλαμῖς, Τραχίς (§. 95. 4. a.).

Nom.	Gen.	
<i>εως</i>		the subst. in <i>εις</i> , <i>ψις</i> , most of those in <i>σις</i> , and <i>ἡ ἀγρωσις</i> , <i>ἡ ἀμπωσις</i> or <i>ἀνάπωσις</i> , <i>ἡ ἀρδισ</i> , <i>ἡ βούβρωσις</i> , <i>ἡ γράσις</i> , <i>ἡ δάμαλις</i> , <i>ἡ δέρρις</i> , <i>ἡ δύναμις</i> , <i>ἡ ἐπανλις</i> , <i>ὁ ἔχσις</i> , <i>ἡ ζιγγίβρις</i> , <i>ἡ θλάσις</i> , <i>ἡ κάππαρις</i> , <i>ἡ κίδαρις</i> and <i>κίταρις</i> , <i>ἡ κίσσηρις</i> , <i>ἡ κόσις</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ κόρις</i> , <i>ἡ κύστις</i> , <i>ὁ μάντις</i> and compounds, <i>ἡ μάρσις</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ νῆσις</i> , <i>ὁ ὄρχις</i> , <i>ἡ ὄφις</i> , <i>ἡ πανήγυρις</i> , <i>ἡ πάρδαλις</i> , <i>ἡ πόλις</i> and compounds, <i>ὁ πρύτανις</i> , <i>ἡ πίστις</i> , <i>ἡ πίστρις</i> and <i>πρίστις</i> , <i>ἡ πύστις</i> , <i>ἡ ράχις</i> , <i>ἡ σάγαρις</i> , <i>ἡ σεμίδαλις</i> and <i>ἡ σίλιγις</i> , <i>ἡ σέρις</i> (but also <i>σέριδος</i> ), <i>ἡ σπάνις</i> , <i>ἡ τύρρις</i> and <i>τύρσις</i> , <i>ἡ ὕβρις</i> , <i>ἡ ὑδραυλις</i> , <i>ἡ ὕσις</i> and <i>ὕνις</i> , <i>ἡ φάτις</i> .
20. <i>ον</i>	<i>ονος</i>	neut. of adjectives.
	<i>οντος</i>	neut. of participles.
21. <i>ορ</i>	<i>ορος</i>	<i>τὸ ἄορ</i> , <i>τὸ ἥτορ</i> .
22. <i>ος</i>	<i>εος</i>	= <i>ους</i> , all substant. of this termination (all neuter), §. 103.
		IV. <i>b</i> .
	<i>οτος</i>	neuter or part. in <i>ῶς</i> .
23. <i>ους</i>	<i>οος</i>	§. 97.
	<i>οδος</i>	only <i>ὁ ποῦς</i> and its compounds, as <i>τετράπους</i> (§. 95. 3.)
	<i>οντος</i>	only <i>ὁ ὀδούς</i> and its compounds; and participles of this ending.
	<i>ουντος</i>	see No. 8.
24. <i>υ</i>	<i>ῦς</i>	<i>τὸ δάκρυ</i> , <i>τὸ νᾶπυ</i> .
	<i>εος</i>	only <i>τὸ ἄστυ</i> and <i>τὸ πῶϋ</i> ; (the latter is an old poetic word and is not contracted in the cases,) and the neuter of adj. in <i>υς</i> uncontracted, as <i>εὔρυ</i> .
	<i>ατος</i>	only <i>τὸ δόρυ</i> and <i>τὸ γόνυ</i> , see below; <i>τὸ μᾶλυ</i> and <i>τὸ φῖτυ</i> are indeclinable.
25. <i>υν</i>	<i>ῦνος</i>	only <i>ὁ μόσυν</i> (§. 95. <i>d</i> .).
	<i>υντος</i>	neuter participles.
26. <i>υνς</i>	<i>υνθος</i>	only <i>τίρυνς</i> (§. 95. 3.)
27. <i>υρ</i>	<i>υρος</i>	only <i>τὸ πῦρ</i> , gen. <i>πυρός</i> , <i>ψίθυρ</i> , <i>μάρτυρ</i> , a late form of <i>μάρτυς</i> , and <i>ὁ Κέρκυρ</i> , <i>ῦρος</i> , <i>ὁ Λίγυρ</i> , <i>ῦρος</i> (§. 95. <i>d</i> .).
28. <i>υς</i>	<i>ῦς</i>	most subst. of this ending, as <i>ὁ βότρυς</i> , <i>ὁ στάχυς</i> . Oxytons have the <i>υ</i> both in nom. and acc. generally long, as <i>ἡ ὀφρύς</i> , <i>ἡ ἰσχύς</i> , <i>ἡ Ἑρυνός</i> ; the monosyllables are perispomena, as <i>ἡ δρύς</i> (§. 100.)
	<i>υς</i>	<i>ὁ ἐπηλυς</i> , and the other compound words in <i>ηλυς</i> (from <i>εἰλθεῖν</i> ), <i>ἡ χλαμύς</i> , <i>ἡ κροκύς</i> , <i>ἡ πηλαμύς</i> , <i>ὁ ἡ σύγκλυς</i> .
	<i>ῦδος</i>	<i>ἡ δαγύς</i> (§. 95. 3.).
	<i>υθος</i>	only <i>ἡ κόρυς</i> , <i>ῦθος</i> , and <i>ἡ κώμυς</i> , <i>ῦθος</i> .
	<i>ῦνος</i>	<i>Φόρκυς</i> and <i>Γόρτυς</i> . The form in <i>υν</i> seems to belong to the late writers.
	<i>ῦρος</i>	only <i>ὁ μάρτυς</i> , of which a late form is <i>μάρτυρ</i> .
	<i>εως</i>	only <i>ἡ πῆχυς</i> , <i>ὁ πελεκυς</i> , <i>ὁ πρέσβυς</i> (§. 101.), and <i>ἔγγελυς</i> (§. 101. <i>Obs</i> . 5.)
	<i>εος</i>	the adj. of this ending.
29. <i>ω</i>	<i>οος</i>	= <i>οῦς</i> : <i>ἡ ἡχώ</i> , <i>ἡ εὐεστός</i> , <i>ἡ πειθώ</i> , and many proper names of women, as <i>Γοργώ</i> , <i>Ἑρατώ</i> , <i>Κλειώ</i> , <i>Κλωθώ</i> (§. 99. 2.).
30. <i>ων</i>	<i>ωνος</i>	monosyllabic subst., as <i>ὁ κλών</i> (except <i>ἡ χθών</i> , <i>όνος</i> ) and the masc. oxytons of more than one syllable, as <i>ὁ ἱππών</i> , <i>ἐλαιών</i> , <i>φαρετρών</i> (except the following, <i>ὁ ἡγεμών</i> , <i>όνος</i> ,

Nom.	Gen.	
		<p>ὁ κηδεμών, ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, ὁ κανών, ὁ κλαδών, ὁ πλαγών, ὁ Παφλαγών, ὁ Μακεδών), and the following paroxytons, ὁ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ὁ εἶρων, ὁ κήλων, ὁ κλύδων, ὁ (also ἡ) κώδων, ἡ μήκων, ὁ πώγων, ὁ Λάκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ τρίβων, ὁ ἄκρων, ὁ ἄμβων, ὁ δόλων, ὁ κάπων, ὁ κηρίων, ὁ κόκκων, ὁ κρότων, ὁ κώθων, ὁ κύφων, ὁ μυοπάρων, ὁ ῥέθων, ὁ σάπων, ὁ σίφων, ὁ σπάδων; lastly, all nicknames, as μάκρων, μαλακίων and μάλθων, κοτύλων, γάστρων, φύσκων, σαλάκων (§. 95. d.).</p>
	ονος	all feminine oxyt., as ἡ χιών, εἰκόν, ἀηδών; all masculine paroxytons, as ὁ ἄξων (except those mentioned in the last paragraph); and the oxyt. masc. exceptions in the last paragraph, as ὁ ἡγεμών; and all adjectives ending in ων, neut. ον.
	οντος	ὁ γέρων, ὁ δράκων, ὁ λέων, ὁ θεράπων, ὁ Ἀχέρων, ὁ ἄκων, ὁ τέγων, ὁ κνώδων and σπάδων (οντος and ωνος); participles in ων, and adjectives ἐκών, ἄκων.
31. ὦν	ῶντος	many contracts, as Ξενοφών (ἄων), ὦντος.
32. ὠρ	ωρος	monosyllabic subst., as ὁ φῶρ, and ὁ ἀχώρ, ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ κέλωρ, ὁ μῆστωρ, τὸ πέλωρ (§. 95. d.).
	ορος	the other subst. of more than one syllable, as ὁ ἡγήτωρ (§. 95. b.).
	ατος	σκάωρ and ὕδωρ.
33. ως	ωος	ὁ δμῶς and ἰποδμῶς, ὁ ἦρως, ὁ θῶς, ὁ πάτρως and μήτρως (§. 99.).
	οος	= ους, §. 99.
	ωτος	ὁ φῶς, τὸ φῶς (contracted from φῶος, and in Epic resolved into φῶως, so acc. φῶωσδε, in <i>lucem</i> ), ὁ χῶς, ὁ ἔρως, and the adjectives ending in βρῶς and χρῶς (§. 95. 3.).
	στος	participles in ὤς.
	φδος	only ἡ φῆς (from φωίς), φηδός (§. 95. 3.).
34. ξ	κος	ὁ κόραξ, ὁ ἡ λύγξ, λυγρός (§. 95. 2.).
	γος	ἡ φλόξ, ὁ λάρυγξ, ἡ λύγξ.
	χος	ὁ βήξ, ἡ πτύξ.
	κτος	ὁ ἀναξ, and some compounds, as χειρῶναξ, ἡ νύξ, παξ, and the compounds ending in γάλαξ, ὁμογάλαξ (§. 95. 2.).
35. ψ	πος	ὁ γύψ, ἡ ὥψ (§. 95. 2.).
	βος	ἡ φλέψ, ὁ χάλυψ.
	φος	ἡ κατήλιψ.

### Gender of Nouns of the third Declension.

§. 105. The following rules may be laid down :

I. *Masculine*.—*a*. All subst. in ἄν, υν, ας (gen. ανος, αντος), εως, ηξ, without exception. *b*. All in ην, ων (ωνος, οντος, ὦντος), ηρ, ειρ, υρ, ωρ, ης (ητος), ους and ως (ωος, οτος, ὠδος) and ψ, with the following exceptions :

*a*. ην : ὁ ἡ χήν (ἡρός), ὁ ἡ ἀθήν (ἶνος), and the Epic ἡ φρήν.

*b*. ων : ἡ ἄλων, ἡ βλήχων or γλήχων, ἡ μήκων, ἡ τρήρων, ὁ ἡ αὐλῶν, ὁ ἡ κῶδων.

*c*. ηρ : ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ κήρ (κηρός), ἡ ραιστήρ; and in poetry, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ αἰθήρ; (elsewhere, ὁ ἀήρ, ὁ αἰθήρ), and the contract neuters in ηρ from εαρ, as τὸ στήρ.

- d. ειρ: ἡ χεῖρ.  
 e. υρ: τὸ πῦρ.  
 f. ωρ: the neuters ἔλδωρ, ἔλωρ, πέλωρ, σκῶρ, τέκμωρ, ὕδωρ; ὁ ἰχώρ, ὁ ἀχώρ.  
 g. ης: all abstracts in ὄτης, ὕτης, as ἡ βεβαιώτης (ὀτητος), and the Epic ἡ ἐσθής (ἦτος).  
 h. ους: τὸ οὖς.  
 i. ως: τὸ φῶς, ἡ δῶς.  
 j. ψ: ἡ καλαῦροψ, ἡ κατῆλιψ, ἡ λαῖλαψ, ἡ δψ, ἡ φλέψ, ἡ χέρνιψ, ἡ (some-times δ) ὤψ.

II. *Feminine*.—a. Substantives in ᾱς (gen. ᾱδος), ας, υς, υς, ὦ and ὠς (ός). The abstracts in ὄτης, ὕτης, without exception. b. Those in εις, ις, and ιν, υς, and ων (ονος), with the following exceptions:

- a. εις: ὁ κρεῖς.  
 b. ιν: and ις: ὁ κίς, ὁ γλάνις, ὁ λῖς (Ep.) gen. ιος; ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, ὁ ἱκτίς, ὁ ἡ θίς, ὁ τελμῖς, gen. ἱνος; ὁ κόπις, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, gen. εως, οἱ and αἱ κύρβεις (εων); and several names of animals which are common, as ὁ ἡ ὄρνις (ιθος), ἡ ὁ τίγρις (ιος, ιδος), ὁ ἡ ἔχις (εως), ὁ ἡ κόρις (εως).  
 c. υς: ὁ βότρυς, ὁ θρήνυς, ὁ ἰχθύς, ὁ μῦς, ὁ νέκυς, ὁ στάχυς, ὁ ἡ ὕς or σῦς, gen. νος; ὁ πέλεκυς, ὁ πῆχυς, gen. εως.

d. ων: gen. ονος: ὁ ἄκμων, ὁ κανών, ὁ ἀλεκτρυνών, ὁ ἡ κίων, gen. ονος.

Obs. 1. Those in ξ are masc. or fem. indifferently as usage may have determined, except those in ηξ (ηκος), which are all masc.; and the prope-riospm. in αξ, as ἡ βῶλαξ, αξ (gen. αγος), αγξ (αγγος), ιξ, ιγξ, υξ, υγξ, which are feminine.

Obs. 2. The only noun which ends in ας, αιδος, is ὁ ἡ παῖς, gen. παιδός; and in αις, αιρος, only ἡ δαῖς, τὸ σταῖς.

III. *Neuter*.—a. All subst. in α, η, ορ, ωρ, ος, ι and υ. b. Those in αρ and ας (gen. αρος, αος), and the contracts in ηρ, except ὁ ψάρ, ὁ λᾶς.

### Quantity of Nouns of the Third Declension<sup>a</sup>.

§. 106. 1. The inflected terminations α, ι, υ, ας, are short; except the α in the acc. sing. and pl. of subst. in εὖς, as τὸν ἱερέα, τοὺς ἱερεῖας f. ὁ ἱερεὺς.

2. The words in αξ, ιξ, υξ, αψ, ιψ, υψ, ις, υς, have the penultima in the cases either long or short, as the radical vowel of their endings is either long or short by nature; as, ὁ θῶραξ, ἄκος, ὁ ῥίψ, ῥίπος, ἄκτις, ἵνος, but βῶλαξ, ἄκος, κατῆλιψ, ἴφος, ἐλπίς, ἴδος.

3. To distinguish whether the three doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, are long or short, we may remark:

I. α. αξ is long: α. In monosyllabic masc., as ὁ βλάξ, ἄκος, and in the femin. (gen. αγος), as ἡ ῥάξ, αγός (on the contrary, ἡ δρᾶξ, ἄκος; so πτάκα is femin. in Æsch. Ag. 135). β. In dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by nature, as ὁ θῶραξ, ἄκος, (except ὁ κλώνᾶξ, λειμᾶξ, μείραξ<sup>a</sup>), and in all words of three or more syllables, as ἱεράξ, ἄκος (but femin. and those with a short penultima are short, ἡ αἰλᾶξ, ἄκος, ἡ μείραξ, ἄκος, ὁ φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ ἀνθραξ, ἄκος). γ. In contemptuous words where a vowel precedes the αξ, as ὁ φλύαξ, ἄκος, prattler, ὁ νέαξ, ἄκος, young fellow; and in the following dissyllabic masc. whose penult. is long by position only, φόρταξ, στόμφαξ, πᾶσᾶξ, κόρδαξ, πόρπαξ, σύρφαξ, λάβραξ, gen. ἄκος, φένᾶξ.

<sup>a</sup> Pass. Taf. 4.

b. *υξ* is long : α. In monosyllables, as *ὁ ῥιξ*, *ἡ φριξ*, *ὁ ἡ ψιξ*, gen. *ικος* ; except most of those monosyllables which begin with two consonants, as *ἡ θριξ*, *τριξός*. β. In dissyllables whose penultima is long whether by nature or position, as *ἡ βίμβιξ*, *ικος*, *ὁ τέττιξ*, *ιγος*, *ἡ σπάδιξ*, *ικος*, *ὁ φοίνιξ*, *ικος* ; except *ἡ χροίνιξ*, *ικος*, and those whose middle letter is λ, as *ὁ ἡλιξ*, *ικος*, §. 45. 3.

c. *υξ* is long only in dissyllables whose penult. is long by nature, though even here it is accented as short ; as *ὁ κηρύξ*, *υκος*, *ὁ κηῦξ*, *υκος*, *ὁ δοῖδυξ*, *υκος* ; and two whose penult. is long by position only, as *ὁ βόμβυξ*, *υκος*, *ὁ κόκκυξ*, *υγος*.

II. α. *αψ* is always short, as *ὁ Ἀράψ*, *Ἀραβος*.

b. *ιψ* is long in monosyllables, *ὁ ῥιψ*, *κρίψ*, *θρίψ*, *ὁ ῥίψ*, gen. *ῖπος* ; except *ἡ Νιψ* (i), *νῖφος*, *ὁ λίψ*, *ἱβός*.

c. *οψ* is long in monosyllables, as *ὁ γόψ*, *ῥπος*, *ὁ γρόψ*, *ῥπος*.

III. α. *ις* is long : α. In monosyllables, as *ὁ κίς* (§. 100.). β. In those whose gen. ends in *ινος* and *ιδος*, as *ἡ ῥίς*, *ῥίνος*, *ἡ ἀκίς*, *ῖνος*, *ὁ ἡ ὄρνις*, *ῖδος*. γ. In many whose gen. ends in *ιδος* : *ἀψίς*, *βαλβίς*, *βατραχίς*, *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *κλήις* (Ion. for *κλείς*), *κηκίς*, *κηρηίς*, *νησίς*, *σφραγίς*, *σχολίς*, *τευθείς*, *φαρκίς*, *χειρίς*, *ψηφίς*, gen. *ῖδος*.

b. *υς* is long : α. In monosyllables. β. In words of more than one syllable, whose genitive ends in *υος* ; but in both the *υ* is short in the cases, except the acc. in *ῦν*, as *ἡ δρύς*, *ὁ μύς*, gen. *ῦος*, *ὁ ἰχθύς*, *ῦος* (*ἰχθύς*) §. 100 —γ. In *ἡ δαγύς*, *ῦδος* and *ἡ κόμυς*, *ῦθος*.

### Accentuation of the Cases of the Third Declension.

§. 107. 1. General rule. The accent remains, as far as the laws of accentuation admit, on the syllable on which it is in the nomin. : as, *τὸ πᾶγμα*, *πράγματος* (but *πραγμάτων*), *ὁ ἡ χελιδών*, *χελιδόνος*.

2. Special rule. 1. The genitives and datives of monosyllables are accented on the last syllables ; as, *ὁ μήν*, *μηνός*, *μηνί*, *μηνοῦν*, *μηνῶν*, *μησί*.

3. Exceptions.—α. The following nine subst. are in the gen. pl. and gen. and dat. dual paroxyton : *ἡ δάς*, *ὁ δμῶς*, *ἡ θάς*, *τὸ ΚΡΑΣ* (gen. *κρατός*), *τὸ οὖς* (gen. *ῶτός*), *ὁ ἡ πάις*, *ὁ σῆς*, *ὁ Τρώς*, *ἡ φῆς* (gen. *φῆδος*), *τὸ φῶς* light (gen. *φωτός*) ; as, *δάδων*, *δᾶδων*, *θῶων*, *κράτων*, *ῶτων*, *ῶτων*, *παίδων*, *παίδων*, *σίων*, *Τρώων*, *φῶτων*, *φῆδων* (but, *τῶν δμῶν* f. αἱ *δμῶαι*, *τῶν Τρωῶν* f. *Τρωαί*, *τῶν φωτῶν* f. *ὁ φῶς*, *μαν*, *τῶν θωῶν* f. *θωή*, loss).

b. The following contracted monosyllables are in their cases either proparisopomena, if the nature of the last syllable permits it, or if not, paroxyton : *τὸ ἥρ* (Ep. *ἥαρ*), *ὁ ἥων* (Θῶων), *κῆρ* (Ep. *κῆαρ*), *ὁ λᾶς* (λᾶας), *ὁ πῶν* (πῆων) ; as, *ἥρος*, *ἥρι*, *Θῶνος*, *κῆρος*, *κῆρι*, *λᾶος*, *λᾶι*, *λᾶων*, *πῶνως*, *πῶωνι*.

The following contracted monosyllables, on the contrary, follow the general rule : *στῆαρ*=*στήρ*, *στῆατος*=*στητός*, *φῆαρ*, *φῆατος*=*φητός*, *Θρᾶξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήικος*=*Θρακός*, and *Θρηκός*, *οἷς* (Ion. *οἷς*), *οἷός*, *οἷν*, *οἷσι*.

Obs. 1. Of course this rule does not apply to the Epic datives *παίδεσσι*, &c.

c. The monosyllabic participles and the pronoun *ῥίς*, *quis* ? retain the accent on the radical syllable in the cases ; *ῥᾶς* and *ὁ Πᾶν*, in gen. and dat. sing. are oxyt., and in the other cases are proparisopom. where the final



syllable is short, and the penult. long by nature, otherwise paroxyton; *as*, φύς, φύντος, ὄν, ὄντος, ὄντι, ὄντων, οὐσί, ὄντων, τίς, τίτος, τίμι, &c.; πᾶς, παντός, παντί, πάντων, πάντων, πᾶσι, ὁ Πᾶν, Πανός, τοῖς Πᾶσι.

4. Polysyllabic oxytons and perispomena retain the accent on the same syllable throughout their cases: *as*, ὁ ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ἡ ἀκτίς, ἴνος. The cases of paroxytons, proparoxytons, and properispomena follow the general rules for accents; when the last syllable is short they are proparoxyton, when it is long paroxyton; *as*, τὸ δόρυ, gen. δόρατος, but δοράτων: τὸ σῶμα, σώματος, but σωμαίων: τὸ ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, but ὀνομάτων: λέων, λέοντος, λέουσι, λεόντων.

5. Exceptions.—The following subst. follow the analogy of the monosyllables:

a. ἡ γυνή, (γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικοῖν, γυναιξί, γυναικῶν: but γυνᾶϊκα, γυναικες, &c.), ὁ ἡ κύων (κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν, κυνῶν, κυσί: but κύνα, κύνες, &c.)

b. The syncopated substantives in *ηρ* (§. 95. 4.), ὁ πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, ἀνὴρ and γαστήρ, which are accented on the ultima, except in dat. plural in ᾶσι, while in the unsyncopated forms they are paroxyt.; except Δημήτηρ, which in its syncopated forms is proparoxyton; *as*, Δημήτρος, Δήμητρι, Δήμητρα, and θυγάτηρ, in the poetic forms θύγατρος, θύγατρας.

c. Compounds of εἰς, *unus*, in gen. and dat. sing.: οὐδεῖς, οὐδενός, but οὐδέων, οὐδέσι: μηδεῖς, μηδενός, &c.

d. The Epic and Ionic gen. and dat. sing., from γόνυ and δόρυ: γουνός, γουνί, but γούνα, γούνων &c.: δουρός, δουρί, but δοῦρα, δούρων, δούρεσσιν, and the Att. poetic forms δορός, δορί.

6. The subst. in *us* and *us* are in the Attic gen. sing. and pl. proparoxyton, but those in *i* and *u* only in gen. sing.; *as*, πόλις, πόλιος, πόλιων, ἄστυ, ἄστεως (Eurip. ἄστεος), but ἀστίων.

7. The acc. of subst. in ῶ has not the circumflex but the acute, *as* ἡχῶα = ἡχώ (not *as* by general rule, ἡχώ) from ἡ ἡχώ.

8. a. The accent of the voc. of syncopated subst. in *ηρ* is as far back as possible; *as*, ὦ πάτερ, μήτηρ, θύγατερ, Δήμητερ, ἄνερ; so in the following, Ἀπολλων (ἄνος), Ποσειδῶν (ἄνος), Σωτήρ (ἦρος), Ἀγαμέμνων (όνος), Ἀμφίων, (ίονος), Δαίηρ (έρος); *as* ὦ Ἀπολλον, Πόσειδον, Σῶτερ, Ἀγάμεμνον, Ἀμφιον, δᾶερ. Also in the uncontracted proper names in *ης*; *as*, ὦ Σώκρατες, Δημόσθενες; of the contract proper names, only ὦ Ἡρακλῆς (§. 97. Obs. 3.) f. Ἡρακλῆς; and most compound substantives and adjectives (except those ending in φρων, which retain the accent on the penult., *as* ὦ Λυκόφρων, κρατερόφρων), *as* ὦ αὐτόκρατορ, κακόδαιμον, εὐδαιμον, ἐνόσιχθον, αὐταρκες, κακῆθες.

b. The vocative of nouns in *eus*, *ω*, and *ως*, is perispomenon; *as*, βασιλεῦ, Σαπφοί, αἰδοί.

#### General Observations.—Dialects in the third Declension.

§. 108. 1. The usual change of the *η* into *ā* takes place in Doric,

(Except αἰθήρ, θήρ, θῆρες, and all personal names in *τηρ*);

*as*, μᾶν, μᾶνός, &c., Ἑλλᾶν, Ἑλλᾶνες, ποιμᾶν for ποιμήν, gen. ἐνός, νεότης, gen. ἄρος for νεότης, ἦρος; and even the dat. plur. of φρήν, gen. ἐνός, is in Pindar φρασίν, but with short *ā*.

2. In the Ionic dialect  $\eta$ , as elsewhere, is used for  $\alpha$ ; especially in words in  $\alpha\zeta$ : as,  $\theta\acute{\omega}\rho\eta\zeta$ ,  $\omicron\eta\zeta$ ,  $\iota\eta\zeta$  for  $\iota\epsilon\rho\alpha\zeta$ ;  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho$  varies in Homer,  $\psi\eta\rho\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\alpha\iota$ :  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho$  never takes  $\eta$ .

3. The dat. pl. in Epic. is, *metri gratia*, ( $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ ); the primary form was  $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$ , which is strengthened into  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota(\nu)$ . These terminations are annexed to the pure root, as  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ , gen.  $\kappa\upsilon\nu$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ),  $\nu\epsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ )  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (f.  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ),  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$  (f.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\zeta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ),  $\iota\upsilon$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ . In neuters which have a final  $\varsigma$  in the substantival root, this is dropped before  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ , in consequence of its position between two vowels: as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (for  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\tau\acute{\omicron}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$ ),  $\delta\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$  (f.  $\tau\acute{\omicron}$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\varsigma$ ). So also the  $\upsilon$ (f) of roots in  $\alpha\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\omicron\nu$  ( $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$ ) is dropped in some words; as,  $\beta\acute{\omicron}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  (for  $\beta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ ,  $\beta\omicron\nu$ - $\acute{\iota}\beta\upsilon\varsigma$ ),  $\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  ( $\iota\pi\pi\acute{\eta}$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ). The ending  $\sigma\sigma\iota$  is for the most part affixed to roots which end in a vowel, as  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ; but also  $\iota\tau\iota$ - $\sigma\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$  f.  $\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$  ( $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ), and usually  $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\iota$  f.  $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  ( $\pi\omicron\delta$ - $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ). Also  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\sigma\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ , Pindar, (for the Homeric  $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$ , see below). The dative ending  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$  may not double the  $\sigma$ .

This primary form  $\epsilon\sigma\iota$  is very general in Doric writers, and the Ionic prose has frequently preserved this form in roots ending in  $\nu$ , as  $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$ - $\epsilon\sigma\iota$ .

4. The gen. and dat. dual ends (as in II. decl.) in Epic in  $\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$  for  $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ , as  $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\Sigma\epsilon\iota\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$ .

5. The gen. plur. in Ionic is generally  $\epsilon\omega\alpha\iota$ ; so in Hdt.,  $\chi\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\lambda\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\chi\iota\lambda\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\alpha\iota$ : in Theocritus,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$   $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (for  $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\alpha\iota\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ ) f.  $\acute{\eta}$   $\alpha\iota\zeta$ , after the analogy of I. decl.

6. The acc. sing. of words in  $\upsilon\varsigma$  is sometimes  $\alpha$  instead of  $\nu$ ; as  $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\alpha$ ,  $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$  (for  $\acute{\eta}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ ) Theocr.,  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ , Hom. from  $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\varsigma$  ( $\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ,  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ - $\alpha$ ,  $\pi\alpha\nu$ - $\epsilon\alpha$ ) for  $\nu\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\alpha$ .

7. The Æolic drops the  $\varsigma$  of the voc. sing., as  $\acute{\omega}$   $\Sigma\acute{\omega}\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon$ .

### Observations on the Dialects of the several Paradigms.

§. 109. 1. Subst. in  $\omega\varsigma$  gen.  $\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , in Epic, drop the  $\tau$  of the dat. and acc. sing., and then contract the radical and inflexive vowels; so in Homer,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}$ , for  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$  and  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\tau\iota$  f.  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ :  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$  for  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$  and  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\tau\iota$  f.  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\varsigma$ ; and after the same analogy,  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}$  for  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$  f.  $\iota\chi\acute{\omega}\rho$ . On  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}$  and  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$  for  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$  f.  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ , see §. 95. Obs. 13. Those in  $\omega\alpha\iota$ , gen.  $\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , sometimes take in poetry the short vowel; as,  $\kappa\rho\omicron\nu\acute{\iota}\omega\alpha\iota$ , gen.  $\acute{\iota}\omega\alpha\iota$  and  $\acute{\iota}\omega\alpha\iota$ , Homer:  $\acute{\Lambda}\kappa\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , gen.  $\omega\alpha\iota$  and  $\omega\alpha\iota$ , Eurip. So the old form  $\mu\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega\alpha\iota$  (Att.  $\mu\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ ), gen.  $\omega\alpha\iota$  and  $\omega\alpha\iota$  (Dor.  $\mu\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha\iota$  and  $\mu\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\omega\alpha\iota$ , Ion.  $\mu\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\omega\alpha\iota$ ):  $\acute{\omicron}$   $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ , in Hesiod (as if from  $\pi\rho\eta\acute{\omega}\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\omega\alpha\iota$ )  $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\omega\alpha\iota$  and  $\pi\rho\eta\acute{\omicron}\omega\alpha\iota$ .

2.  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ : the Homeric, Ionic, and Doric dialects frequently decline these subst. in  $\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , especially the proper names; as,  $\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\iota\omega\alpha\iota$  Hom.,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omega\alpha\iota$  Hdt.,  $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\pi\rho\iota\omega\alpha\iota$  Theocr.,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omega\alpha\iota$  Pind.; so  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , &c., dat.  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota$ ; sometimes the contracted  $\iota$  of dat. is short, as  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , (commonly  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , Ion.  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ ), dat.  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\lambda\iota$  Hdt.,  $\delta\alpha\iota$   $\lambda\upsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}$  Hom. This form without the  $\delta$  is allowed in Epic in the dative only. So in Homer, when a word is inflected in  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ , all the other cases follow this inflexion with  $\delta$ , while the dat. is in  $\iota$  without  $\delta$ . The substantives in  $\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$  are sometimes contracted in poetry, as  $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\rho\eta\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ = $\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\eta\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\eta\rho\eta\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ = $\eta\eta\rho\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$ . For  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$  the Doric uses  $\iota\omega\alpha\iota$ , as  $\acute{\Lambda}\rho\acute{\gamma}\epsilon\mu\iota\omega\alpha\iota$  for  $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ .

3. On the Ionic and Hom. forms of  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , see §. 103. Obs. 2.

4. The Epic uses both the open and contract forms  $\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ = $\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ =

ῆς. The Doric uses *ἄεις* = *ἄς* (the *ι* being dropped) for *ῆεις* = *ῆς*, as *ἀργαίεις* = *ἀργαίς*, gen. *ἀργάνρος*; and in those in *οεις* it contracts *οε* to *ω*, as *κυράοιτα*, and the Epic and Ionic to *ευ*, as *λατρεύοιτα* Hom.

5. 'Ο πατήρ &c. (§. 95. c.) are in Homer either syncopated or not, as the metre may require; as,

Sing.	N.	πατήρ, &c.		ἀνήρ
	G.	πατέρ-ος and πατρός		ἀνέρος and ἀνδρός
	D.	πατέρ-ι .. πατρί		ἀνέρι .. ἀνδρί
	A.	πατέρ-α .. (πάτρα not used)		ἀνέρα .. ἀνδρα
	V.	πάτερ		ἄνερ
Plur.	N.	θυγατέρες .. θύγατρες		ἀνέρες .. ἄνδρες
	G.	θυγατέρων .. θυγατρῶν		ἀνδρῶν ..
	D.	θυγατέρεσσι ..		ἀνδράσι .. ἀνδρεσσιν
	A.	θυγατέρας .. θύγατρας		ἀνέρας .. ἄνδρας
Dual.				ἀνέρε .. ἄνδρε.

§. 110. 1. *αυς, ευς, ους*. Γραῦς has in Homer the nom. γρηῦς, the dat. γρηῖ, and voc. γρηῦ and γρηῦ. In the Ionic dialect also the *ᾱ* is changed to *η*, as gen. γρηός, pl. γρηῆς; so in ναῦς. Βοῦς is not contracted in the Epic dialect: on the Ep. dat. βόεσσι see §. 107. 3.: in the Doric the nom. is βῶς, acc. βῶν; which acc. is found in Il. η, 238, in the sense of "ox-hide."

2. In collective names in *ευς*, the Epic used *η* for the *ε* in all the cases where the *υ*(*φ*) has been dropped, as a compensation for this letter: as βασιλεύς, voc. εὔ, dat. pl. εὔσι, but ἦος, ἦϊ, ἦᾶ, ἦες, ἦων, ἦας; and in this case the long *α* in *εᾶ*, *εᾶς* becomes short. From ἈΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ we find, Il. α, 277, the dat. pl. ἀριστήεσσι for ἀριστεῦσι. The vowel of some proper names is either long or short to suit the metre: such as Ὀδυσσῆος or Ὀδυσῆος and Ὀδυσσέος, also Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσῆϊ and Ὀδυσσεῖ, Ὀδυσσῆα and Ὀδυσσεῖα, also Ὀδυσῆ (sometimes wrongly written Ὀδυσῆ); of the others Ἀτρεΐς and Τυδεΐς have always *ε*, as Τυδείος, εῖ, εᾶ and ἦ. In the Ionic dial. of Hdt. collective nouns are always written with the *η*, though the readings are not undoubted. Proper names are always written in Hdt. with *ε*, as Περσέος, Δωριέες, Φωκέων, Αἰολέας. In Theocr. we find Δωριέεσσι for Δωριεύσι.

3. *ης* and *ες*, gen. *εος*. (§. 97.) In Epic and Ionic the open form *εες* is used as well as the contract *εις*. The gen. pl. is open, but is in Homer pronounced as one syllable, unless a vowel precedes the *εων*, when a contraction always takes place: as *ζαχρηῶν* for *ζαχρηέων*. The acc. pl. *έας* is also open, but may be pronounced as one syllable.

4. In proper names in κλέης the Epic contracts *εε* into *η*, as Ἡρακλέης, κλῆος, ἦϊ, ἦα (and *εᾶ* in Hesiod), voc. Ἡράκλεις; but in the adj. in *έης* the contraction varies between *ει* and *η*, as ἀκλειῆς, ἀκληεῖς, ἀγακλῆος, but εὐκλείας (acc. pl.) from εὐκλειῆς, so εὐρρεῆς, gen. εὐρρείος. The Ionic and Doric drop one *ε* in these words, as Περικλέος, εῖ for *έος* *εῖ*, and sometimes other poets, *metri gratia*.

Obs. A poetic form of these proper names ends in κλος, which is used *metri gratia*: Ἰφικλῆς and Ἰφικλος: Πάτροκλος is the nom. in Homer: but acc. Πάτροκλον and -κλῆα, voc. Πάτροκλε and -όκλειε.

5. *α*. *ως*, gen. *ωος*: In Epic and Ionic the open form is regularly used. The contract forms found in Homer are, ἦρω and ἦρωϊ, acc. ἦρω (not ἦρωϊ), Μίνω, acc. from Μίνως.

*β*. *ώς*, and *ώ*, gen. *όος*: These words in Epic, Ionic, and also Attic, have the contract form, except χρώς and its compounds, as χροός, χροῖ, χροῖα. The Ionic acc. is frequently οὖν for *ω*, as ἰώ, ἰοῦν, ἦώς, ἡοῦν. The Doric and Æol. gen. is οῖς and ὦς: so Moschus, τῶς Ἀοῖς, τῶς Ἀχῶς.

§. 111. 1. *a. ας*, gen. *ας*: Homer uses either the open or contract form of most cases, as the verse requires: as *γήραι* and *γήρα*, *δέπα*, *σέλα*. The nom. and acc. pl. however are always contracted, as *δέπα*.

*b. ος*, gen. *ος*: Gen. plural is always open, *ων*: gen. sing. is *ους*, Ep. and Doric, in the words *Ἐρίβους*, *θάμβους*, *θάρσους*, *θέρους*, in all others it is open; the nom. and acc. plur. are generally open, but often pronounced with synæresis, as *νέικα*, *βέλεα*, *τεύχεα* and *τεύχη*, *τεμένη*. The other cases are either open or contract in Epic, with which the Ionic agrees. The Epic lengthens the *ε* of *σπέος*, *κλέος*, *δέος*, *χρέος*, sometimes into *ει*, sometimes into *η*, as gen. *σπέοις*, dat. *σπῆι*, acc. *σπέος* and *σπέιος*, pl. gen. *σπέων*, dat. *σπέοισι* and *σπῆεσσι*; gen. *δείους*; *χρέος* and *χρείος*; *κλέα* and *κλεία*.

2. *υς*, gen. *υος*, *υς*, gen. *υος*: Dat. sing. of *υς*, *υι* is in Epic sometimes pronounced with synæresis as if contracted, as *οἷζυι*, *δρχηστῦι*, *πληθυι*, *ιζῦι*, *νέκυι*; acc. pl. is sometimes, *metri gratia*, open, but oftener contracted, as *ιχθῦς* for *ιχθύας*, *ὄφρυς*, *γένυς*, *δρυς*; *νέκυας* is always open. The nom. plur. is never contracted, but is pronounced with synæresis. Dat. pl. is *υοσι* and *υεσσι* (dissyll.), as *ιχθύσσω* and *ιχθύεσσω*.

3. *ις* and *ις*, gen. *ιος* (Att. *εως*); *υς* and *υς*, gen. *υος* (Att. *εως*): *a.* The words in *ις*, Att. gen. *εως*, retain in the Epic and Ionic dialect the *ι* of the nom. throughout the cases, and in Ionic the dat. sing. is always, the acc. pl. is generally, contracted (*υ*=*ι*, *ις*=*ις*), as *πόλις*, *ιως*, *ι*, *ιν*, *ις*, *ίων*, *ισι*, *ις* and *ις*. Homer however uses *ει* in dat. sing. as well as *ει*: as *πόσει* and *πόσει* f. *πόσις*, *νέμει* f. *νέμεις*, *μάντει*, *πόλει* and *πόλει* f. *πόλις*; in some words the *ε* of the root has been retained in other Ionic cases also, as *ἐπάλξεις* instead of *ις*, *ἐπάλξεσιν*, especially in *πόλις* (which also changes the *ε* into *η* *metri gratia*), and *δῖς*, *οῖς*. Of these words the following forms are found in Homer:

G.	πόλιος,	πόλιος,	πόλιος,	πόλιος	δῖος,	οἰός
D.		πόλει,	πόλει,	πόλει		
A.	πόλιν,	πόλιν		(πόληα in Hesiod,) δῖν		
N.	πόλιος,		πόλιος,			
G.	πολίων				οἶων,	οἶων
D.	πολίεσσι				οἶεσσι,	οἶεσιν, οἶεσιν
A.	πόλιος	(sometimes dissyllabic)	πολίος,	πόλιος	δῖς.	

*Obs.* Thucyd. v. 77, uses in a Spartan treaty the form *πολίεσι*.

In the neuters in *ις*, Att. gen. *εως*, the Ionic uses the form with *ε* as well as that with *ι*.

*b. υς*, Att. gen. *εως*; The Ionic gen. is *εως*, as *πήχεως*, except *ἔγχελυς*, gen. *υος*; in Homer the dat. sing. is open or contract, as *εὐρεί*, *πήχει*, *πλατεί*. The nom. pl. may be either open or contract; the acc. pl. is *εας*, which *metri gratia* is pronounced as one syllable, as *πελέκεας*: *πολέας* (generally trisyll.) is now restored for the former reading *πολείς*, from *πολύς*.

### Anomalous Nouns.

§. 112. Such substantives as vary from the above given rules and analogies are called Anomalous. They divide themselves into four classes:

1. Where the nominative has assumed a form which cannot be deduced from the radical form as it is seen in the gen., as *γυνή*, *γυναικ-ός*.

2. Where there are two sing. nominative forms, or one sing. and another plural, whence proceed one or more cases with different inflexions (*Abundantia*).

3. Where one nominative form has two different inflexions, both of which however may proceed regularly from that nominative: such as many subst. in *ις*, which have two inflexions: one as from a root ending in a T consonant, the other as from a root ending in a vowel, as *ὁ ἡ ἕρως*, gen. *ἴδος*, pl. *ἑρῖδες* and *ἑρῆες* (*Heteroclites*).

4. Where there is one nominative form and two different inflexions in one or more cases, one of which is formed regularly from the existing nom., whilst for the other a new nominative must be supposed, as *θεράπων*, nom., acc. *θεράποντα* and *θήραπα*, as is from *θήραψ*. This double formation is called *Metaplasmus*, and the substantives *Metaplasta*.

*Obs.* These anomalies probably arose from bye forms of words with the same meaning but a different inflexion. These forms either were appropriated to different dialects, as *ἔως*, *ω* Att., *ἡώς*, *οὖς* Ion., and thus both preserved; or were retained by the poets for the sake of metre, harmony, or variety. Many words have one form in general use, while the bye forms exist only in some particular cases; so that sometimes two forms supply the cases deficient in each other.

### *Table of Anomalous Substantives of the third Declension.*

§. 113. For those anomalous nouns which have been already treated of under the paradigms, see *Index*.

1. *Γόνυ* (τό), and *δόρυ* (τό), see §. 103. 1. In Homer we find the following forms:

S. G.	<i>γούνατος</i> and <i>γουνός</i>	<i>δούρατος</i> and <i>δουρός</i>
D.		<i>δούρατι</i> .. <i>δουρί</i>
Dual.		<i>δούρε</i>
P. N.	<i>γούνατα</i> and <i>γούνα</i>	<i>δούρατα</i> .. <i>δούρα</i>
G.	<i>γούνων</i>	<i>δούρων</i>
D.	<i>γούνασι</i> ( <i>γούνασσι</i> ) and <i>γούνεσσι</i>	<i>δούρασι</i> .. <i>δούρεσσι</i> .

*Obs.* 1. The form *γούνασσι*, Il. ι, 484, and ρ, 451, is doubtful. The other reading, *γούνεσσι*, is certainly preferable.

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic declension is *γόνυ*, *γούνατος*, &c. In Attic poetry we find gen. *δορός*, dat. *δορί*; and the phrase *δορί ελεῖν*, even in Attic prose. So also dat. *δόρει* (though the reading is doubtful), Arist. Pax 357, and the plur. *δόρη*, Eur. Rhes. 274.

*Obs.* 3. The forms *δορός*, *δορί*, must be derived from a root *δορ*, so also *γουνός* &c. from *γον*, of which the longer roots were *ΓΟΝΑΤ*, *ΔΟΠΑΤ*; the Epic forms *γουνός*, *δουρός*, &c. have the Ionic *ου* for *ο*, (so *οὔνομα*, *κοῦρος* for *δνομα*, *κóρος*); the accent denotes a monosyllabic nominative.

2. *Γυνή* (ἡ), gen. *γυναικ-ός*, dat. *γυναικ-ί*, acc. *γυναικ-α*, voc. *γύναι*. Plur. *γυνάϊκες*, *γυναικῶν*, *γυναιξί(ν)*, *γυνάϊκας*.

*Obs.* 4. This declension seems to arise from metaplasmus, as the nom. *γυνή* seems to belong to the I. decl. In confirmation of this we find in the grammarians regular forms of the first decl., as *γυνήν* and *γυνάς* from *Pherecrates* (in Etym. M. p. 241, 26. and in Antiatt. p. 86). pl. *γυναί* from *Philippides Adoniasus*. (Antiatt. Ibid.) The voc. *γυναι* is formed like *ἄνα* and *γάλα* for *ἄνακτ*, *γάλακτ*, as neither *κ* nor *τ* can end a word.

3. *Δόρυ*, see *γόνυ*.

4. *Ζεύς*, gen. *Διός*, from the Bæotic nom. *Δεύς*, Lat. *Deus*, dat. *Διί* (in *Pindar Δί*), acc. *Δία*, voc. *Ζεῦ*. Poetic and late prose forms are *Ζηνός*, *Ζηνί*, *Ζήνα*.

Obs. 5. There are also rarely used forms, as nom. Ζᾶν, Ζᾶς, Δῖς, Βδεύς, Δᾶν, gen. Ζανός, Δανός, acc. Ζᾶνα, Ζῆν, Ζεῦν.

Obs. 6. Ζεύς seems to come under that class of words which, beginning with two consonants, have dropped one of them. Thus in ΖΕΥΣ = ΣΔΕΥΣ, the Σ being dropped, we get the Boeotic form Δεύς, whence Διός, and the Δ being dropped the Doric ΣΙΟΣ. Ζεύς or Δεύς is nothing more than a form of Δῖς, properly Δῖψ (Lat. *divus*), the digamma being changed into ν, and so we find Böckh Inscript. i. 47, Διψί.

5. Θέμυς, Æschyl., Θέμιδος.

Obs. 7. Old and Epic language: θέμυς, right; Θέμυς, Themis; gen. θέμιστος and Θέμιστος, Doric θέμιτος and Θέμιτος: so also Plat. Rep. ii. p. 380 A, of the Homeric goddess. In the common language, this word is only used in the phrase θέμυς ἔστι, *fas est*; where it seems to be indeclinable, as if it were θέμιτόν ἔστι, e. g. φασὶ θέμυς εἶναι Plat. (not θέμυ) and in the Attic poets τὸ μὴ θέμυς.

6. Θεράπων, Eur. and Epigram., acc. θέραπα, plur. nom. θέραπες, as if from θέραψ, which is found in late prose.

7. Κάρα, (τὸ), poetic gen. κρατ-ός, dat. κρατί and κάρα, acc. τὸ κάρα, τὸ κῶρα (Sophocl.), τὸν κῶρα, plur. acc. τοὺς κῶρας. (§. 111. 4.)

Homeric forms:

S. N. κάρη G. κάρητος καρήατος κρατός κράατος

D. κάρητι καρήατι κρατί κράατι

A. κάρη (τὸν κῶρα Od. θ, 92.)

Pl. N. κάρᾱ (κῶρα Hymn. Cer. 12.) καρήατα, κάρηνα

G. κράτων

καρήνων

D. κραισί

A. κῶρατα

κάρηνα

The nom. κάρης is found in Antimachus. An Ionic dat. is κάρη.

8. Κλείς (ἡ), gen. κλειδ-ός, dat. κλειδ-ί, acc. κλειδ-α and (commonly) κλειῦν. Pl. nom. and acc., κλείς, κλειδες, κλειδας (§. 111. 3.).

Obs. 8. Ionic, κληίς, ἴδος, ἴδι, ἴδα; old Attic, κληίς, κληῖδος, κληῖδι, κληῖδα.

9. Κύνων (ὁ ἡ), gen. κυν-ός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύων. Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί, κύνας.

10. Λίπα (τὸ), Epic, always in the combinations ἀλείψασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, χρίσαι and χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ; and in Ion. prose of Hippocr.: τῷ ῥοδίῳ ἀλειψέσθω λίπα, ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα τὰς χεῖρας, and also in Attic prose: ἀλειψέσθαι, χρίεσθαι λίπα. From these examples some think that λίπα is the dat. from τὸ λίπα, gen. αὐς, dat. αἷ, α, the α being by the every day pronunciation shortened to λίπᾱ, and ἔλαιον is then the adj. of ἐλαά; so that λίπ' ἐλαίῳ is with olive oil; but the quantity and the elision render this very doubtful.

11. Μάρτυς (ὁ), gen. μάρτυρος, dat. μάρτυρι, acc. μάρτυρα, sometimes μάρτυν. Dat. pl. μάρτυσι.

Obs. 9. The nom. μάρτυρ is Æolic, but used in late Greek, especially in the Christian writers, in the sense of "martyr."

12. Μείς (ὁ), gen. μηνός: Ion. form of μῆν, ὅς, but found also in Plato, Tim. p. 39.

13. Ναῖς (ἡ, πavis), gen. νεώς, dat. νηί, acc. ναῦν. Dual. gen. and dat. νεῶν. Nom. and acc. dual do not occur. Pl. νῆες, νεῶν. ναυσί(ν), ναῦς. Cf. γραῦς, §. 97. The gen. νεώς is an Ionism which obtained in Attic.

Epic and Doric declension of ναῦς.

S. N. Epic and Ion.	νηῦς, νηῦς	Dor. ναῦς
G.	νηός, νεός	ναός
D.	νηί	ναί
A.	νήα, νέα	ναῦν and νᾶν
D. N. A. V.	νηε	νᾶε
G. and D.	νεοῖν	ναοῖν
P. N.	νηες, νέες	νᾶες
G. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηῶν, νεῶν	ναῶν
D. (Epic ναῦφι)	νηυσί, νήεσσι, νέεσσι	ναυσί
A.	νηας, νέας	νᾶας

*Obs.* 10. The Doric gen. *ναός*, and the Ionic *νηός*, is also used by the tragedians: *νηας* acc. pl. by Eurip. in a chorus, Iph. A. 254: the nom. pl. *ναῦς* only by late writers<sup>a</sup>.

14. Ὀρνις (ὁ ἦ), gen. ὀρνιθ-ος &c. In the plur. there is a form declined like πάλις, except in the dative.

*Obs.* 11. Dor. ὄρνις, gen. ὀρνιχ-ος &c., acc. ὄρνιχα and ὄρνιν.

15. Οὖς (τὸ), gen. ὠτός &c. Pl. ὄτα, ὠτων (§. 106. 3.), ὠσί(ν) (§. 103. II.)

*Obs.* 12. The Epic uses the open form, (οὔας), οὔατος, οὔατα, οὔασι(ν) and ὠσί(ν). The Doric uses ὠς, ὠτός &c.

16. Πυῦξ (ἡ), gen. πυκν-ός, dat. πυκνί, acc. πύκνα.

*Obs.* 13. The nom. has undergone a euphonic metathesis, as may be seen from πυκνός, *frequens*, which belongs to the same root; it must originally have been πύκνς. A later declension was πυνκός &c.

17. Σῆς (ὁ), gen. σε-ός, plur. σείες, gen. (Aristoph. Lysistr. 730.) σείων §. 106. 3. &c.; in later writers σῆς, σηγός &c.

18. Ὑδωρ, §. 103. III; in Hesiod the dat. is ὕδει.

19. Φθόις, φθοῖς (ὁ), gen. φθοι-ός and (from φθόις) φθοιθ-ος, plur. φθόεις and φθοῖδες.

20. Χοῦς (ὁ), χοός, χοί, χοῦν, χόες, χουσί, χόας like βοῦς (§. 97.), and also gen. χοῶς, acc. χοᾶ, acc. plur. χοᾶς (as if from χοεύς). The latter forms are preferred by the Attics: χοῦς, in the sense of "thrown up earth," is declined only like βοῦς. The form χοεύς is Ionic, dat. χοεῖ.

21. Χρῶς (ὁ), χρῶτός, χρῶτί, χρῶτα. Ion. and old poetic forms: χρῶός, χρῶί, χρῶα like αἰδώς. The dat. χρῶφ is found in certain phrases, as *ἐν χρῶφ*. See §. 99. *Obs.*

### Defectives.

§. 114. Some subst. want one or more cases, whence they are called defective in their cases; those cases which do occur are mostly found only in certain formulas or phrases.

1. Δέμας: nom. and acc.

2. Μάλης, gen.: only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm. Later writers said ὑπὸ μάλην. The other cases are supplied from μασχάλη.

3. Μέλα: only voc. in a pathetic address, *O dear*, root ΜΕΛΟΣ, compare *melior*<sup>b</sup>.

4. ὄναρ and ὕναρ, nom. and acc. Both subst. are used adverbially: ὄναρ, in a dream, ὕναρ, waking. From ὄναρ the following forms are derived: a. τοῦ ὄνειρατος, -τι, τὰ ὄνειρατα plur., without nom. sing., which is supplied by, b. τὸ ὄνειρον and, c. ὁ ὄνειρος. These four forms are in Homer used indifferently.

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. 170.

<sup>b</sup> Pott Indo-German. Sprach. i. 265.

5. Ὅσσε (τώ), nom. and acc. dual; gen. and dat. like the II. decl. with plur. ending, ὅσων, ὅσοις.

6. Ὀφελος and ἦδος, nom. only in certain formulas, as τί ἂν ἡμῖν ὄφελος εἴη; ἦδος is Epic<sup>a</sup>.

7. Χρέως: an Ionic-Attic form of the Epic χρείως and χρεῖος, is used for the nom. gen. and acc. The defective cases are supplied from τὸ χρέος, gen. χρέους, plur. τὰ χρεῖα.

Obs. 1. The following Epic forms are to be referred here: λῖς (λίς), δ, acc. λῖν—στιχός, στίχες (from ἡ ΣΤΙΞ)—τῷ λιτί, λίτα—ἦρα φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν: ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν τινί, *alicui gratum facere*—ἦλε, φρένας, ἦλέ or ἦλεέ. And also several adverbial forms: ἐπικλῆν, ἐπιπολῆς, ἐξάιφνης, &c.

Obs. 2. The nouns defective in number are those which, from the notion which they express or from usage, have only one number, as δ αἰθήρ, οἱ Ἐτήσιαι, αἱ Ἀθήναι. Names of festivals are always plural, as τὰ Ὀλύμπια &c.

### Abundantia.

§. 115. Substantives which have two forms of the nominat. in the sing., or one in the sing. and one in the plural:

1. Where the two nominatives are different forms of the same declension and, *a.* of the same gender.

*a.* II. decl.:

ὁ λεώς and λαός, ὁ νεώς and νῶός, ὁ λαγώς and λαγός, ὁ ταώς, plur. also τῶοι, ὁ ὀρφώς and ὄρφος, ὁ κάλως, plur. also κάλοι, ἡ ἄλως, plur. also αἱ ἄλοι.

Obs. 1. The Attic form in *ως* is used also by the Ionic, and the Ionic form in *ος* by the Attic.

Obs. 2. The following dialectic forms are to be referred here: μάρτυς, υρος, Ep. μάρτυρος, ου,—φύλαξ, ακος, Ion. φύλακος, ου,—φρίκη, ης, commonly, but φρίξ, κός more Epic: ἀλάστωρ, ορος, but Soph. Ant. 974 ἀλαστόροισιν. In the Æol. Dial. αἴγος, ἀρπαγος, ἀνακος, ἰέρακος, γλαῦκος, ἀσλακος, ἄγωνος, κήρυκος, γέροντος (dat. plur. γερόντοις), παθημάτος (for παθήμασι, comp. *poematibus* for *poematibus*), for αἰξ, ἀρπαξ &c.

*β.* In III. decl.; ἡ Γοργώ, gen. οὔς (in the old writers), and also Γοργών gen. ὄνος.

*b.* Of different gender (*Heterogenea*), in the II. declension:

ὁ νῶτος and τὸ νῶτον (the former form is not approved by the Atticists): ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν—ὁ ἐρετμός and τὸ ἐρετμόν (both poetic), and some names of plants, as θύμος, ὀρίγανος and ὄν. In the plural the neuter form is most used, and οἱ ζυγοί does not occur. Cf. §. 85. Obs. 2.

2. In different declensions, and usually of different genders:

*a.* Of I. and II. decl.:

αἱ πλευраῖ and (sometimes) τὰ πλευρά,

ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή,

ὁ χῶρος and ἡ χώρα.

*b.* I. and III. decl.

ἡ πτύξ, πτύχος and ἡ πτύχη, ης,

ἡ δίψα and τὸ δίψος,

ἡ νάπη (the older form) and τὸ νάπος, &c.

Obs. 2. ὁ πρέσβυς (an old man) only acc. πρέσβυν, voc. πρέσβυ; (all three forms almost wholly poetic, but πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος, very generally used).—οἱ πρεσβείες in old poetry in the sense of *elders, princes*,

<sup>a</sup> See Liddell and Scott, ad voc.



Hesiod *πρεσβῆες*. The common expression for *old man* was *ὁ πρεσβύτερος*, *ου*. In the sense of *ambassador* the common word was in the sing. *ὁ πρεσβευτής*, *ου*, in the plur. *οἱ πρέσβεις*, *dat. πρέσβεισιν* : *πρέσβυς* occasionally in poetry.

*Obs. 3.* ἡ βλάβη, ἡ γνώμη, τὸ πάθος, are in Ionic and poetry τὸ βλάβος, τὸ γνώμα, ἡ πάθη.

c. In II. and III. decl.

τὸ δάκρυον and τὸ δάκρυ : the latter form was the older and remained in poetry, and the *dat. plur. δάκρυσιν* is found in the old Attic prose.

### *Heteroclites.*

§. 116. Where with one nominative there are two sorts of inflexion, either of the same (III.) or different declensions in one or more cases. For the heterocl. of III. decl. see §. 112.

1. I. and III. decl. :

a. In all the cases ; *nom. ης*, *gen. ου* and *ητος*, *ὁ μύκης*, *gen. μίκου* and *μύκητος*, and some proper names, as *Δάρης*, *Κόμης*, *Μύνης*, *Πύλης* and *Χάρης*. *Θαλῆς* has in old Attic Greek the Ionic *gen. Θάλω* as well as *Θαλήτος*, *dat. Θάλῃτι* and *Θαλῇ*, *acc. Θάλῃτα* and *Θαλῇν*.

b. Compound proper names in *κράτης*, *σθένης* and *φάνης*, and the noun *ἄρης*, have the *acc. sing.* of the I. decl. ; as, *Σωκράτης*, *Σωκράτους*, *Σωκράτει*, *acc. Σωκράτη* (Plat.) and *Σωκράτην* (Xenoph.) : *Δημοσθένης*, *acc. -σθένη* and *-σθένην* : *Ἀριστοφάνης*, *acc. -φάνη* and *φάνην* ; *ἄρης*, *ἄρεος*, *ἄρει*, *ἄρη* and *ἄρην* (Epic *ἄρρος*, *ῆι*, *ῆα*). A genitive *ἄρεως* is also found, but it is doubtful.

*Obs. 1.* The *acc. in -κλήν*, from compounds in *κλῆς*, is not found till late writers. In the plural also, the declension of these words varies : *Κλεισθενεῖς* and (more common) *Ἀριστοφάναι*, *τοὺς Σωκράτας*. *Στρεψιάδης* (I. decl.) has in Aristoph. the *voc. Στρεψιάδης*.

*Obs. 2.* In the Ionic, on the contrary, the substantives in *ης* of I. decl. have in their *acc. sing.* and *plur.* the *εα, εας* of III. decl. ; as, *τὸν δεσπότεα*, *τοὺς δεσπότεας*, *f. δεσπότης*, *ου* : *Μιλτιάδεα* *f. Μιλτιάδης*, *ου*.

2. II. and III. decl. :

The nouns in *ος*, common to the II. and III. decl., are declined as *masc.* in the II., as *neuters* in the III. : *ὁ* and *τὸ ὄχος*, *τοῦ ὄχου* and *ὄχους*, *τὸν ὄχον* and *τὸ ὄχος* : *ὁ* and *τὸ σκότος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ σκύφος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ τάριχος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ ἄφενος*, *ὁ* and *τὸ βράγχος*.

3. Contracts of the II. and the III. : *πρόχος*, *Att. πρόχους*, *gen. πρόχου* &c., *dat. plur. πρόχουσι*, like *βοῦς*, *βουσί*.

*Οἰδιππος*, *gen. ποδος*, and *poet. που*, *dat. ποδι*, *acc. ποδα* and *πουν*, *voc. που*. There are Epic and Lyric forms as if from *Οἰδιπόδης*, *gen. πόδαο*, *Dor. ᾱ*, *Ion. εω*, *dat. η*, *acc. ην*, *voc. α*.

4. The Attic II. and III. decl. : *ὁ γέλως*, *γέλωτος*, *γέλωτι*, *acc. ὦτα* and *ων* : so *πάτρως*, *μήτρως*, *Μίνως*, which have their *gen.* and *acc. sing.* in the Attic II. as well as in the III. decl., which is followed exclusively in the other cases. *Μίνως* has also in *acc. ω*.

*πάτρως*, *gen. πάτρω* and *πάτρωος*, *dat. πάτρωι*, *acc. πάτρων* and *πάτρωα* :

*Μίνως*, *gen. Μίνω* and *Μίνωος*, *dat. Μίνωι*, *acc. Μίνω*, *Μίνων* and *Μίνωα*.

*Obs. 3.* Ὁ κάλως, *gen. ω*—Homer and Hdt. use *κάλοι*, *acc. κάλους*, and the late Epic writers *κάλωες* : of ἥρος Pausan. uses *τοῦ ἥρω* for *ἥρωος*.

## Metaplasta.

§. 117. Where there is one nominative and two forms of inflexion, one of which is formed regularly from the nom., and for the other some obsolete nom. must be supposed. For the metaplasta of the II. decl., see §. 85. Obs. 2. Those of different declensions are—

a. Of the II. and I. decl. : *Κροίσος*, gen. *ου*, Ion. *εω* &c. See §. 89. 3.

b. The nouns common to the II. and III. decl. are :

1. *Δένδρον*, gen. *ου* &c. : dat. plur. *δένδρεσι* from *τὸ δένδρος* (acc. sing. *δένδρος*, Hdt. with various reading). So in all poetry and late prose we find *τῷ δένδρει*, *τὰ δένδρη*.

2. *Ἰκτινος*, acc. *ον*, and sometimes *ικτίνα* : Paus. *ικτίνες*.

3. *Ἔρως*, gen. *ωτος* &c. : poet. acc. *ἔρον*.

Obs. 1. Homer has the complete declension, *ἔρος*, *ἔρῳ*, *ἔρον* : *ἔρως* is only used in Homer where the metre requires it, and the decl. in *ωτος* is not known to the old Epic either in *ἔρως* or *γέλως*. Of the latter Homer has dat. *γέλῳ* ; of the various readings, *γέλων*, *γέλῳ*, *γέλον*, the last is certainly the true one.

4. *Κλάδος*, *ου* : dat. plur. *κλάδεσι* Aristoph.

5. *Κοινωνός*, gen. *ου* : Xen. *οἱ κοινῶνες*, *τοὺς κοινῶνας*, as if from *κοινών*.

6. *Κρίνον*, gen. *ου*, &c., dat. plur. *κρίνεσι* Aristoph., nom. plur. *κρίνεα* Hdt.

7. *Λῆας*=*λᾶς*, gen. *λᾶος* : Soph. *ἌEd. Col.* 196 *λάου*, dat. *λᾶϊ*, acc. *λᾶα* = *λᾶν*, sometimes *λᾶα*, plur. *λᾶες*, *λᾶων*, *λᾶεσσι*.

8. *ὄνειρος* and *ὄνειρον*, gen. *ου*, and *ὄνειρατος*. See §. 113. 4.

9. *Πρόσωπον*, gen. *ου*, Hom. dat. plur. *προσώπασσι*, like *δνειρον*.

10. *Πῦρ*, gen. *πυρός* &c., plur. *τὰ πυρά*, *watch fires*, after II. decl.

11. *Υἱός*, gen. *υἱοῦ* : also especially in Attic as if from *υἱεύς* III. decl. :

S. N.	Pl. υἱεῖς	D. υἱέε
G. υἱός	υἱέων	υἱέοιν
D. υἱεῖ	υἱεῖσι (later υἱεῦσι)	
A. (υἱέα not used)	υἱέας and υἱεῖς.	

Obs. 2. In Epic there is a double declension from *υῖς* and *υἱεύς*.

Sing. gen. *υῖος* and *υἱός*, dat. *υῖι* and *υἱεῖ*, acc. *υῖα* and *υἱέα*, dual *υῖε*, plur. *υῖες* and *υἱέες*, *υἱεῖς*, gen. *υἱέων*, dat. *υἱάσι* (like *πατράσι*), acc. *υῖας* and *υἱέας*, voc. *υῖες* and *υἱεῖς*.—Ion. *υῖηος*, *υῖηι* &c.

b. The Attic II. and III. decl. :

ἡ *ἄλως*, ὁ *ταῶς*, ὁ *τυφῶς* have a declension in *ωτος*, besides the Attic decl. in *ω*.

Obs. 3. ἡ *ἄλως* and ὁ *ταῶς* generally follow the Attic decl. (acc. sing. *ἄλων*, *ταῶν*) : but the forms *ἄλωνος*, *ἄλωνες*, *ωσι(ν)*, *ταῶνι*, *ταῶνες*, *ταῶσιν*, are not unfrequently used. The form in *ως*, gen. *ωτος* is very rare (*ἄλῳα* Arat. 940. Call. Fr. 51.). In Attic, the last syllable of *ταῶς* was pronounced as if aspirated and circumflexed, as *ταῶς* (= *ταῶως*, *πανο*), *ταῶ* &c. Also *τυφῶς* generally followed the II. decl., though the forms *τυφῶνως* &c. were used in all the ages of the language.

Obs. 4. In some words, the old Epic language has a neuter nom. and acc. derived immediately from the crude root, the fuller forms of which were in common use ; as, *τὸ δῶ* for *δῶμα*, (*δῶ* even in plural : *χρύσεια δῶ* Hesiod), *τὸ κῆρ* for *ἡ κριθή*, *τὸ ἄλφι* for *ἄλφειον*, *τὸ γλάφυ* for *γλαφυρόν* : also the feminine nom. in Hesiod *ἡ δῶς* for *δόσις*, *ἡ ἀρπαξ* for *ἀρπαγή*, and

ἔρι for ἔριον. Some forms of this sort occur in other cases, as μάστι, μάστιν for μάστιγι, α, f. ἡ μάστιξ, νίφα (τήν) (f. ΝΙΨ), ἀλκί for ἀλκῇ f. ἀλκή, κρόκα for κρόκην f. κρόκη, ἰώκα for ἰωκὴν f. ἰωκή, αἶδος, ι, α for ου, η, η f. αἶδης, ἀνδραπόδεσσιν for -οις f. ἀνδράποδον, ὑσμῖνι for ὑσμίνη f. ὑσμίνη, and other metaplasta. Here also belong δορός, δορί, γουνός, γουνί, f. δόρυ, γόνυ, and the locative adverbs οἴκαδε, φύγαδε (from ΟΙΞ, ΦΥΞ for οἶκος, φυγή).

### Indeclinable Nouns.

§. 118. Substantives which have only one form for all their cases are called Indeclinable. The cases are marked by the cases of the article :

- a. Some foreign words, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα, ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ Ἀβραάμ.
- b. Names of letters : τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἀλφα.
- c. Most cardinal numerals : δέκα ἀνδρῶν.
- d. The two pure Greek words τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ χρεών, properly participle of χρεή, and θέμις in combinations with εἶναι (§. 112. Obs. γ.).
- e. Infinitives used as substantives, as τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ γράφειν.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Of Adjectives and Participles.

§. 119. An Adjective expresses quality.

1. Adjectives are divided in respect of their terminations into

a. Those which have three terminations, one for each gender ; as, καλὸς (ἀνήρ), καλὴ (γυνή), καλὸν (τέκνον).

b. Those which have two terminations, one for the masc. and femin. together, and one for the neuter ; as, σῶφρων (ἀνήρ, γυνή), σῶφρον (τέκνον).

c. Those which have but one termination, which generally expresses the masc. and femin., but sometimes also the neuter gender ; as, φυγὰς (ἀνήρ, γυνή).

2. All Participles have three terminations, one for each gender ; as, γράφας, ασα, αν.

3. The declension of participles and adjectives varies very little from that of substantives. One especial difference is, that the voc. masc. of participles is always the same as the nominative.

4. The adjectives of three terminations are in the feminine declined after the I. decl., in the masc. and neut. of those ending in *ος*, after the II. decl., *ος*, *η* (*α*), *ον*,—while the other endings follow the III. decl. Those of two terminations in *ως* and *ος*, are declined after the II. decl. ; but in any other ending, after the third. Those of one termination, almost all after the third.

*Accentuation of Adjectives and Participles.*

§. 120. 1. The feminine and neuter (see 3.) are accented throughout (except gen. pl., see 4.), on the same syllable as the nominative, when the nature of the last syllable permits it; as, καλός, καλή, καλόν: κοῦφος, κοῦφη, κοῦφον: χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν: μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν: τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν.

*Obs. 1.* In adj. in ος, η (ā), ον, when the masc. is proparoxyton or properispomenon, the feminine sing., in consequence of the final η or α being long, becomes paroxyton; as, ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπίνη, ἀνθρώπινον: ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθερά, ἐλεύθερον: κοῦφος, κοῦφη, κοῦφον: σπουδαῖος, σπουδαία, σπουδαῖον: but whenever in the course of the inflexion the final syllable of the feminine becomes short, the accent of the masculine returns; as, ἀνθρώπων, ἐλεύθεραι, κοῦφαι, σπουδαῖαι, like ἀνθρώποι, ἐλεύθεροι, κοῦφοι, σπουδαῖοι.

*Obs. 2.* The feminines of adjectives and participles in ὤς, ὡς, ὦν and εἰς are properispomena; as, βαρύς, βαρεία, βαρύ: τετυφῶς, τετυφύια, τετυφός: λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν (but λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον): τυφθεῖς, τυφθείσα, τυφθέν: δεικνύς, ὕσα, ὕν: φύς, φύσα, φύν.

2. In participles, the accent of the feminine and neuter is on the same syllable as in the masc., when the laws of accentuation permit: oxyton participles become in the feminine properispomena when the ultima is short.

παιδεύων, παιδεύουσα, παιδεῦον:		τιμήσων, τιμήσουσα, τιμήσον:
φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν:		λιπών, λιπούσα, λιπόν:
πεπαιδευκός, πεπαιδευκία, πεπαιδευκός:		
παιδευθεῖς παιδευθείσα, παιδευθέν.		

*Obs. 3.* In the adjectives, on the other hand, this rule is not always observed: those in αἶμων and ἥμων are proparoxyton in the neuter; as, ὁ ἡ ἐλέημων, neut. ἐλέημον: εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον not εὐδαίμον. But all in φρων are paroxyt. in the neuter as well as in the masculine, as δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

3. The contracts in οὖς, ῆ, οῦν, from εος, εᾶ, εον or ὅος, ὅα, ὅον, are perispomena in all their cases, though the open form in εος is proparoxyton, as ἀργύρεος=ἀργυροῦς, ἀργύρεον=ἀργυροῦν.

4. The gen. plur. of baryton feminines (such as ἐλευθέρα, τύψαα) are perispomena only when the masc. is declined after the III. declension:

βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ,	G. Pl. βαρέων, βαρειῶν,	
χαρίεις, ἱεσσα, ἱεν,	.. .. χαριέντων, χαριεσσῶν,	
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν,	.. .. μελάνων, μελαινῶν,	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν,	.. .. πάντων, πασῶν,	
τυφθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν,	.. .. τυφθέντων, τυφθειςῶν,	
τύψας, τύψαα, τύψαν,	but τυψάντων, τυψασῶν:	
ἀνθρώπινος, ἰνή, ἰων,	.. .. ἀνθρωπίνων,	} as masc. fem. and neut.
ἐλεύθερος, ἐρά, ἐρον,	.. .. ἐλευθέρων,	
τυπτόμενος, ἐνή, ἐνον,	.. .. τυπτομένων.	

*Obs. 4.* The real nom. of μεγάλη (nom. μέγας, neut. μέγα) was μέγαλος, whence the fem. gen. plur. is paroxyton.

*Obs. 5.* In Doric the genitive in ᾶν, from all adjectives declined after the second declension, is circumflexed, as ἀλλῶν from ἄλλος.

*Obs. 6.* The accent of comparatives and superlatives is thrown as far back as possible, as καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιον, κάλλιστος.

*Table of the Terminations of Adjectives and Participles, with  
Observations thereon.*

§. 121. Adjectives and Participles of three terminations :

- I. *ος, η, ον* : N. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν  
                   G. ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῆς, ἀγαθοῦ  
                   N. ὀγδοός, ὀγδόη, ὀγδοον  
                   N. γραφόμενος, γραφομένη, γραφόμενον  
  
*ος, ᾱ, ον* : N. δίκαιος, δικαῖα, δίκαιον  
                   G. δικαίου, δικαῖας, δικαίου  
                   N. ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν  
                   G. ἐχθροῦ, ἐχθρᾶς, ἐχθροῦ  
                   N. ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, sometimes contr. ἄθρους,  
                                   but generally open to distinguish it from  
                                   ἄθρους, noiseless.  
                   G. ἀθρόου, ἀθρόας, ἀθρόον.

1. This class contains most adj. The feminine ends in *ᾱ*, when *ρ* or a vowel precedes the termination, except adj. in *οος*, which form their feminine in *η* (*ση*), unless when *ρ* precedes the *ο*, as ἀθρόος *α*, ὀγδόος *η*. Compare the I. declension, §. 78.

2. Adj. in *εος, έα, εον*, which signify some material, as χρύσεος ; and multiple adjectives (*adjectiva multiplicativa*) in *δος, δη, όον*, as διπλός, *double*, are contracted. In the latter *ήη* is contracted into *ή*. *όα* into *ᾱ*, as ἀπλόη = ἀπλη, ἀπλόα = ἀπλᾱ : *έα* of the feminine sing., when a vowel or *ρ* precedes it, is contracted into *ᾱ*, not *ή*, as ἀργυρά : so the neuter plural *όστέα* = *όστᾱ*.

χρύσ-εος, χρυσ-έᾱ, χρύσ-εον  
 χρυσ-οῦς, χρυσ-ή, χρυσ-οῦν  
 ἀργύρ-εος, ἀργυρ-έᾱ, ἀργύρ-εον  
 ἀργυρ-οῦς, ἀργυρ-ᾱ, ἀργυρ-οῦν  
 διπλ-όςος, διπλ-όη, διπλ-όον  
 διπλ-οῦς, διπλ-ή, διπλ-οῦν.

*Obs. 1.* In Hdt. iii. 42, we find διπλή for διπλή, wherein the contracted *ή* is resolved by the Ionic *ε*.

*Obs. 2.* Δικρός is generally contracted in masc. and neuter, the feminine is generally open ; ὀγδός is never contracted, ἀθρός seldom.

*Obs. 3.* Of κεράμεος = κεραμοῦς (*f. κέραμος*) and χύτρεος = χυτροῦς (*f. χύτρα*) these forms almost always occur, nom. κεραμοῦς, χυτροῦς, nom. plur. κεραμεᾶ, χυτρεᾶ &c. ; so φοινικιοῦς, ἰών (: being inserted) for φοινίκεος, έα, εον = φοινικιοῦς, οῦν.

*Obs. 4.* Φροῦδος (πρὸ δδοῦ) is only used in nom. sing. and plural. The Epic πότνια is only used in the feminine.

- §. 122. II. ὤς, εἰς, υ: N. γλυκός, γλυκεῖα, γλυκὴ  
 G. γλυκέος, γλυκεῖας, γλυκέος  
 G. pl. γλυκέων, γλυκειῶν, γλυκέων.

1. The masc. is declined like πῆχυς (§. 101.), but with the common gen. εὖς (εὖς belongs to late Greek); the neuter like ἄστυ, §. 103. V. *d.*, but the plur. has always the open form *έα*.

*Obs. 1.* ἤμισυς has in Attic Greek both an open and contract acc. plur. ἡμίσεις and ἡμίσεις: the contract neuter ἡμίση occurs in Theophrastus and Demosth. In late Greek we find the gen. ἡμίσιον. In some passages, as Thuc. viii. 8; iv. 104, the masculine termination seems to be joined with a fem. subst., but in the former of these passages it is the Ionic feminine form (see section 3); in the latter it is not masculine but neuter.

2. *Accent.*—The feminine is properisp., where the last syllable permits it, except the Epic words ἑλάχεια, λίγεια *f.* λιγύς, θάλεια *f.* ΘΑΛΥΣ and the poetic θαμειαί, ταρφειαί from the defectives, θαμίαι, ταρφέαι: the feminine plur. gen. is perispomenon.

3. *Dialects.*—*a.* The Epic has the feminine gen. and dat. in *η*, as εἷς, εἷη; and in some few words *έα* or *έη*, as βαθέης, θηλέας, ὠκέας. So in Ionic *έα*, *έας* and (Hippocr.) *έη*, as ὀξέη, βαθέην, ἡμισέας, which latter passed also into old Attic, Plato Menon. p. 83 C ἡμισέας\*. *Hdt.* used *έα*, not *έη*, instead of *εἷα* in nom. and acc., as βαθεία, εἷς, *έη*, *έαν*—θήλεα, εἷς, *έη*, *έαν*.

*b.* The Epic and Doric poets used the masc. of some adjectives of this ending as common; as, Il. τ. 97 Ἥρη θήλυς ἰοῦσα: Od. ε. 467 θήλυς ἑέρση: Od. ζ. 122 θήλυς αὐτή: Od. κ. 527 δῖν θηλὴν τε μέλαιναν: Od. μ. 369 ἡδὺς αὐτμή: Il. κ. 27 πούλην ἐφ' ὑγρῇν: Theocr. xx. 8 ἀδέα (for ἡδύν) χαῖταν. The acc. of εὐρύς in Homer εὐρέα Il. ι. 72, besides εὐρύν. So Theocr. xx. 8 ἀδέα for ἡδύν.

*Obs. 2.* The Homeric gen. of εὖς is εἷος, which is the correct reading, not εἷος.

*Obs. 3.* Πρέσβυς has no feminine, and is not applied to females. The old Epic has a feminine form πρέσβα expressing the notion of rank.

### §. 123. Participles in

- ὤς, ὤσα, ὤν: N. δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν  
 G. δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος  
 G. pl. fem. δεικνυσῶν (§. 120. 4.)  
 N. φύς, φύσα, φύν  
 G. φύντος, φύσης, φύντος  
 G. pl. fem. φυσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

See ὀδοῦς (§. 95. 4. *a.*) for the declension of the masc. and neuter.

- §. 124. 1. εἰς, εἶσα, εν: N. χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν  
 G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος  
 G. pl. fem. χαριεσσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

See §. 95. 4. *a.* for decl. of masc. and neuter. The only difference is that the dat. plur. ends in *εσι* not *εισι*, which would be the

regular compensation for the dropping of the radical *ν*, as *χαρίεσι*. The masculine being paroxyton, the feminine is proparoxyt. where the laws of accentuation permit it, otherwise paroxyton: except the gen. plur. which is perispomenon, see §. 120. 4. The neuter nom. is paroxyton, except where the penult. is long by nature, as *τιμῆεν*.

2. Some adj. in *ῆεις*, *ῆεσσα*, *ῆεν*, and *όεις*, *όεσσα*, *όεν*, are contracted and circumflexed where the ultima permits it, as

*τιμῆ-εις*, *τιμῆ-εσσα*, *τιμῆ-εν*  
 N. *τιμῆς*, *τιμῆσσα*, *τιμῆν*  
 G. *τιμῆντος*, *τιμῆσσης*, *τιμῆντος*:  
*μελιτό-εις*, *μελιτό-εσσα*, *μελιτό-εν*  
 N. *μελιτοῦς*, *μελιτοῦσσα*, *μελιτοῦν*  
 G. *μελιτοῦντος*, *μελιτούσσης*, *μελιτοῦντος*.

*Obs.* For the neut. *όεν*, we find in Epic *όειν*, so Apoll. *σκιόειν*, *δακρυόειν*.

### 3. Participles in

*είς*, *είσα*, *έν*: N. *τυφθείς*, *τυφθείσα*, *τυφθέν*  
 G. *τυφθέντος*, *τυφθείσης*, *τυφθέντος*:  
 N. *τιθείς*, *τιθείσα*, *τιθέν*  
 G. *τιθέντος*, *τιθείσης*, *τιθέντος*:  
 G. pl. fem. *τυφθεισών*, *τιθεισών* (§. 120. 4.)

For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a.

§. 125. 1. *ᾱς*, *αινᾶ*, *ᾱν*: N. *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*  
 G. *μέλᾱνος*, *μελαίνης*, *μέλᾱνος*  
 G. pl. fem. *μελαινών* (§. 120. 4.).

So *τάλας*, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*. These are the only words of this class. For decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a. and *Obs.* 7.

2. *ᾱς*, *ᾱσα*, *ᾱν*: N. *πᾱς*, *πᾱσα*, *πᾱν*  
 G. *παντός*, *πάσης*, *παντός*  
 G. pl. *πάντων*, *πασών* (§. 120. 4.).  
 Dat. sing. *παντί*, pl. *πᾱσι*.

Only *πᾱς* and its compounds, as *ἅπας*, *ἅπασα*, *ἅπαν*, the *αν* of the compounds being short, though used sometimes by the poets as long. For the decl. of the masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a. and the paradigm of *στάς*.

### 3. Participles in

*ᾱς*, *ᾱσᾶ*, *ᾱν*: N. *λεῖψᾱς*, *λεῖψᾱσα*, *λεῖψαν*  
 G. *λεῖψαντος*, *λειψάσης*, *λεῖψαντος*  
 G. pl. fem. *λειψασών* (§. 120. 4.).

So part. aor. I. act., and part. pr. and aor. II. of *ἵστημι*. For the decl. of masc. and neut., see §. 95. 4. a.

4. ην, εἰα, εν: N. τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν

G. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος

G. pl. fem. τερεινῶν (§. 120. 4.).

This is the only word of this class. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. δ.

5. οὐς, οὔσα, ὄν: N. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν

G. διδόντος, διδούσης, διδόντος

G. pl. fem. διδουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Only part. pr. and aor. II. act. (δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, gen. δόντος, δούσης, pl. fem. δουσῶν) of verbs in ωμι.

6. ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν: N. ἐκῶν, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν

G. ἐκόντος, ἐκούσης, ἐκόντος

G. pl. fem. ἐκουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Besides this word, only the compound ἀέκων, generally ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκον. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α.

7. ῶν, ουσά, ον: N. λείπων, λείπουσα, λείπον

G. λείποντος, λειπούσης, λείποντος

G. pl. fem. λειπουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Part. pr. fut. aor. II. (λιπών, οὔσα, ὄν) act. For the decl. see §. 95. 4. α. So also part. pr. of contract verbs in ᾶω, ἔω and ὦω; as,

N. τιμῶν, τιμῶσα, τιμῶν

G. τιμῶντος, τιμώσης, τιμῶντος

G. pl. fem. τιμωσῶν (§. 120. 4.):

N. φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν

G. pl. fem. φιλουσῶν (§. 120. 4.):

N. μισθῶν, μισθοῦσα, μισθοῦν

G. pl. fem. μισθουσῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Obs. 1. Like φιλῶν, φιλοῦσα, φιλοῦν, gen. φιλοῦντος &c. is declined the contr. fut. act. of liquid verbs; as, σπερῶν, οὔσα, οῦν (contracted from σπερίων &c.) from σπείρω.

8. ὤς, υῖα, ὄς: N. τετυφώς, τετυφνῖα, τετυφός

G. τετυφότης, τετυφύλας, τετυφότης

G. pl. fem. τετυφνιῶν (§. 120. 4.).

Obs. 2. On the form ἑστώς, ὦσα, ὤς and ὄς &c., see §. 303. Obs. 4. The words μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα—πολύς, πολλή, πολύ—πρᾶος, πρᾶεία, πρᾶον, are anomalous: πρᾶος has in the fem. and neuter plural, in the masc. gen. plur., and sometimes in the other cases, a form from πρᾶνς, Ion. πρηῖς (like γλυκίς, εἰα, ὕ) which word is found in the dialects.



Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-ὅς ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-έ	ἀγαθ-ή ἀγαθ-ῆς ἀγαθ-ῇ ἀγαθ-ήν ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-οῦ ἀγαθ-ῷ ἀγαθ-όν ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-φ φίλι-ᾱν φίλι-ᾱ	φίλι-ον φίλι-ου φίλι-φ φίλι-ον φίλι-ον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	ἀγαθ-οί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ούς ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-αῖς ἀγαθ-άς ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ῶν ἀγαθ-οῖς ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-ους φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι φίλι-ων φίλι-αις φίλι-ᾱς φίλι-αι	φίλι-α φίλι-ων φίλι-οις φίλι-α φίλι-α
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-ά ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-ῶ ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-ω φίλι-ων	φίλι-ᾱ φίλι-αιν	φίλι-ω φίλι-ων
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκίς γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύν γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα γλυκειᾱς γλυκειᾱ γλυκειαν γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκεῖ γλυκύ γλυκύ	πρᾶος πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶος(ε)	πραεῖα πραειᾱς πραεῖ πραεῖαν πραεῖα	πρᾶον πράου πράφ πρᾶον πρᾶον
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	γλυκεῖς γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκεῖς γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι γλυκειῶν γλυκειαῖς γλυκειᾱς γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα γλυκέων γλυκέσι(ν) γλυκέα γλυκέα	πρᾶοι and πράοις and πράους .. πρᾶοι ..	πραεῖς πραεῶν πραεσι πραεῖς πραεῖς	πραεῖαι πραειῶν πραειαις πραειᾱς πραεῖαι πραεῖαι
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	γλυκεῖᾱ γλυκειῖαιν	γλυκέε γλυκέοιν	πράω πράων	πραεῖᾱ πραεῖαιν	πράω πράων
Sing. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεντα χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαριέσση χαρίεσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν χαρίεντος χαρίεντι χαρίεν χαρίεν	λειφθείς λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθείς	λειφθείσα λειφθείσης λειφθείση λειφθείσαν λειφθείσα	λειφθέν λειφθέντος λειφθέντι λειφθέντα λειφθέν
Plur. N. G. D. A. V.	χαρίεντ-ες χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-ας χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι χαριεσσ-ῶν χαριέσσ-αις χαριέσσ-ᾱς χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-ων χαρίεσ-ι(ν) χαρίεντ-α χαρίεντ-α	λειφθέντες λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντας λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι λειφθεισῶν λειφθείσαις λειφθεισᾱς λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα λειφθέντων λειφθείσι(ν) λειφθέντα λειφθέντα
D.N.A.V. G. & D.	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	χαρίεσ-σᾱ χαριέσ-σαιν	χαρίεντ-ε χαρίεντ-οιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων	λειφθείσᾱ λειφθεισαιν	λειφθέντε λειφθέντων

χρύσε-ος χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσέ-α χρυσή χρυσῆς χρυσῇ χρυσῇ χρυσῇ χρυσῇ	χρύσε-ον χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦν	ἀπλό-ος ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλό-η ἀπλή ἀπλῆς ἀπλῇ ἀπλῇ ἀπλῇ ἀπλῇ	ἀπλό-ον ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦ ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν ἀπλοῦν
χρυσοῖ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσοῦς χρυσοῖ	χρυσᾷ χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾷ	χρυσᾶ χρυσῶν χρυσοῖς χρυσᾶ χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ ἀπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλᾶς ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ ἀπλᾶ
χρυσῷ χρυσοῦν	χρυσᾶ χρυσαιν	χρυσῷ χρυσοῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλᾶ ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλῷ ἀπλοῖν
πολύς πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύν πολύ	πολλή πολλῆς πολλῇ πολλῇ πολλή	πολύ πολλοῦ πολλῷ πολύ πολύ	μέγας μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγαν μέγα	μεγάλη μεγάλης μεγάλῃ μεγάλῃ μεγάλη	μέγα μεγάλου μεγάλῳ μέγα μέγα
πολλοί πολλῶν δε.	πολλαί πολλῶν	πολλά πολλῶν	μεγάλοι μεγάλων δε.	μεγάλοι μεγάλων	μεγάλα μεγάλων
στάς στάτος στάτι στάτα στάς	στάσα στάσης στάση στάσαν στάσα	στάς στάτος στάτι στάν στάν	λιπών λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόντα λιπών	λιπούσα λιπούσης λιπούση λιπούσαν λιπούσα	λιπόν λιπόντος λιπόντι λιπόν λιπόν
στάτες στάτων στάσι(ν) στάτας στάτες	στάσαι στασῶν στάσαις στάσας στάσαι	στάτα στάτων στάσι(ν) στάτα στάτα	λιπόντες λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντας λιπόντες	λιπούσαι λιπουσῶν λιπούσαις λιπούσας λιπούσαι	λιπόντα λιπόντων λιπούσι(ν) λιπόντα λιπόντα
στάτε στάτων	στάσᾳ στάσαιν	στάτε στάτων	λιπόντε λιπόντων	λιπούσᾳ λιπούσαιν	λιπόντε λιπόντων

*Obs. 1.* The declension of *πολύς* proceeds from a double root, ΠΟΛΥ and ΠΟΛΛΟ. In Epic *πολύς* is declined regularly. In Homer we find the following forms :

S. N.	<i>πολύς</i> and <i>πουλύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
G.	<i>πολείος</i>		
A.	<i>πολύν</i> ... <i>πουλύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
P. N.	<i>πολείες</i> ... <i>πολείς</i>		
G.	<i>πολέων</i>		
D.	<i>πολείσι</i> , <i>πολείσσι</i> and <i>πολείεσσι</i>		
A.	<i>πολείας</i> ... <i>πολείς</i> .		

Attic declension :

Sing.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	<i>πολλῆς</i>	<i>πολλοῦ</i>
	<i>πολλῷ</i>	<i>πολλῇ</i>	<i>πολλῷ</i> ( <i>πολεί</i> Chorus, Æsch. Suppl. 745.)
	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i> ( <i>πολλόν</i> Chorus, Soph. Ant. 86. Trach. 1196.)
Plur.	<i>πολλοί</i>	<i>πολλαί</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
	<i>πολλῶν</i>		( <i>πολέων</i> Chorus, Eur. Hel. 1333.)
	<i>πολλοῖς</i>	<i>πολλαῖς</i>	<i>πολλοῖς</i> ( <i>πολείσιν</i> Chorus, Eur. Iph. T. 1263.)
	<i>πολλούς</i>	<i>πολλάς</i>	<i>πολλάς</i> ( <i>πολεία</i> Chorus, Æsch. Ag. 723.)

*Πουλύς* is also used as common by Homer ; so Il. κ. 27.

The Ionic declines it regularly, *πολλός*, *ή*, *όν*.

*Obs. 2.* *Μέγας* also has a double root for its cases : ΜΕΓΑ and ΜΕΓΑΛΟ or ΜΕΓΑΛΑ. Æsch. S. c. Theb. 824 has the voc. *ὦ μεγάλε Ζεῦ*.

### Adjectives of two Terminations.

*Remark.*—These adjectives have two terminations only in the nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives. The neuter form is the same as the masculine in the genitives and datives.

§. 127. *ος, ον* : *ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, τὸ ἄλογον*.

To this class belong (besides a few primitives, as *ὁ ἡ βάρβαρος, λάβρος, ἡμερός, λοιδόρος, τιθασός, χέρσος, ἡσυχος, δάπανος, ξωλος, μάχλος, χαῦνος*),

1. *a.* All compounds in *ος*, (except those in *κός, τός, τέος*), derived directly from compound verbs : *ὁ ἡ ἀκόλαστος, ὁ ἡ ἄλογος, ὁ ἡ ἀργός* (for *ἀεργός*), (*but ἀργός, ή, όν*), *ὁ ἡ ἐνδοξος, ὁ ἡ εὐφωμος, ὁ ἡ πολυφάγος, ὁ ἡ πολυγράφος, ὁ ἡ πάγκαλος (καλός, ή, όν), ὁ ἡ πάλλευκος (λευκός, ή, όν), θεόπνευστος, ον (πνευστός, ή, όν), ἀπαίδευτος, ον (παιδευτός, ή, όν), ὁ ἡ ὑπέρδεινος (δεινός, ή, όν), ὁ ἡ διάφορος, ὁ ἡ ὑπερσυντελικός (f. *συντελικός*), ὁ ἡ ψευδάττικος (f. *Ἀπτικός*), ὁ ἡ μισοπέρικος (f. *Περσικός*).*

*Obs. 1.* Adjectives ending in *κός, τός, τέος*, derived from compound verbs, have three terminations ; as, *ἐπιδεικτικός, ή, όν*, from *ἐπιδείκνυμι : κατασκευαστός, ή, όν*, from *κατασκευάζω : ἀνεκτός, ή, όν*, from *ἀνέχω* (though some such words in *τός* are considered as immediate compounds, and have only two terminations ; as, *ὁ ἡ ἐξαίρετος, ἐπιληπτος, περιβόητος, ὑποπτός* &c.). Adjectives compounded from a compound derivative have only two terminations, as *ἀκατασκευάστος -ον*.

*Obs. 2.* Some compounds of *πᾶν* have sometimes three terminations; as, *παμβδελυρά, παμμυσαρά, παγκάλη, παμπουκίλη.*

*δ.* Most adj. with the derivative ending *ιος, (ειος) μος; as, ὁ ἡ δόλιος: ὁ ἡ βασιλείος: ὁ ἡ γνώριμος.* Those in *αιος* are uncertain; as, *ὁ ἡ ἀναγκαῖος* and *ἀναγκαῖος, α, ου: ὁ ἡ βέβαιος* and *βέβαιος, α, ου.* Adjectives with the derivative endings *πος, λος, εος,* have three terminations.

*Obs. 2.* There is great uncertainty in the adjectives in *ιος*: thus always, *μέτριος, ἰα, ιον*; and these following have always three terminations, *ἀλλότριος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, αἰτίος, ἄξιος, ἀνόμιος, δημόσιος, κύριος, μακάριος, ὀσιος, παράλιος*; but some compounds of these words have only two terminations, as *ὁ ἡ μετάντιος, συναίτιος, ἀνάρτιος, ἐγκύκλιος, ἀποδήμιος*: generally also, *ὁ ἡ ἀνόςσιος.* Others have usually three terminations, but are sometimes found used as *common*; as, *ἄγιος, ἄλιος, ἐνάλιος, δόλιος, ὑποχείριος, παραθαλάσσιος, παράκτιος, παραίτιος* &c.; even in those in *μος* the usage is not invariable, as *λογίμη, χρησίμη.* In poetry there are many exceptions which are not admissible in prose, as *ἀθανάτη.*

*Obs. 3.* The comparative and superlative of all adj. have three terminations. There are a very few exceptions found in old writers: as, *ἀπορώτερος ἢ λῆψις*, Thucyd. v. 110: *δυσεμβολώτατος ἢ Λοκρίς*, Thucyd. iii. 101: *ὑπὸ λαμπροτέρου μαρμαρυγῆς*, Plat. Rep. p. 518 A. So Od. δ. 442 *δλωτάτος ὁδμή*: Hymn. Hom. Cerer. 157 *κατὰ πρῶτιστον ὀπωπήν.*

§. 128. 1. *ους, ουν: ὁ ἡ εὔνους, τὸ εὔνουν*:

All these adjectives are, *a.* compounds of *νοῦς*, and *πλοῦς*, which they follow in the declension of the masc. and femin. The neuter follows *ὅστουν* (§. 85.), except that the neuter plural is not contracted, as *τὰ εὔνοα.*

*Obs. 1.* The Attic sometimes drops the contraction in the plural, as *κακονόους* for *κακονοῦς.*

*δ.* Compounds of *ποῦς*: as, *ὁ ἡ πολύπους, τὸ πολύνουν*, and these, like *Οἰδίπους*, have a double inflexion; as, gen. *πολύποδος* and *πολύπου*, acc. *πολύποδα* and *πολύνουν.*

*Obs. 2.* The form *πολύπου* may perhaps be better referred to the common II. decl., as we find in Homer *τρίπος, ἀελλόπος.* Many compounds of *ποῦς* are declined only after the third declension, as *ἄπους, βραδύπους, δίπους, ἀνιστόπους.*

2. *ως, ων: ὁ ἡ ἔλεως, τὸ ἔλεων*:

These adj. are declined like the Attic II. decl. (§. 86.).

*Obs. 3.* The regular acc. ends in *ων*, but in many compounds there is also a form in *ω*, as *ἄξιώχρεω, ἀνάπλεω.*

*Obs. 4.* The simple word *πλέως* has three terminations:

	<i>πλέως, πλέα,</i>	<i>πλέων,</i>
G.	<i>πλέω, πλέας,</i>	<i>πλέω,</i>
Pl.	<i>πλέφ, πλέαι (πλέφ?*) πλέα,</i>	

while its compounds are usually common, as *ὁ ἡ ἀνάπλεως* (but in Ionic there is a proper feminine, as *ἔμπλεαι*), and even the nom. pl. of the simple adjective *πλέφ* is used not unfrequently for the masc. and fem. Eur. Alc.

\* Elms. Med. 259, note. Herm. Elect. 1397, and contra, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad v. *πλέως.*

728, has neut. sing. *πλέον*, Homer, *Od. v. 355* has also a lengthened form *πλείη*. Plato, *Phædo*, p. 95 A, has *ἴλεα* as the neut. pl. from *ἴλεως*.

*Obs. 5.* From the old word *ΣΑΟΣ* (compare Epic Compar. *σαώτερος*) is formed by contraction *ὁ ἡ σῶς*, τὸ *σῶν*, as *ἀγήρως* from *ἀγήραος*. The acc. sing. *σῶν* is formed according to the Attic II. decl.; the plural is a mixture of forms from *σῶς*, according to the III. decl., and from *σῶος*:

Pl. N. *σῶς* (for *σῶης*) and *σῶοι*, neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σῶ* (for *σῶα*),

A. *σῶς* (.. *σῶας*) .. *σῶους* (masc. in Lucian), neut. *σῶα*, rarely *σῶ*.

In Epic occurs a shortened form of the nom., *σόςος*. This word is analogous to the Homeric *ζῶς* f. *ζῶος*, which in the common language became *ζῶός*. Comp. *δείνως* f. *δείναος* in Hdt., instead of the common form *άίναος*, *άένναος*.

*Obs. 6.* The compounds of *κίρας* and *γέλως* follow partly the Attic II., partly the III. decl.: as, *ὁ ἡ χρυσόκερως*, τὸ *χρυσόκερων*, gen. *χρυσόκερω*, and *χρυσοκέρωτος*: *ὁ ἡ φιλόγελως*, τὸ *φιλόγελων*, gen. *φιλόγελω* and *φιλογέλωτος*; *βούκερως*, gen. *βούκερω* and *βουκέρωτος*, so *εὐκερως*. A shortened form of these words is declined according to the common II. decl., as *δίκερων*, *νῆκεροι*, *ἄκερα*. *Δύσερως* is accented as if it belonged to the Attic II. decl., but it follows the III., as *δυσέρωτος* &c.

§. 129. 1. *ων, ον*: N. *ὁ ἡ σῶφρων*, τὸ *σῶφρον*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, σῶφρονος* (see §. 95. 4. *δ*.)

*Obs. 1.* So in Epic, *γέρων*, *γέροντος*, as an adj. Of *ὁ ἡ πίων*, there is a feminine *πίερα* also in prose; and from *ὁ ἡ πρόφρων* also in Homer *ἡ πρόφρασσα*.

*Obs. 2.* Here also belong the comparatives in *ων, ον, ῖων, ῖον*; which in the acc. sing. and nom. acc. and voc. pl. drop the *ν*, and are contracted; such as *καλλίω*=*καλλίονα*, *μείζω*=*μείζονες*. In Attic the full forms in *ονα, ονας*, are often used, sometimes those in *ονες*: as, *μείζονα, ἐλάττονα, καλλίονα* (Plat.), *πλείονας* (Thuc.), *μείζονες, ἥσσονες* (Eurip.), *βελτίονες* (Aristoph.) &c.

2. *ης, ες*: N. *ὁ ἡ ἀληθής*, τὸ *ἀληθές*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς* (see §. 98. 2.)

When a vowel precedes the ending *ής, έα* is generally contracted into *ᾱ* not *ῆ*, (comp. *κλέος, κλέα* §. 103. *δ*.): as, *ἀκλής, ἀκλέεα*=*ἀκλεᾶ, ὑγίεα*=*ὑγιᾶ, ἐνδεέα*=*ἐνδεᾶ, ὑπερφυᾶ*: though sometimes the contraction in *ῆ* is found, as, *ὑγιῆ, διφυῆ, ἀφυῆ*.

*Obs. 3.* All these adjectives are contracted, except sometimes the gen. plur. of *τρίηρες, τριηρέων*.

*Obs. 4.* The compounds of *ἔτος* frequently have a proper feminine in *έτις*, gen. *έτιδος*: *ἐπείτις*, fem. *ἐπείτις*, Aristoph.: *σπονδαί τριακοντούτιδες*, Aristoph. Thucyd.: *μετὰ τὸν ἐξέτη καὶ τὴν ἐξέτην*, Plat.: and in Hdt. *τριακονταέτιας σπονδάς*. The Epic has a feminine form *εια* of compounds in *ης, ες*: as *μουνογένεια, ἡριγένεια, ἡδυέπεια, Κυπρογένεια, Τριτογένεια*.

*Obs. 5. Accent.*—The neuters of paroxyt. in *ῆρης, ὄδης, ὥλης*, are proparisip. The contracted genitive pl. of the compounds of *ῆθος*, and of the words *αὐτάρκης, τριήρης*, are paroxyton.

§. 130. 1. *ην, εν*: only N. *ὁ ἡ ἄρρην*, τὸ *ἄρρεν* (or *ἄρσην, ἄρσεν*)

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἄρρενος (ἄρσενος)*

For the declension, see §. 95. 4. *δ*.

2. *ωρ, ορ*: N. *ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ*, τὸ *ἄπατορ*,

G. *τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἀπάτορος*.

only ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. δ.

3. ις, ι: α. N. ὁ ἡ ἱδρις, τὸ ἱδρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ ἱδριος.

Besides this, only νῆστις and τρόφισ. These words have another, but a less common and only poetic, declension in ἰδος: as

ἱδριδα, ἱδριδες, besides ἱδριες (Soph.), νῆστιδες (Æsch.).

δ. N. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρι,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ εὐχάριτος.

c. Here belong the compounds of χάρις, πάτρις, ἔλπις, φρόντις, which are declined like their simple nouns: as, φιλόπατρις, gen. φιλοπάτριδος. The compounds of πόλις, when they are applied to persons, are declined in Attic in ἰδος (Dor. and Ion. in ιος): as, φιλόπολις, gen. ἰδος, acc. φιλόπολιν and ἰδα (Ion. and Dor. φιλοπόλιος, &c.), but as epithets of cities &c. they retain the inflexion of πόλις, as, καλλίπολις, δικαίόπολις, &c., gen. καλλιπόλεως, &c.

4. υς, υ: α. ὁ ἡ ἄδακρυς, τὸ ἄδακρυ.

So the compounds of δάκρυ, which form only the acc. sing. in εν: as, ἄδακρυν, neut. ἄδακρυ. The other cases are supplied by ἀδάκρυτος, gen. ου, after II. declension.

δ. N. ὁ ἡ δίπηχυς, τὸ δίπηχυ.

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ διπήχεος.

Here belong the compounds of πῆχυς, declined like γλυκύς, γλύκυ (§. 126.), except that the neut. pl. in εα is contracted, as διπήχη.

5. ους, ου: N. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον,

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ μονόδοντος.

So the compounds of ὀδούς: as, ὁ ἡ καρχαρόδους, neut. ὀδον. For the declension, see §. 95. 4. α.

### §. 131. Paradigm.

S. N.	εὐπλ(ο-οs)ους εὐπλ(ο-οn)ουν		ἄεως	ἄεων
G.	εὐπλου		ἄεω	
D.	εὐπλω		ἄεφ	
A.	εὐπλουν		ἄεων	
V.	—		ἄεως	ἄεων
P. N.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἄεφ	ἄεω
G.	εὐπλων		ἄεων	
D.	εὐπλοις		ἄεφς	
A.	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα	ἄεως	ἄεω
V.	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα	ἄεφ	ἄεω
D. N. A. V.	εὐπλω		ἄεω	
G. & D.	εὐπλωιν		ἄεφν	

S. N.	εὐδαίμων εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίων ἐχθιον	μελίων μεῖζον
G.	εὐδαίμονος	ἐχθίονος	μελίωνος
D.	εὐδαίμονι	ἐχθίονι	μελίωνι
A.	εὐδαίμονα εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίονα ἐχθιον	μελίονα μεῖζον
V.	εὐδαιμον	ἐχθίω ἐχθιον	μελίζω μεῖζον
P. N.	εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονες ἐχθίονα	μελίωνες μελίονα
G.	εὐδαιμόνων	ἐχθίωνων	μελίωνων
D.	εὐδαιμοσι(ν)	ἐχθίοσι(ν)	μελίοσι(ν)
A.	εὐδαιμόνας εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίονας ἐχθίονα	μελίονας μελίονα
V.	εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα	ἐχθίους ἐχθίω as nomin.	μελίωνους μελίζω as nonñn.
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαιμονε	ἐχθίονε	μελίωνε
G. & D.	εὐδαιμόνοιω	ἐχθιόνοιω	μελιδόνοιω
S. N.	ἀληθής ἀληθές	ὑγιής ὑγιές	
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ος)οὺς	ὑγι(έ-ος)οὺς	
D.	ἀληθ(έ-ῖ) εἰ	ὑγι(έ-ῖ)εἰ	
A.	ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ ἀληθές	ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ ὑγιές	
V.	ἀληθές	ὑγιές	
P. N.	ἀληθ(έ-ες)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ες)εἰς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ	
G.	ἀληθ(έ-ων) ὦν	ὑγι(έων) ὦν	
D.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	ὑγιέσι(ν)	
A.	ἀληθ(έ-ας)εἰς ἀληθ(έ-α)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ας)εἰς ὑγι(έ-α)ᾶ	
V.	as nomin.	as nomin.	
D. N. A. V.	ἀληθ(έ-ε)ῇ	ὑγι(έ-ε)ῇ	
G. & D.	ἀληθ(έ-οιω)οῖν	ὑγι(έ-οιω)οῖν.	

*Adjectives of one Termination.*

§. 132. The adjectives of one termination are used only as masc. and feminine, since the notions which they express are for the most part applicable only to personal objects, or to neuter objects considered as persons. In poetry, however, we sometimes find an adjective of this sort joined to a neuter subst. in the gen. or dat., in the same form as the masc. : as Eur. Orest. 264 *μανίαςιν* λυσσήμασιν : Id. Elect. 375 *ἐν πένητι σώματι*. In the other cases the neuter notion is expressed by some other adj. of the same mean-

ing, as λυσσήματα μανικά; but very seldom have they a proper neuter form, as ἐπήλυδα ἔθνεα, Hdt. viii. 73. Some are usually appropriated rather to masc., others to femin. subst. : as, ὁ μονίας, ἐθελοντής (ἀνήρ), ἡ μαιώας (γυνή), ἡ πατρίς (γῆ).

## Endings.

1. *as*, gen. *ου* : ὁ μονίας, gen. μονίου. These adj. are joined only to masc. substantives.

2. *as*, gen. *αντος* : ἀκάμας, gen. αντος.

3. *ας*, gen. *άδος* : ὁ ἡ φυγας, gen. φυγάδος.

These adj. are generally joined only to feminine subst. ; but sometimes to masc. and neuter : as, Eur. Or. 835 δρομάσι βλεφάροις : Id. Phœn. 1512 τίς Ἑλλάς ἡ τίς βάρβαρος ἡ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐγενεῶν ἕτερος ἔτλα—τοιᾷδ' ἄχα φανερά. They are often used as substantives, the real subst. being understood, as ἡ Ἑλλάς (γῆ), Greece, &c.

4. *αρ*, gen. *αρος* : only μάκαρ, whereof a feminine form μάκαιρα is sometimes found.

5. *ης*, gen. *ου* : ὁ ἐθελοντής, gen. ἐθελοντοῦ.

These adj. are seldom joined to any but masc. ; but some of them have a proper feminine form in *is*, gen. *ιδος*, as εὐώπης, fem. εὐώπις.

6. *ης*, gen. *ητος* : ὁ ἡ ἀργής, gen. ἀργήτος.

All compounds in *θνής*, *δμής*, *βλής*, *πλής* and *κμής* ; and some simple words, as *γυμής*, *χερνής*, *πένης*, *πλάνης*.

*Obs.* 1. Of *πίνης* there is a rare feminine form *πένησσα*.

7. *ήν*, gen. *ήνος* : only ὁ ἡ ἀπτήν, gen. ἀπτήνος.

8. *ώς*, gen. *ώτος* : ὁ ἡ ἀγνώς, gen. ἀγνώτος.

So all compounds ending in *βρώς*, *γνώς*, *χρώς*, and *ἀπώς*.

9. *is*, gen. *ιδος* : ὁ ἡ ἀνάλκis, gen. ἀνάλκιδος.

These adj. are seldom joined with any but feminine subst., and like those in *as*, *ados*, are used as substantives, the subst. being understood ; as, ἡ πατρίς (γῆ), *our country*.

10. *υς*, gen. *υδος* : ὁ ἡ νέηλυς, gen. νεήλυδος.

So only a few more similar compounds.

11. *ξ*, gen. *γος*, *κος*, *χος* : ὁ ἡ ἀρπαξ, gen. γος,

ὁ ἡ ἡλιξ, ... κος,

ὁ ἡ μῶνυξ, ... χος.

12. *ψ*, gen. *πος* : ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ, gen. ιπος.

13. Lastly, those compound adj. which end with an unchanged subst. : as, ἀπαις, μακρόχειρ, αὐτόχειρ, μακράων, μακραύχην, εὐρίν, εὐάκτιν, λεύκασπις. They are declined like the subst. of which they are compounded : as, μακραύχην, μακραύχενος.



*Obs.* 2. Words ending in *της, τηρ, τωρ*, &c., which properly are applied only to persons, are sometimes applied as adjectives to things: as, *μυλίτης λίθος*, a millstone; *ἰπνίτης ἄρτος*, baked bread. In poetry these words are used as common, as *παμβώτορα γαῖαν*, Ἐρίννης λαβητῆρες; and *αὐτοκράτωρ* was so used in prose, as *πόλις*, or *βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτωρ*.

*Obs.* 3. Many adjectives have a double form: *διάκτωρ* and *διάκτορος*: *διοψ* and *διοπος*: *δοτήν* and *δοτηνος*: *βαθύβριξ* and *βαθύτριχος*: *δίπτυξ* and *δίπτυχος*: *δίξυξ* and *δίξυγος*: *εὐτριψ* and *εὐτριβής*: *ἐρίρης* and *ἐρίρηρ*: *ἐρυσάρματες* and *ἐρυσάρματοι*: *πηλογόνες* and *πηλόγονοι*: *πρωτόθρονες* and *πρωτόθρονοι*: *σῶες* and *σῶοι* (§. 126. *Obs.* 5.): *ἀριγυῆτες* and *ἀρίγυστοι*; as in Latin, *opulens* and *opulentus*: *præcox* and *præcoquus*: *hilarus* and *hilaris*, &c.

### Comparison of Adjectives.—Forms of Comparison.

§. 133. 1. The property expressed by an adjective may reside in one subject in a greater degree than in some other subject; or in the greatest degree of which it is capable.

2. The greater degree of any property is expressed by a form called the comparative, (*more*); the greatest degree of any property by a form called the superlative, (*most*); and the simple adjective, which expresses the property without any further notion of *more* or *most*, is called, in opposition to the comparative and superlative, the *positive*.

*Obs.* The superlative, as in Latin, may express a property existing in the highest degree compared with all others, or in a very high degree without any definite notion of comparison. In the latter case it is called the absolute superlative: as, “the best man of all,” or “a very good man.”

3. In Greek, adjectives and adverbs are capable of comparison. Participles, with the exception of some words which have an adjectival sense, as *ἐρρωμένος*,—*έστερος*,—*έστατος*, are not compared.

4. There are four forms of comparison:

1. The more usual in *τερος* (*tara* Sanscr.): *τατος* (*tama* Sanscr.<sup>a</sup>)

2. *ῖων* (*iyas* Sanscr., *ior* Lat.): *ῖστος* (*ista* Sanscr., *imus* Lat.<sup>b</sup>)

3. Compounded of the other two, *ῖσ-τερος*, (as, *λαλίστερος*), more commonly *έστερος*, *ῖσ-τατος*, more commonly *έστατος*<sup>c</sup>.

4. The form *αἰ-τερος αἰ-τατος* seems to be another combination of the Sanscrit *†(yas<sup>d</sup>)* with *tara* and *tama*.

§. 134. Comparative: *τερος, τέρα, τερον*

Superlative: *τατος, τάτη, τατον*.

1. Adjectives in *ος*:

Most of these adjectives drop the *σ*, and add the endings *τερος, τατος*, to the noun root: as,

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 291.  
Compare Bopp Ibid. 70.

<sup>b</sup> Bopp Ibid. 298.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Bopp Ibid. 295.

κοῦφ-ος,	Comp. κοῦφ-ό-τερος,	Sup. κοῦφ-ό-τατος,
ἰσχυρ-ός,	... ἰσχυρ-ό-τερος,	... ἰσχυρ-ό-τατος,
λεπτ-ός,	... λεπτ-ό-τερος,	... λεπτ-ό-τατος,
σφοδρ-ός,	... σφοδρ-ό-τερος,	... σφοδρ-ό-τατος,
πικρ-ός,	... πικρ-ό-τερος,	... πικρ-ό-τατος.

But if the vowel of the penultima is short, the *o* is lengthened to *ω*, as,

σοφ-ός,	Comp. σοφ-ώ-τερος,	Sup. σοφ-ώ-τατος,
ἐχϋρ-ός,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος,	... ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,
ἄξι-ος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τερος,	... ἄξι-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 1. The Attic poets sometimes lengthen the *o* into *ω* when the preceding vowel stands before a mute and a liquid, as *εὐτεκνέωτατος*, *δυσποσιμώτατος*. So in Epic the *ω* is sometimes found even when a long vowel precedes: as, *Od.* v, 366 *κακοξυνώτερος*: *Od.* β, 350 *λαρώτατος*: *Od.* ε, 105, *Π.* ρ, 446 *διζυρώτερος*, *διζυρώτατος*.

*Obs.* 2. *Κενός* and *στενός* form, according to the grammarians, *κενότερος*, *στενότερος*. This is a relic of the old forms *κεινός*, *στεινός*, but the readings are doubtful.

2. The endings *τερος*, *τατος*, are added to the noun root (as found in the neuter) of words in *ύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in *ας*, *αν*, and in the word *μάκαρ*: as,

γλυκύς,	N. ύ	—	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής,	N. ές	—	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μέλας,	N. αν	—	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
τάλας,	N. αν	—	ταλάν-τερος	ταλάν-τατος
μάκαρ		—	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος.

*Obs.* 3. *Ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *πολύς*, take the form in *ων* and *ωv*. From *ἰθύς* we find in Homer *ἰθύντατα*. The form *μακαριστότατος* in Xen. is the sup. of *μακαριστός* from *μακαρίζω*.

3. The compounds of *χάρις* insert *ω*, after the analogy of adjectives in *ος* with short penultimates:

ἐπίχαρις,	G. ἐπιχάριτ-ος,
	C. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
	S. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 4. In Homer we find the comp. *ἀχαρίστερος*.

4. The contracts in *εος* naturally form their comparative in *εώτερος*, but the *ε* and *ω* are contracted into *ω*:

P. πορφύρ-εος	= πορφυρ-ούς,
C. πορφυρεώ-τερος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τερος,
S. πορφυρεώ-τατος	= πορφυρ-ώ-τατος.

*Obs.* 5. The words in *ος* have sometimes a regular open form in *οώτερος*, *οώτατος*: as, *ἀπλοώτερος* (Thucyd.), *εὐχροώτατος* (Xenoph.). This form is

peculiarly Ionic: *as*, *εὐρωότερος*, *δυσπνωότερος*, *εὐπνωότερος*, *εὐχροότερος*, *λευκοχροότερος*, *ἀθροώτερος*, Hippocrates.

5. Γεραῖός, παλαιός, περαιός, σχολαῖος, and φίλος, are anomalous; they drop their final *os*, and take *τερος* and *τατος*: *as*,

γεραι-ός, C. γεραί-τερος, S. γεραί-τατος,

φίλ-ος, ... φίλ-τερος, ... φίλ-τατος.

Obs. 6. Παλαιός and σχολαῖος have also the usual form; so in Xenophon *παλαιότερος* and *σχολαιότερος*.

Obs. 7. Φίλος has four forms:

φίλτερος, φίλτατος, most usual.

φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, frequent in Attic.

φιλότερος, φιλότατος, rare.

φιλίων, Hom., φιλιστος, Attic poetry; Soph. Ajax 842.

Obs. 8. Μέσος and νέος have a (probably old) form μέσατος, νέατος; which however are only used when a notion of position in a series of persons or things, &c., is to be expressed: μέσατος, *exactly the middle point in a line*: νέατος, *quite the last*; while μεσαίτατος expresses the general notion of *middle*, and νεώτατος, of *young, new*. In prose, νέατος is only used of musical notes, νέατος φθόγγος, and then the feminine is contracted, as *νήτη*.

§. 135. 1. Comp. έστερος, Sup. έστατος,  
or in certain cases,

Comp. στερος, Sup. στατος.

a. Adjectives in *ων*, *ον* (gen. *ονος*), add *έστερος* to the root (except πέπων, see Obs. 5.):

εὐδαίμων, N. εὐδαιμον,

C. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τερος,

S. εὐδαιμον-έσ-τατος,

Obs. 1. Aristophanes, Nub. 788, has *έπιλησμότατος* from *έπιλήσμων*. Comp. *πίων*, §. 137. 9.

b. Some adjectives in *ξ* add *έστερος* or *ίστερος* to the root:

ἀφήλιξ, G. ἀφήλικ-ος, ἄρπαξ, G. ἄρπαγ-ος, *ταραξ*,

C. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τερος, C. ἄρπαγ-ίσ-τερος,

S. ἀφηλικ-έσ-τατος. S. ἄρπαγ-ίσ-τατος.

Obs. 2. From βλάξ we find, Xenoph. M. S. iii. 13, 4, and iv. 2, 40, *βλακώτερος* and *βλακώτατος*, for which Buttmann wishes to read *βλακικώτερος*, *ώτατος* (from *βλακικός*).

c. The adjectives in *εις*, *εν*, add *στερος*, *στατος*, to the simple root, the *ντ* being dropped for the sake of euphony (§. 91. II.)

χαρῖεις, N. χαρίεν,

C. χαριέ-στερος, S. χαριέ-στατος.

Obs. 3. Ἀγρότερος, δριέστερος, θηλύτερος, θεώτερος, are not comparatives, but the *τερος* is the derivative ending. Σαώτερος, Hom. Il. α. 32, and Xen. Cyr. vi. 3, 4, is a real comparative.

d. Contracts in *ος, -ους*, add *έστερος* to the root, the *οε* being afterwards contracted: as,

P. *ἀπλό-ος, ἀπλ-ούς,*

C. *ἀπλο-έστερος, ἀπλ-ούστερος,*

S. *ἀπλο-έστατος, ἀπλ-ούστατος.*

So also the contracts in *ους, ουν*: as, *εὖν-οος=εὖν-ους*, N. *εὖν-οον=εὖν-οον*, C. *εὖν-ούσ-τερος*, S. *εὖν-ούσ-τατος.*

e. *Έρρωμένος* and *ἀκράτος* add *έστερος* and *έστατος* to the crude root: as, *έρρωμεν-έσ-τερος, έρρωμεν-έσ-τατος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τερος, ἀκρατ-έσ-τατος.* So also *αἰδοῖος*, Superl. *αἰδοι-έστατος*; and sometimes also, *ἀφθονος, σπουδαῖος*, and *ἀσμενος*: *ἀφθονέστερος, —έστατος*, besides the usual forms in *ώτερος, ώτατος.* From *ἀσμενος*, we find *ἀσμενώτερος*, and the adverbial neuters *ἀσμεναίτατα* and *ἀσμενέστατα*; and in poetry many other adj. are thus compared; as, *εὖζωρος, ἥδυμος, ἐπίπεδος*, and all contracts in *ους*.

## 2. Comp. *ίστερος* Sup. *ίστατος.*

a. The adj. in *ης*, gen. *ου*, of the I. declension add the compound suffix *ισ-τερος, ισ-τατος*, to their root: as *κλέπτης, κλεπτ-ισ-τερος, κλεπτ-ισ-τατος*, except *ὑβριστής, οὐ*, which has for the sake of euphony *ὑβριστότερος.* *Ψευδής*, though its genitive is *έος* (III. decl.) not *οὐ* (I.) follows this analogy, as *ψευδίστερος, —ίστατος.*

b. Analogously, *λάλος, μονοφάγος, ὀψοφάγος, πτωχός*, drop the *ος*, and add *ίστερος* to the crude root: as,

*λάλ-ος* C. *λαλ-ισ-τερος*, S. *λαλ-ισ-τατος.*

3. *Εὐδῖος, ἥσυχος, ἴδιος, ἴσος, μέσος, ὀρθριος, ὀψιος, πρῶτος*, and *φίλος*, add *αίτερος, αίτατος*, to the root:

*μέσ-ος*, C. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, S. *μεσ-αί-τατος*,

*φιλ-ος, ... φιλ-αί-τερος, ... φιλ-αί-τατος.*

Obs. 4. The common form is sometimes found, as *ἡσυχώτερος, τατος.*

Obs. 5. After this analogy *πέπων, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.*

## §. 136. Comp. *ῖων*, neut. *ῖον*, or *ων*, neut. *ον.*

Superl. *ῖστος, ῖστη, ῖστων.*

Obs. 1. The *ι* of these forms in *ῖων* is short in Ionic and old Epic, long in Attic Greek.

1. Some words in *υς*, as *ἡδύς* (the other form *ύτερος, ύτατος*, being found only in un-Attic writers):

*ἡδ-ύς*, C. *ἡδ-ῖων*, N. *ἡδ-ῖον*, S. *ἡδ-ῖστος*,

*ταχ-ύς*, C. *θάσσω*, Att. *θάττων*, N. *θάσσουν*, Att. *θάττον*,

S. *τάχ-ῖστος.*

Obs. 2. In many of these words in *υς* the *ι* of the comparative seems to have had a sound of *j*, to the sigma sound of which the radical consonant

assimilated itself<sup>a</sup>; thus, *ταχ, ταχίων, τάσων*; and then to compensate for the loss of the aspirate, *τ* is changed to *θ*, *θάσων*. When the aspirate returns in the superlative, the *τ* also returns to the beginning of the word, as *τάχιστος*. This ending *σων* (Att. *ττων*), as a general rule, can only be used with the roots which end in *δ, θ, κ, χ*: as, *βαρύς, βραδύς, βραδίων* and Hom. *βράσων*: *βαθύς, βαθίων* and Dor. *βάσων*: *γλυκύς, γλυκίων* and poet. *γλύσων*: *μακρός, μάσων*: *παχύς, παχίων* and Hom. *πάσων*: *ταχύς, θάσων* (Att. *θάττων*): *ελαχύς* in Homer, comp. *ελάσων*; but also *κρατύς* in Homer, comparative (for *κράσων*) Ion. *κρείσων*, Att. *κρείσων* and *κρείττων*. In some words the *j* or *σ* assimilates itself to the radical consonant, as *μέγας, μέζων*, Att. *μείζων*.

Obs. 3. The other words in *υς*, as *βαρύς, βραχύς, δασύς, εύρύς, όξύς, πρόσβυς*, take the form *ύτερος, ύτατος*, though in Attic poetry there occur some instances of the other form, as from *βραχύς, πρόσβυς, όκός*, the superlatives *βράχιστος, πρόσβιστος, όκιστος*. Other instances are found in Epic: as, *βαθίων* Tyrt., *βάθιστος* Hom., *βραδίων* Hesiod, *βράσων* Hom., *βάρδιστος* (by metath.) Hom., *παχίων* Arat., *πάσων* and *πάχιστος* Hom.

2. Some adj. in *ρος*: *αίσχρός, έχθρός, κυδρός* (poet.), *οικτρός*, (compar. always *οικτρότερος*) form their comparatives from a form without the *ρ*, and take *ών, ιστος*: as,

*αίσχρός*. C. *αίσχ-ών* (neuter *ον*), S. *αΐσχ-ιστος*; so also *καλός, καλλίων, κάλλιστος*.

Obs. 4. This form of these adjectives is the usual one in Attic, but sometimes they are formed in *ότερος, ότατος*, as *έχθρότατος*, Soph., Demosth.; (for the decl. of this form *ών ιον, ων ον*, see §. 129, Obs. 2. and §. 131.).

### Anomalous forms of Comparison.

§. 137. There are several forms whose positive is obsolete, as *άμείνων*, Lat. *amēnus*, and which are for that reason annexed to existing positives, with which they agree more or less in sense. When many forms are assigned to the same positive, it is clear that their meaning must more or less differ:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. <i>άγαθός</i> (Sansc. <i>bala</i> , robur; cf. <i>de-bilis</i> .)	<i>άμείνων</i> , N. <i>έμεινον</i> , <i>βελτίων</i> , <i>βέλτερος</i> , poet.	<i>έριστος</i> , <i>βέλτιστος</i> , <i>βέλτατος</i> , Æsch.
( <i>κρατύς</i> ), ( <i>λω</i> , I wish.) ( <i>φέρω</i> , I produce.)	<i>κρατίων</i> , <i>κράσων</i> , <i>κρείσων</i> , late Att. <i>κρείττων</i> <i>λώων</i> , <i>φέρτερος</i> , poet.	<i>κράτιστος</i> , <i>λωστός</i> , <i>φέρτατος</i> and <i>φέριστος</i> , poet.
2. <i>κακός</i> , ( <i>χέρης</i> <sup>b</sup> ), ( <i>ήκα</i> ),	<i>κακίων</i> , <i>χερείων</i> , <i>χείρων</i> , <i>ήκίων</i> , <i>ήσων</i> <sup>c</sup> , Att. <i>ήττων</i> ,	<i>κάκιστος</i> , <i>χερίστος</i> ,

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 300.

<sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc.

<sup>c</sup> Id. ad v. *ήκα*.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
3. ἀλγεινός, (ἄλγος,)	ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγίων,	ἀλγεινότατος, ἄλγιστος,
4. μακρός, (μήκ-ος,)	μακρότερος, μηκίων (Lat. <i>mag-jor ma-jor</i> ) μήσσω, poet. μάσ- σων,	μακρότατος, μήκιστος,
5. μικρός, (ἐλαχύς, Homer.)	μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλάττων,	μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος,
6. ὀλίγος,	μείων,	ὀλίγιστος,
7. πολὺς,	πλείων, or πλέων, by at- traction for πολείων,	πλείστος, by at- traction for πό- λιστος.
8. ῥᾳδίος, (ῥᾱ.)	ῥᾳών,	ῥᾳότος,
9. πῖων, πῖος poetic	πιότερος,	πιότατος.

*Obs.* In the Epic and other dialects, the following forms also occur :

1. ἀγαθός, comp. (\**Ἀρης*) ἀρείων (*ἀρειότερος*, Theogn.), λυῖων, λυῖτερος, (Ion. κρέσσω, Dor. κάρρων), sup. κάρτιστος (cf. *κάρτα*, *valde*), (Dor. βέν-  
τιστος).

2. κακός, comp. κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χειρεύτερος, χερείων (Dor. χερήων), (Ion. ἔσσω), sup. κακώτατος, ἥκιστος.

3. ὀλίγος, ὀλίγων Alexandrin., but ὑπολίζονες, Il. σ, 519, (μείστος, Bion  
v. 10.).

4. ῥηίδιος Ion., comp. ῥηίτερος (Ion. ῥηίων), sup. ῥηίτατος and ῥήϊστος  
(from *PHIΣ*, old neutr. ῥή).

5. βραδύς, βράσσω, sup. βάρδιστος, from an old form ; cf. Latin *tardus*.

6. παχύς, πάσσω.

### *Remarks on the Anomalous forms of Comparison.*

§. 138. I. The different meanings of the various forms of Comparison assigned to one Positive may be seen from the derivation of each : so *ἄριστος* from \**Ἀρης* (like *ἀρι*, *ἀρετή*), the boldest, most valiant, best, according to the notions of an heroic age : *κράτιστος* and *κρείσσω* for *κράσσω*, from *κρατύς* (*κᾱρα*), the highest, strongest : *ἀμείνων*, Lat. *Pos. amēnus*, of outward beauty, agreeable : *βελτίων*, Lat. *melior*, Sansc. *bala*, strong : the poetic *φείτερος*, *φείρατος*, *φείριστος* from *φέρω* (from bearing fruit, as Lat. *ferax*, *fertilis*), vigorous. In Sophocles we find *προφειρέστερος*, *τατος*. The poetic *φείριστος* is used by Plato in the address, *ὦ φείριστε*. The regular forms *ἀγαθότερος*, *τατος*, belong to late writers.

*Obs.* 1. It should be remembered especially in reading Aristotle, that *βέλτιον* expresses the notion of *ἀγαθότερον*, more a good.

*Obs.* 2. It is a curious fact that in almost all languages, the comparison of the word expressing the notion "good," is irregular ; the reason of this may be that good, being an absolute idea, does not in reality admit of degrees. Cf. Arist. Eth. x. iii. 2.

2. *Κακός* : the forms *χείρων*, *ἥσσω*, imply the notion of *weakness* : *χείρων* (from *χέρης*, *χείρ*, power,) to be in a person's power : *ἥσσω* from *ἥκα*, slightly.

The Epic superlative *ἥκιστος* is not used in good Attic prose, except in its adverbial neuter from *ἥκιστα*, which is very common.

3. *Μικρός*: *ἐλάσσων*, gives the notion of *smallness*, and *fewness* (*ὀλίγος*): *μείων* of *fewness*, rarely *smallness*. The regular forms of *μικρός*, *ότερος*, *ὅτατος*, always express their primitive notion of *smallness*, *ὀλίγιστος* always that of *fewness*, though *ὀλίγος* is often (for instance *Il. β.* 529.) used for *small*.

*Obs.* 3. The comparative *μείων* seems to belong to a radical *MINY*, as discernible in *μυνύθω*, Lat. *minuo* and *minus*\*, Slav. *mnii*, Goth. *minni*.

4. *Πολός*, *πλείων*: these forms are derived from the root *ΠΟΛ*, with the endings *ων*, *ιστος*, whence by the attraction of letters comes *πλείων*, of which *πλείων* is an abbreviated form. The Attic prose writers use the long form *πλείων* generally, and almost invariably in the contracted forms *τὸν πλείω*, *πλείους*, τὰ *πλείω*: but the neuter singular is generally *πλέον*, and always when used adverbially. An especial Atticism is an abbreviated form of neut. sing. *πλεῖν* (from *πλείων*), in the phrase *πλεῖν ἢ μύριοι*<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs.* 4. Hdt. and the Dorians contract the *eo* in the cases of *πλείων* into *eu*, as Neuter *πλεῦν* for *πλέον*, *πλεῦνες*, *πλεῦνων* &c.

*Obs.* 5. The positive of *πρότερος*,—*τατος* (*πίος*), is poetic.

#### Declension of *πλείων*.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
S. N.	<i>πλείων</i> , <i>πλείων</i> Att. usually . . . . .	{ <i>πλέον</i> , <i>πλείων</i> , <i>πλεῦν</i> Dor. and Ion., <i>πλεῖν</i> Att.
G.	<i>πλέονος</i> , <i>πλείονος</i> , <i>πλεῦνος</i> Ion. and Dor.	
D.	<i>πλέονι</i> , <i>πλείονι</i> ,	
A.	<i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> Att., <i>πλέω</i> Hdt., <i>πλεῦνα</i> Ion. and Dor. . . . .	{ <i>πλέον</i> , <i>πλείων</i> , <i>πλεῦν</i> Dor. and Ion.
Pl. N.	<i>πλείους</i> , <i>πλείονες</i> , <i>πλείους</i> Att., <i>πλεῦνες</i> Ion. and Dor., <i>πλέες</i> Homer. . . . .	{ <i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> Att. <i>πλεῦνα</i> Dor. and Ion.
G.	<i>πλεόνων</i> , <i>πλείωνων</i> , <i>πλεῦνων</i>	
D.	<i>πλεόνεσι</i> , <i>πλείοσι</i>	
A.	<i>πλέονας</i> , <i>πλείονας</i> , <i>πλείους</i> Att., <i>πλέους</i> <sup>c</sup> , <i>πλέας</i> Hom., <i>πλεῦνας</i> Dor. and Ion.	{ <i>πλέονα</i> , <i>πλείονα</i> , <i>πλείω</i> Att., <i>πλέω</i> <sup>d</sup> , <i>πλεῦνα</i> .

#### Other forms of Comparison<sup>e</sup>.

§. 139. 1. Another mode of expressing the existence of a property in a greater or the greatest degree is, by adding either before or after the positive, the adverbs *μᾶλλον*, more, *μάλιστα*, most: all adjectives are capable of this mode of comparison, as *θνητός*, *mortalis*; *θνητός*, *μᾶλλον* (*magis mortalis*, not *mortalior*).

2. The notion of the superlative is sometimes increased by the addition of the superlatives *πλείστον*, *μέγιστον*, *μάλιστα*, to the superlative of the adjective: *Il. β.* 220 *μάλιστα ἔχθιστος*: *Soph. O. C.* 743 *πλείστον ἐχθίστης*: *Eur. Med.* 1323 *μέγιστον ἐχθίστη*: *Thuc. vii.* 42 *μάλιστα δεινότατος*: or by the addition of *ἄχα*, *ἔξοχα*, Epic *ἄχ'* *ἄριστος*, *ἔξοχ'* *ἄριστος*.

3. Another form of expressing the superlative notion is, by a repetition of the positive, as *Soph. O. R.* 465 *ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων*: *Id. Elect.* 849 *δειλαία δειλαίων*: *Id. Philoct.* 65 *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά*.

\* Pott Indo-Germ. Sprach. ii. 69. Benfey Wurzel Lex. ii. 496, 470. <sup>b</sup> See Liddell and Scott ad voc. <sup>c</sup> Ellendt ad voc. *πολύς*. <sup>d</sup> Hdt. viii. 66. <sup>e</sup> Cf. §. 783.

4. The words *ἐν τοῖς* are, in Hdt., Thucyd. and Plato, and late writers, joined with the superlative and give it emphasis: Hdt. vii. 137 *ἐν τοῖσι θειώτατον*: Thuc. vii. 24 *ἐν τοῖς πρώτον*: Plat. Symp. p. 178 B *ἐν τοῖς πρεσβύτατον*, and Thuc. iii. 81, with a feminine subst., *στάσις ἐν τοῖς* (neuter) *πρώτῃ*. The construction must be explained by supplying the dative of the superlative to τοῖς, as *ἐν τοῖς θειωτάτοις θειώτατον*, or by taking τοῖς as a demonstrative. See §. 444. 5. a.

§. 140. 1. From some forms of comparison there proceed further forms, as τὰ ἑσχατάτα, *the extremes*, Xen. Hell. ii. 3, 49: *πρώτιστος*, often in Hom. and Aristoph. Also Aristoph. Equites, with a comic force: ΚΑ. ἐγώ σοι πρότερος ἐκφέρω διφρόν: ΔΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἐγώ προτεραύτερος: so poet. ἀσσότερος, ἀσσώτατος, from the compar. ἴσسون.

2. From μένος we find, in poetry and even in prose, the superlative *μονώτατος*, and from αὐτός the comic notion *αὐτότερος* and in Aristoph. *αὐτότατος*.

3. Many adjectives which express the notion of order or succession occur only or mostly in their forms of comparison, as they are used only relatively in comparison to others. The root of most of these words is a local adverb:

(from πρό) *πρότερος* prior, *πῶτος* (contracted from *πρότατος*, Dor. *πῶτος*) *primus*.

(.. ἀνω) *ἀνώτερος* superior, *ἀνώτατος* *supremus*.

(.. ὑπέρ) *ὑπέρτερος* superior, *ὑπέρτατος*, poet. *ὑπατος*, *supremus*.

(.. ὑπό) *ὑστέρος* posterior, *ὑστατος* *postremus*.

(.. ἐξ) *ἑσχατος* *extremus*.

(.. πλησίον, prope) (*πλησίος* Homer) *πλησιαύτερος* or *πλησιέστερος* *proximior*, *πλησιαίνατος*, *-έστατος* *proximus*.

(.. ἀγχού) *ἀγχιστέρη* Hdt. *propior*, *ἀγχιστος* Soph. *proximus*, *ἀγχι*, ἴσسون.

(.. πρόσω) *προσώτερος*, *προσώτατος*.

4. Many other forms of comparison, for which there exists no positive adjective form, are derived from adverbs; as, *ἡρέμα*, *ἡρεμίστερος*, *ἡρεμίστατος*: *προὔργον*, *προὔργιαύτερος*, *προὔργιαίνατος*: *πέρα*, *περαιτέρω* adv., and *περαιτέρος* adj. in Pindar.

5. Substantives also have forms of comparison:—a. When the substantive expresses an adjectival notion; as, *βασιλεύς*, king, *βασιλεύτερος* (Epic), *more a king—more kingly*; *δοῦλος*, slave (*slavish*), *δουλότερος*, *more slavish*; *κλέπτης*, thief, *κλεπτίστατος*, a thorough thief; *κύων*, gen. *κυν-ός*, dog, *κύντερος* (Epic), *more like a dog—shameless*. b. When the positive adjective being obsolete, the comparative and superlative forms are assigned to the substantive, and express the existence of the substantival notion in a greater or greatest degree in some subject. The poets, especially the Epic, furnish many examples of this form, as *κέρδος*, gain, *κερδίων*, *more profitable*; *κέρδιστος*, *very profitable*; *κῆδος*, relationship, *κῆδιστος*, *nearest relation*, all Epic. But many forms of comparison which have no adjectival positive, are to be explained in this way: so *αἰσχίων*, *-ιστος*—*αἰγίων*, *-ιστος*—*καλίων*, *-ιστος* from *αἰσχος*, *αἰγος*, *κάλλος*, but see also §. 136. 2.

6. Nearly all the ordinal numerals, and many pronouns and pronominal adjectives, are in a comparative or superlative form in their positive: so the Sanscrit joins to many of its pronominal adjectives the endings *tarás*, *ā*, *ām* (comp.), and *tamás*, *ā*, *ām* (superl.), and to many words which express number the ending *tas*. So the following numerals, pronouns and



adj., in which is contained a notion of duality, have a comparative form: *ἴσπερος* (from *ἴ*, *hic*, and *τέπος*, *hic de duobus, alter* (Sanscr. *i-taras, is e duobus* from *aj-am, ij-am, id-am, is, ea, id*); *οὐδέτερος, neuter*; *δείτερος, πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*, Ind. *kataras*, i. e. *quis e duobus, uter*, from *kas, quis* ?), *ὀπότερος, ἐκάτερος* (Sanscr. *ekataras, unus e duobus*, f. *ekas, ā, am, unus, a, um*, Gr. *έκάς*); the adjectives which express opposition in space—duality of position—as *under* and *over*, *out* and *in*, &c.; as, *δεξιτέρος, dexter*, and *ἀριστερός, sinister*; *ἐσώτερος* and *ἐξώτερος, ἔντερον* from *έντος*, cf. *inter(us)* and *exter(us)*; *ἀνώτερος* and *κατώτερος, προσώτερος, ὀπίσπερος, ὑπέρπερος*: the pronominal adjectives *ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος* (clearly comparatives, from the obsolete pronominal forms *ἡμός, ὑμός, σφός*), which express personal opposition: so *noster, vester*.

7. Superlative forms:—*ο*. All ordinal numerals (except *δείτερος*), as referring to a greater number, *a*. ending in *ομος, imus*, as *ἑβδομος, septimus, πρόμος, primus, ὄγδοος* for *ὄγδομος*, then *ὄγδοφος*, as *οκταύς* for *octimus*; *b*. in *τος, tus, στος*, as *πρώτος, τέταρτος, quartus*, Ind. *tschaturthas, ἔκτος, sextus*, Ind. *schaschtas, εἰκοστός* (*τος* changed to *σος*, as *τόσος, δσος* for *τότος, δτος*). *β*. *Πόστος, ὀπόστος* (Ind. *jatamas, qui e pluribus*) *ἑκαστος* (Ind. *akatatamas*, i. e. *unus de pluribus*), when not two only, but a greater number are spoken of. *γ*. The adjectives which express a local opposition, when in reference not to two only, but a greater number; as, *ὑπατος, summus, ἐσώτατος, ἐνδύτατος, intimus, ἀνώτατος, ὀπίστατος*<sup>a</sup>.

### Comparison of Adverbs.

§. 141. 1. We must distinguish herein between adverbs derived from adjectives, and primitive adverbs.

2. The compar. and superl. of adverbs derived from adjectives have generally no adverbial endings, but use for the comp. the neut. sing., for the superl. the neut. plural<sup>b</sup>, of the corresponding forms of comparison of their adjectives; as,

σοφῶς	(from σοφός)	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	( ... σαφής)	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	( ... χαρής)	χαριέστερον	χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	( ... εὐδαίμων)	εὐδαιμονέστερον	εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχρῶς	( ... αἰσχρός)	αἰσχρίον	αἰσχρίστα
ἡδέως	( ... ἡδύς)	ἡδίον	ἡδίστα
ταχέως	( ... ταχύς)	θᾶσσον, ττον	τάχιστα.

3. Sometimes however the adverbial ending *ως* is retained in the comparative, as *χαλεπωτέρως, ἀγριωτέρως, ἐνδεεστέρως, ἀληθεστέρως, μοχθηροτέρως, φιλοτιμοτέρως, ἐχθιύνως, καλλιύνως*, especially *μειζύνως* &c.

Obs. 1. An adverbial superlative form in *ως*, in classical authors, is not sufficiently established.

<sup>a</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. §. 292. sqq.

<sup>b</sup> For the difference between neuter sing. and plur. of the superl. adj., see Elms. Ach. 181.

4. AH primitive adverbs in  $\omega$ , as  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ ,  $\xi\acute{\zeta}\omega$ ,  $\xi\sigma\omega$ , regularly retain the  $\omega$  in the ending of the forms of comparison; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$	Comp. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	Superl. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$	..... $\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	..... $\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ .

So also most other primitive adverbs; as,

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	
$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$	$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\tau\eta\lambda\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ and $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\tau\omega$
$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$
$\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$	$\pi\rho\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ .

Obs. 2.  $\Pi\rho\omega\acute{\iota}$  and  $\delta\psi\acute{\iota}$  use in comparison the neuter forms of the adjectives formed from them,  $\pi\rho\omega\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\psi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ , as  $\pi\rho\omega\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$  or  $\pi\rho\psi\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ , - $\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$ — $\delta\psi\iota\alpha\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\omega$ , - $\tau\alpha\tau\alpha$ .  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota$ , and  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ , have no proper adverbial endings, but follow the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives; as,  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ ,  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ : the two last forms are old, but not Attic;  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ , are almost entirely confined to the poets, and only used by prose writers in certain phrases, as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$   $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ , *nearest relations*.

Obs. 3. The comparative of  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$  would be  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$  or  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\omicron\nu$ : the  $\alpha$  is transposed ( $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\nu$ ) and contracted; hence the circumflexed  $\acute{\alpha}$  in  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ , the  $\lambda$  being doubled to compensate for the transposed  $\alpha$ . An analogous transposition takes place in that of  $\epsilon$  in  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  (II. pers.) from  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ .

## CHAPTER VII.

### Of the Pronoun.

§. 142. 1. The Pronoun is not, like the substantive, confined to the signification of some definite thing or things, as perceived objectively by the senses or the mind, but is universally applicable to, and may represent (*pro nomine*) any object or objects, as being the expression for certain abstract subjective relations or positions, in which any thing or person may be conceived for the time to stand. For instance, the personal pronoun expresses the relation in which an object stands to the principal subst. in the thought,

whether it is the person speaking (*I*), or spoken to (*Thou*), or spoken of (*He, She, it*).

2. Pronouns are divided into five classes :

a. *Personal Pronouns* :—I. person ἐγώ, II. σύ, III. αὐτός, and in gen. οὗ. From these, both in form and meaning, all other pronouns are derived.

β. *Demonstrative Pronouns*, which express the relations real or supposed of proximity, so as to point out and bring an object into particular notice ; as, ὅδε ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἄριστος, *the person I point out, this man here, is the best.*

γ. *Relative Pronouns*, which express the relations of an object spoken of, with reference to something before, whereby the thing spoken of is signified to be the same as that which was denoted by a preceding demonstrative pronoun ; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃν εἶδες, *the man before us is the same as the man you saw.*

δ. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which express the absence of relations to any thing else, denoting something without defining in any way who or what it is ; as, οὗτις, *no one*—τι, *any thing*—τις, *any one.*

ε. *Interrogative Pronouns*, which express the relation in which the mind stands to something out of its cognizance ; signifying something spoken of, but with the additional notion of ignorance of what it is, and a question as to who or what it is ; as, τίς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἄριστος ; *who is the best man ?*

3. Objects may not only be represented independently as standing in certain relations or positions, but also as invested with these relations or positions as qualities, whence most pronouns are either adjectival both in sense and form, as ἐμός, *mine, belonging to me who am speaking* ; or adverbial, when these relations express the mode and manner of the existence of such an object.

*Obs.* Supposing it were possible to conceive man without names for things, the pronouns would express the forms in which surrounding objects would in their various relations present themselves to the mind. Some philologists have treated pronouns on this assumption<sup>a</sup>, with much ingenuity, but such theories depend on an arbitrary view of language as being the gradual creation of man.

4. As all pronouns represent either substantives or adjectives or adverbs, they are divided into a. Substantival pronouns ; as, αὐτός, οὗτος, τίς, ταῦτα ἐποίησε, *he, this man, some man has done this.* b. Adjectival Pronouns ; as, ἐμός, σός, οὗτος πατήρ, *my, thy, this father has done something.* c. Adverbial Pronouns ; as, οὕτως, πῶς ἐποίησε ; *thus, how, has he done this ?*

<sup>a</sup> Donaldson's *New Cratyl.* p. 158.

5. The Personal Pronouns occur only as substantival and adjectival, the Relative as adjectival and adverbial, the rest in all three forms.

*Table of the different Pronouns.*

§. 143. I. *Personal Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival :—a. ἐγώ,—σύ,—αὐτός, ἡ, ό, and the obsolete, ἱς or ἰς, Lat. *is, ea, id.*—b. Reflexive, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς—σεαυτοῦ, ἡς—ἐαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, and the old οὐ.—c. Reciprocal, ἀλλήλων.
- b. Adjectival (*Possessive Pronouns*) : ἐμός, ἡ, όν—σός, σή, σόν—ός, ἡ, όν—ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον,—ύμέτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον—νωίτερος, τέρα, τερον—σφωίτερος, τέρα, τερον.

II. *Demonstrative Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : ό, ἡ, τό—δδε, ἦδε, τόδε—οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο—αὐτός, αὕτή, αὐτό.
- b. Adjectival : the same as the substantival, and the pronouns of quantity and quality, τοῖος, τοιοῦτος, *talis*,—τόσος, τοσοῦτος, *tantus*.
- c. Adverbial : τῇδε, ἐκεῖ, τότε, οὕτως, &c.

III. *Relative Pronouns* :

- a. Adjectival : ός, ἡ, ό, and its compounds, as *δοτις, ἥτις, οτι, quicumque*, οἶος, *qualis*, οἷοιός, *quosus*, *quantus*.
- b. Adverbial : ἥ, οὐ, ὥς.

IV. *Indefinite Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, (*alī*)*quis*, τί, (*alī*)*quid*, οὗτις, οὔτι, ἐκάτερος, ἑκαστος, *quisque*, ποτερός, πᾶς, ό ἡ τὸ δεῖνα, ἄλλος, *alius*.
- b. Adjectival : τίς, e. g. ἀνὴρ τίς, οὗτις, οὔτι, ποιός, ποσός, ποστός, ποτερός, ἐκάτερος, ἑκαστος, πᾶς, ἄλλος.
- c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, ποτέ, &c.

V. *Interrogative Pronouns* :

- a. Substantival : τίς, *quis* ? τί, *quid* ? πότερος, *uter* ? in dependent questions, *δοτις*, *όπότερος* ;
- b. Adjectival : τίς, τί, πότερος, ποιός, πόσος, πόστος ; in dependent questions, *δοτις*, *όπότερος*, *όποιός*, *όπόσος*, *όπόστος* ;
- c. Adverbial : πῶς, πού, πότε, πόθεν, πόσε ; in dependent questions, *όπως*, *όπου*, *όπότε*, *όποι*, *όπη* &c.

## Declension of Pronouns.

§. 144. The forms marked with an asterisk are enclitic :

Singular.			
N.	ἐγώ	σύ	
G.	*μοῦ, ἐμοῦ	*σοῦ	*οὔ
D.	*μοί, ἐμοί	*σολ	*οἶ
A.	*μέ, ἐμέ	*σέ	*ξ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	(νῶι) νώ	(σφῶϊ) σφά	*σφωέ (see 2.)
G. & D.	(νῶιν) νῶν	(σφῶϊν) σφῶν	*σφωῖν
Plural.			
N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, N. *σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	*σφίσι(ν)
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, N. *σφέα

## Remarks.

1. The gen. sing. of the three pronouns is in Homer, and from him in the Attic poets, frequently *ἐμίθεν*, *σέθεν*, *ἐθεν*. These forms do not throw back their accent, except *ἐθεν* from *οὐ*, which has an accent only when used as a reflexive.

2. The acc. sing. and plur. of *οὐ* is in Attic poetry *νῖν* for *εἶ*, *σφᾶς*, *σφέα*, *him, her, it, pl. they, these*. The dual *σφωέ* is not used in Attic; it is found in Epic, but only as the accusative.

3. The long dual forms *νῶι*, *νῶιν* of *ἐγώ*, *σφῶϊ*, *σφῶϊν* of *σύ*, are Ionic; for them the Attic uses *νώ*, *νῶν*, *σφά*, *σφῶν*; *νώ* and *σφά* are often written with a subsc. as if contracted.

4. The dat. and acc. plur. in *ῖν*, *ᾶς*, of pronouns of the I. and II. person are sometimes used as short by the poets, and then are written as oxytons, or perispomena, *ἡμιν* or *ἡμῖν*, *ἡμας* or *ἡμάς*, *δμας* or *δμάς*<sup>a</sup>, *ὕμιν* or *δμιν*. The dat. and acc. plur. of the III. person are found even in the Attic poets as well as others in an abbreviated form, dat. *σφί* or *σφίν*, for *σφίσιν*: acc. *σφέ* for *σφάς*. The tragedians probably always used *σφίν*, not *σφί*; *σφί* and *σφίν* are sometimes, but very seldom, used in poetry for the dat. sing., and also sometimes in Ionic prose<sup>b</sup>, and the form *σφε* more usually as the acc. sing. for *αὐτόν*, *ἦν*, *ό*, and also for the reflexive *ἐαυτόν*.

5. In some fragments of Sappho and Alcæus we find a form *ᾤσφι* for the dat. of *οὐ*, and *ᾤσφε* for the accusative<sup>c</sup>.

6. The termination of the accusatives *ἐμέ*, *σέ* find no analogy in any other language except Latin.

<sup>a</sup> Ellendt. Lex. Soph. ad voc. *ἐγώ*, et *σύ*.

<sup>b</sup> Herod. viii. 132. 133. 136.

<sup>c</sup> Ahrens Dial. Æol. 125 p.

## Singular.

N.	ἐγών, Æol. and Epic; ἐγώνγα and ἐγώνη, Doric; ἰών and ἰων- γα, Bæotic.	ρύ, Doric; and ρυγαῖ τήνῃ, besides σύ, Ep. (τού and τούν, τούγα, Bæotic, τουνή La- con.).	
G.	ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεῦ, Ep. and Ion. ἐμίο, Ep.  ἐμέθεν, Ep. μέθεν, Dor. <sup>b</sup> ἐμύνῃ, Lac. <sup>c</sup> ἐμεῦς, ἐμοῦς, Æol. and Dor. ἐμῶς, Dor. ἐμέος, Dor. <sup>d</sup> ἐμίο, ἐμίως, ἐμίο, Dor.	τέο, τεοῦ <sup>h</sup> , τεῦ, Doric; σέο, σεῦ Ep. and Ion. σείο, Ep.; τεοίο, Il. θ, 37. σέθεν, poetic.  τεῦς, τεοῦς, Æol. and Dor.  τίος, τίως, τίω, τιούς, Dor.	εῖο, εῦ, Ep. and Ion.  εῖο, Ep.; εἰίο, late Ep.  ἴθεν, Ep. (as reflexive, accented, §. 143. 2). εῖο, Dor. εῖους, Æol. and Dor.
D.	ἔμοι, Bæotic; ἐμίν, ἔ- μυγα, Dor.; ἐμίνῃ, Tarent. <sup>e</sup>	τῶ, Dor.; τεῖν(ι) Dor. and Ep. (generally accented). τήν, Tarent.  τοί, Ep. and Ion.; besides σοί. τέ, Dor. and Ep. (ac- cented). ρύ, Dor. τεῖ, Dor.(?) <sup>i</sup>  τίν, in Theocr.	ῖν, Dor. (generally ac- cented). σφι(ν) Herod. and Poetry.  εῖο, Ep. (as reflexive, accented). εἰ, Ep. (accented), be- sides ἔ. as neut. Il. a, 236. for pl. Hymn. Vener. 268. ῖν for αὐτόν, -ήν, He- sych. and in a Fragm. of Ibycus. νῶ, Dor. (and Att. poet.) him, her, it. μίν, Ion. (him, her, it : also sometimes for the plural). σφέ, Dor. (and Att. poet.)
A.	ἐμεί, Dor. <sup>f</sup> (?)		

## Dual.

N.	νῶϊ, νῶϊν	} Ep.	σφῶϊν (σφῶϊ and σφῶ)	} Ep.	
G.D.	νῶϊν		σφῶϊν		
A.	νῶϊ (and νῶ)		σφῶϊ (and σφῶ)		σφῶϊν, σφῶέ, σφῶ } Ep.

<sup>a</sup> See Ahrens Dial. Dor. et Æol.<sup>b</sup> Ahrens 249 p.<sup>c</sup> Herm. Opusc. i. 256. Donaldson's New  
Crat. p. 163. Böckh Corp. Inscript.<sup>d</sup> Ahrens 248 p.<sup>e</sup> Donaldson's New Crat. p. 163.<sup>f</sup> Ahrens 253.<sup>g</sup> Ahrens Dial. Dor. 248 p.<sup>h</sup> Ahrens 250.<sup>i</sup> Ahrens 254 p.

## Plural.

N.	ἡμέες, Ion. ἄμές, Dor. ἄμμες, Æol.	ὑμέες, Ion. ὑμές, Dor. ὕμμες, Æol.	
G.	ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep.  ἡμέϊων, Ep. ἄμμέων, Æol.	ὑμέων, Ion. and Ep.  ὑμέϊων, Ep. ὕμμέων, Æol.	σφέων, Ion. and Ep. (besides σφῶν). σφέϊων, Ep. Æol.
D.	ἄμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides, ἡμῖν), ἄμ- μήσι, Æol. ἄμν <sup>a</sup> .	ὕμμι(ν), Æol. and Ep. (besides ὑμῖν)	σφί, Ion.; σφίν, σφί besides σφίσσι(ν), Ep.; φίν, in Cal- lim. Dian. 125. 213; ψίν, Dor. ἄσφιν. Æol.
A.	ἡμέας, Ion. and Ep. (besides ἥμας). ἄμμε, Æol. and Ep. ἄμέ, Dor.	ὑμέας, Ion.  ὕμμε, Æol. and Ep. ὑμέ, Dor.	σφέας, Ion. and (be- sides σφάς) Ep. σφέ, Epic; ἄσφε, Æol.; ψέ, Dor.

*Obs.* 1. Bentley observed, that in certain passages in Homer the metre required a form μεοῦ for ἐμοῦ, answering to the Latin mei<sup>b</sup>.

*Obs.* 2. For some other very rare and doubtful dialectic forms of the pronouns, see Ahrens Dial. Dor. p. 247 sqq. and Dial. Æol. p. 123.

## Further remarks on these three Personal Pronouns.

§. 146. 1.<sup>c</sup> The following tables exhibit the forms in the Sanscrit and German, as far as they furnish roots for the Greek and Latin personal pronoun.

## I. Person.

	Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	German.
N.	Ah-am	ἐ-γών ἔων-γα	e-go	i-ch
G.	mē	μοῦ	mei	mei-ner
D.	mē	μοί	mihi	mi-r
A.	mām, mā	με	mehe=me	mi-ch
Dual.				
N.	āva-ām dv-ām	νοῖ <sup>d</sup>	nos	
G.	nāu	νοῖν	nos-tri	
D.	nāu	νοῖν	no-bis	
A.	nāu	νοῖ	nos	
Plural.				
N.	asmē	ἄμμες		
G.	asmā-kam	ἄμμέων		
D.	asmab-'yam	ἄμμιν		
A.	asm-ān, nas	ἄμμε		

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens 259 p. <sup>b</sup> Donaldson's New Crat. p. 165. <sup>c</sup> Bopp Vergl. Gramm. 326 sq. Benfey Wurzel Lexic. ii. 151. <sup>d</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 82.

2. The oblique cases of the personal pronoun are, as in all the Indo-Germanic languages, formed from roots differing from the nominative.

3. The *ε* of the Greek *ἐγώ*, which is also the root of the personal verb *εἶμι*, and the *ι* of *ἰων-γα*, and of *Ich*, seems to be a modification of the Sanscrit *ah*. The *γ* is a termination (as *am* in Sanscrit), strengthened by the guttural to compensate for the loss of the aspirate. In German this same guttural is retained in *ch*, and in Gothic in *k*.

4. The root of most of the cases seems to be *μ*, which occurs again as the personal ending of the I. person of the verb, as *τίθη-μι*. The *ε* in *ἐμοῦ*, &c. is a prefix, as in other Greek words, such as *ἐ-λαχύς*, *δ-νομα*, &c.

5. The dual *ῥῶι* is from the root *na*, Lat. *nos*. The true nominative form corresponding to *ἄν-ἄν*, seems to have been lost, and the acc. *ῥῶι* to have supplied its place.

6. The root of the plural is *asma*, whence also springs the Sanscrit. subst. verb *asmi*, *I am*. The *σ* is dropped by assimilation.

## §. 147.

## II. Person.

	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>German.</i>
N.	<i>tv-am</i>	τú, σύ, Æol. τοῦ-ν	tu	du
G.	<i>tava</i>	τεῦ	tui	dei-ner
D.	<i>tub'yam</i>	τεῖν	ti-bi	di-r
	<i>té</i>	τοί		
A.	<i>tv-ám</i>	τέ	te	di-ch
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.	<i>yuv-ám</i>	σφῶι	cf. Latin plu- ral, vos.	
G.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶιν		
D.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶιν		
A.	<i>vám</i>	σφῶι		
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.	<i>yus'mē</i>	ἑμμες		
G.	<i>yus'mákam</i>	ἑμμένων		
D.	<i>yus'mab'yam</i>	ἑμμυν		
A.	<i>yus'mán</i>	ἑμμε		

Obs. 1. The *σ* in the dual *σφῶι*, &c. seems to be a prefix.

Obs. 2. The dative termination *ω* answers to the Sanscrit locative form in *ī* or *in*.

Obs. 3. With regard to the *ι* of *σφῶι*, we may remark that the Sanscrit neuter dual ended in *ī*.

## Pronoun of the Third Person.

§. 148. There is an old nominative of this person *ἷς* or *ἷς*, *ἷ* or *ἷ*, whence *iva*, Lat. *is*, *is-te*, Angl. *it*. Besides the nom. given by grammarians, we find the dat. *ἷ* for *αὐτῷ* Hesych., and *ἷ* acc. Hesych., and in a fragment of Ibycus; Hermann reads *ἷ* as the dat. and acc. in several passages of Pindar. The acc. *μιν* and *νιν* belong doubtlessly to this root. In some dialects we find compounds of this pronoun, as *ἱγνητες* Rhod. for *αὐθιγενεῖς*, *hoc in loco nati*; *ἰθαγενεῖς* (*ἰθα* like *ἔνθα*).



*The Reflexive Pronoun οὖ, οἷ, ἑ.*

§. 149. 1. The pronoun οὖ, οἷ, ἑ, was originally only reflexive, but as the real pronoun of the third person was not in use, it supplied its place, except in the sing. and dual nom., where the demonstrative pronoun was used. In the nom. plural the reflexive form σφεῖς obtained: it is first found Hdt. vii. 168.

2. The root of this pronoun began with Σφ, or Σf, as may be seen from the Sanscrit *svayam*, as *suas*, Lat. *suus*; and from its being a digam-mated word; and this original termination is represented in the forms οὖ &c. by the aspirate; comp. ἡδύς, Sanscr. *svadas*, Lat. *suavis*. It is not im-probable that there was originally only a singular form, as in Latin; for σφίν, σφέ, σφός, are clearly singular in their form, answering to ἐμίν, ἐμέ, ἐμός.

3. The Doric forms ψέ, ψίν, are transpositions of σφ; so in Latin, *ipse*, from *is* and *pse*.

*The Reflexive Pronouns, ἐμavτοῦ, σεavτοῦ, ἐavτοῦ.*

§. 150. 1. The reflexive οὖ being used for the third personal pro-noun, the reflexive relation (that is, when the subject of the verb is also its object, as *I blame myself*), is signified by a pronoun com-pounded of the acc. of the three pronouns, ἐμέ, σέ, ἑ, and αὐτός, *self*. The nominative is wanting, as a reflexive pronoun properly signifies only the object of the verb, referring it to a preceding subject.

2. The reflexive pronoun of the third person has a neuter and a plural, as well as a singular, form, while in that of the first and second person both the elements are in the plural declined separately, as ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, &c., but ἐavτῶν, although Herodotus and the good Attic writers use σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιιν αὐτοῖς, σφᾶς αὐτούς, for ἐavτῶν, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
G.	ἐμavτοῦ, ἡς,	σεavτοῦ, ἡς, or σαντοῦ, ἡς,	ἐavτοῦ, ἡς, or αὐτοῦ, ἡς,
D.	ἐμavτῷ, ἡ,	σεavτῷ, ἡ, or σαντῷ, ἡ,	ἐavτῷ, ἡ, or αὐτῷ, ἡ.
A.	ἐμavτόν, ἡν,	σεavτόν, ἡν, or σαντόν, ἡν	ἐavτόν, ἡν, ό, or αὐτόν, ἡν, ό.
<i>Plural.</i>			
G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,	ἐavτῶν, or αὐτῶν,
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἷς,	ἐavτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς,
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ᾶς,	ἐavτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτούς, ᾶς, ᾶ.

*Obs.* 1. Homer does not use the compound forms, but always  $\xi\mu' \alpha\iota\tau\acute{o}\nu$ ,  $\sigmaοὶ \alpha\iota\tau\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $οἱ \alpha\iota\tau\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon\iota \alpha\iota\tau\tilde{\eta}\nu$ , &c. ; and even separates them by another word, as  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon} \pi\epsilon\rho\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\sigmaο\mu\alpha\iota \alpha\iota\tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ .

*Obs.* 2. The Ionic form was  $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\omega\tilde{\upsilon}\tauο\tilde{\upsilon}$ ,  $\sigma\epsilon\omega\tilde{\upsilon}\tauο\tilde{\upsilon}$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\tilde{\upsilon}\tauο\tilde{\upsilon}$ .

### Reciprocal Pronouns.

§. 151. To signify the notion of interchange, *each other*, the Greeks used an abbreviated compound pronoun,  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda\omega\nu$ , &c. (for  $\alpha\lambda\lambdaοι \alpha\lambda\lambdaων$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\lambdaοι \alpha\lambda\lambdaοις$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\lambdaοι \alpha\lambda\lambdaους$ , the second  $\alpha$  being softened to  $\eta$ , and the last  $\lambda$  dropped for euphony) expressing two parties, both affecting each other as objects. It has no nominative case or singular number.

	Plural.	Dual.
G.	$\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda\omega\nu$	$\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambdaοι\nu, \alpha\iota\nu, ο\iota\nu$
D.	$\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambdaοις, \alpha\iotaς, ο\iotaς$	
A.	$\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambdaους, \alphaς, \alpha$	$\alpha\lambda\lambda\eta\lambda\omega, \alpha, \omega.$

### Adjectival Personal Pronouns.

§. 152. The notion of personal possession, *mine, thine, his*, &c., is expressed by the following forms, derived from the genitive of the substantive pronouns :

$\epsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma, \eta, \acute{o}\nu, \muο\upsilonς, \alpha, \upsilon\mu$ , from  $\epsilon\muο\tilde{\upsilon}$

$\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rhoος, \tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha, \tau\epsilon\rhoο\nu, \nuο\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho, \nuο\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha, \upsilon\mu$ , from  $\eta\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$

$\nu\omega\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon\rhoος, \tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha, \tau\epsilon\rhoο\nu, ο\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma \upsilon\sigma \tau\upsilon\omega$ , (only Epic) from  $\nu\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\nu$

$\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma, \eta, \acute{o}\nu, \tau\upsilon\iota\varsigma, \alpha, \upsilon\mu$ , from  $\sigmaο\tilde{\upsilon}$

$\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rhoος, \tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha, \tau\epsilon\rhoο\nu, \nu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho, \nu\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha, \upsilon\mu$ , from  $\upsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$

$\sigma\phi\omega\tilde{\iota}\tau\epsilon\rhoος, \tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha, \tau\epsilon\rhoο\nu, ο\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma \upsilon\sigma \tau\upsilon\omega$ , (only Epic) from  $\sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\iota}\nu$

$\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma, \epsilon\eta \text{ or } \epsilon\acute{\alpha}, \acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\nu, \text{belonging to him}$ , Dor. and Ep. ;  $\delta\varsigma, \eta, \delta\nu$ , Dor.,

Ep. and Att.,  $\sigma\upsilon\iota\varsigma, \alpha, \upsilon\mu$ , from  $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$  (but the Attics generally use the genitives,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tauο\tilde{\upsilon}$  and  $\alpha\iota\tauο\tilde{\upsilon}$ ).

$\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rhoος, \tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha, \tau\epsilon\rhoο\nu, \text{belonging to them}$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\iota\varsigma$ , from  $\sigma\phi\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , generally only in the plural.

*Obs.* 1. In Doric and Epic we find  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  or  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma, \eta, \acute{o}\nu$ , *ours* :  $\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma, \eta, \acute{o}\nu$ , *yours* :  $\sigma\phi\acute{o}\varsigma, \eta, \acute{o}\nu$ , *his* :  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\varsigma, \acute{\alpha}, \acute{o}\nu$ , for  $\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$  ;  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$  are found sometimes in tragedy, but generally only in the singular sense of *ours* for *mine*.

*Obs.* 2. On the use of these pronouns, see the Syntax.

## Demonstrative Pronouns.

§. 153. They are all of three terminations, but differ from adjectives of this class by having a neuter form in ο. The same forms are used both as substantival and adjectival pronouns.

*Obs. 1.* The primitive characteristic of most of them is τ, as τὸ, τοῦτο, τότε &c., as in Sanscrit, English and Latin, (in German the *t* becomes *d*;) as, *tad*, gen. *tasja*, *tasjds*, *tasja*, acc. *tam*, *tām*, *tad*, *this*; Latin *tam*, *tum*, *tantus*, *talis*; English *this*, *that*, &c.; German *dann*, *da*, *damals*. The τ is often changed to σ or the rough breathing, the Latin *h*; as, σήμερον, σήμερες, ὁ ἢ οἱ, οὗτος, αὕτη, Lat. *hic*, Sanscrit *sās*, *sā*, Lat. *hic*, *hæc*, Germ. *hier*, *her*, Engl. *here*: lastly, the τ may be changed to κ, as seen in ῥήνος and κείνος.

*Obs. 2.* They are all formed by composition of the III. personal pronoun with τ, a rough breathing, or κ.

*Obs. 3.* The relative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are modifications of the demonstratives. They severally have the characteristic of their respective demonstratives; as, τοῦ, (demonst.) of *this man*; οὗ, of *this whom*; κοῦ, *any where*; κοῦ, *where*?—τόσος, (demonst.) *so much*; ὅσος, *as much as*; ὅσος, Attic πόσος; *how much*?

## Singular.

	the			this			ipse	ipsa	ipsum
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

## Plural.

N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

## Dual.

N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	τούτῳ	ταύτῳ	τούτῳ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

*Obs. 3.* The Attic poets rather preferred to use the masculine dual τῷ instead of the feminine τῇ. Œd. Col. 1600. Electr. 975. See 388. 2. 6.

Like ὁ ἢ τό—ἕδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆσδε, plur. οἶδε, αἶδε, τάδε:

- .. οὗτος—τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν);  
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν);  
 τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο;  
 .. αὐτός—ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, that;  
 ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, alius.

*Dialects.*

a.  $\delta\ \eta\ \tau\acute{o}$ : Dor.  $\acute{\alpha}$  for  $\eta$ ; gen.  $\tau\acute{\omega}$  Dor.,  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\omega$  Ep.,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}s$  Dor.; dat.  $\tau\acute{\eta}$  Dor.; acc.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$  Dor.; plur.  $\tau\acute{o}\iota$  and  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota$  Dor. and Ep.; gen.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega\upsilon$  Ep.,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$  Dor.; dat.  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota$  and  $\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$  Ep.; acc.  $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  Dor.,  $\mathcal{A}$ ol.

b.  $\delta\delta\epsilon$ : Ep. dat. plur.  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota$  and  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$  for  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon$ , both the elements being declined. The Epic dat.  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\iota\delta\epsilon$  for  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\sigma\delta\epsilon$  is found also in tragedy.

c. In  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$  and  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , the Ionic inserts  $\epsilon$  before the long endings, as,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\phi$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ — $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\upsilon\sigma\iota$ .

d.  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$  (the  $\epsilon$  does not belong to the root) is in the Ionic dialect and also in Attic poetry  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\mathcal{A}$ ol.  $\kappa\acute{\eta}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ , Dor.  $\tau\acute{\eta}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ .

*Remarks on the Demonstrative Pronoun.*

§. 154. 1.  $\acute{\omicron}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , had originally a proper demonstrative force (see §. 444.), but in the Attic æra of the language it sank for the most part to the definite article. As this article always implies a relative either expressed or understood, *this*, *which*, and the two together link into one another as the parts of a joint, they are called by the old grammarians  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\acute{\rho}\alpha$ , *articuli*, and by the later grammarians distinguished as *articulus præpositivus*,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , and *postpositivus*,  $\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\delta$ .

2.  $\acute{\omicron}\delta\epsilon$ ,  $\eta\delta\epsilon$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon$ , is formed from the union of  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , with the enclitic  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ .

3.  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ , is formed from  $\delta$ - $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}$  ( $\eta$ )  $\tau\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\tau\acute{o}$ , the  $\upsilon$  being merely euphonic: the former part of the compound agrees in its declension with the article, as  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = $\delta$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}$ = $\eta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ = $\tau\acute{o}$ . From the composition of  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\circ\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ , with  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , arise the pronouns  $\tau\acute{o}\iota\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\kappa\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , which differ from the declension of  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$  only in having  $\omega\upsilon$  as well as  $\acute{o}$  in the neuter.

4.  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ , is formed from  $\alpha\upsilon$  and  $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$  (see §. 656.), Ion.  $\omega\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ .

Obs. Of the forms of  $\delta$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , arising from crasis,  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$  &c., see §. 14. 3.  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ , in its crasis  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}$ , generally takes the  $\nu$ , as  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ .

## §. 155.

*Relative Pronouns.*

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
N.	$\delta\varsigma$	$\eta$	$\delta$	$\acute{o}\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$
G.	$\acute{o}\upsilon$	$\eta\varsigma$	$\acute{o}\upsilon$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{\omega}\nu$	$\acute{o}\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu$	$\acute{o}\iota\nu$
D.	$\phi$	$\eta$	$\phi$	$\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{o}\iota\varsigma$	$\acute{o}\iota\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu$	$\acute{o}\iota\nu$
A.	$\acute{\omicron}\nu$	$\eta\nu$	$\delta$	$\acute{\omicron}\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\alpha}$	$\acute{\omega}$

*Dialects*:— $\delta$  Dor. and Homer. for  $\delta\varsigma$ ;  $\acute{o}\iota\omega$  Ion. and Ep. for  $\acute{o}\upsilon$ ;  $\delta\omega\upsilon$  sometimes in Epic;  $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$  Il.  $\pi$ , 208. All its forms (except  $\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\eta$ ) are supplied in Doric and the old language by the article, as  $\tau\acute{o}$  for  $\delta$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon$  for  $\acute{o}\upsilon$ ,  $\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$  for  $\eta\varsigma$  &c., as also in the tragedians<sup>b</sup>.—(See §. 445.) Both are used in Epic as the metre requires.

<sup>a</sup> See Elms. Med. 254.

<sup>b</sup> Ellendt ad voc. ii.

## Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

§. 156. 1. The indefinite and interrogative pronouns are expressed by the same forms, but are distinguished by *accent*, the former being enclitic; and by *position*, the former being placed after the word to which they belong: the identity of form is accounted for by the similarity of meaning, both having reference to an uncertain object.

*Obs.* 1. When the interrogative pronouns are in a dependent sentence, the relative  $\delta$  is prefixed to them, but this relative is not (except in  $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ ) declined; as,  $\delta\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\pi\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\pi\omicron\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ , the accent remaining the same as in the simple word.

Declension of  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ .

2. The indefinite  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\iota$ , *any one*, has its accent on the ultima of the cases and is enclitic throughout: the interrogative  $\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}$ , *who? what?* has the accent throughout on the  $\iota$ .

3. In the gen. and dat. sing. masc. and neut., both pronouns may take the form of the article  $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ,  $\tau\tilde{\omega}$ , which, as indefinite, are enclitic, as interrogative, perispomena. For the neut. plur.  $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ , the Attics use  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ , Ionic  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$ , ( $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$  is for  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ ) which is often joined to adjectives to give them a slight degree of definiteness; as,  $\delta\epsilon\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ ,  $\mu\acute{\kappa}\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ , *certain, some dangers*. This form is not enclitic.

4.  $\sigma\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\tau\iota$ , has a double inflexion, and the  $\tau\iota\varsigma$  being considered as enclitic the accent is the same as the simple  $\delta\varsigma$ : in the gen. and dat. plur. it takes an abbreviated form, the relative  $\delta$  not being declined.

Sing. N.	$\tau\iota\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota$	$\tau\iota\varsigma$ , <i>quis?</i>	$\tau\acute{\iota}$ , <i>quid?</i>
G.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$	
D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\iota}$ - $\tau\tilde{\omega}$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ - $\tau\tilde{\omega}$	
A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$	N. $\tau\iota$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}$
Plur. N.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$
G.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon\upsilon$	
D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\iota}(\nu)$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\iota}(\nu)$	
A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$	N. $\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ ... $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$
D. N. A.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon$	
G. D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\iota\upsilon$		$\tau\iota\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\iota\upsilon$	

	Singular.			Plural.	
N.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\delta\tau\iota$	$\omicron\lambda\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\tau\iota\upsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$
G.	$\omicron\lambda\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ or $\delta\tau\omicron\upsilon$ , $\eta\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$			$\omicron\lambda\tau\iota\upsilon\omega\upsilon\upsilon$ or (seldom) $\delta\tau\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$	
D.	$\phi\tau\iota\upsilon$ - $\delta\tau\tilde{\omega}$ , $\eta\tau\iota\upsilon$			$\omicron\lambda\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$ or (seldom) $\delta\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ , $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\tau\iota\upsilon\iota(\nu)$	
A.	$\delta\upsilon\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$	$\eta\gamma\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ , $\delta\tau\iota$		$\omicron\delta\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\delta}\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$ , $\acute{\delta}\tau\tau\iota\upsilon\alpha$ or $\acute{\delta}\tau\tau\alpha$ .

*Obs. 2.* The long forms ἡστωνος, οἰστίσι, ᾗτινι, are used but rarely by the Attic writers. The negative compounds of τίς, οὐτίς, μήτις &c., are declined like the simple τίς, as οὐτίκων, οὐτίκωνες &c.

*Obs. 3.—Dialects:* a. τίς, τί: Gen. τέο Ep. and Ion., τεῦ Ep., Ion. and Dor., Dat. τέφ, τῷ Ep. and Ion., Plur. gen. τέων Ep. and Ion., Dat. τέοισι Ep. and Ion. (Soph. Trach. 984 τοῖσι for τισί).

b. τίς, τί: Gen. τέο Ep. and Ion., τεῦ Ep., Ion. and Dor., τέφ Ionic.

	Singular.	Plural.
c. ὅστις:	N. ὅτις, Neut. ὅττι Ep. G. ὅτεν Ep. and Ion., ὅττεω, ὀττεν Ep. D. ὅτεω, ὅτφ Ep. and Ion. A. ὅτινα Ep., N. ὅττι Ep.	ὄτεων Ep. and Ion.  ὄτίοισι Ep. and Ion., ὄτέφσι Hdt. ὄτινας Ep., ὄτσα Ep. and Ion., ὄττα Att.

*Obs. 4.* The form ὄτσα is formed from ὄ and σά Doric and Megaric for (τά) τινά<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 5.* An old Ionic form of τίς was ἀμός; whence οὐδαμός=οὐδεῖς (οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν, Hdt.) and the adverbs ἀμόθεν, ἀμυ-γένη, οὐδαμῶς, &c.

## §. 157.

## Declension of ὅ, ᾗ, τὸ δεῖνα.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	ὅ, ᾗ, τὸ δεῖνα, <i>any one</i>	οἱ δεῖνες
G.	τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δεῖνος	τῶν δεῖνων
D.	τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δεῖνι	wanting
A.	τὸν, τὴν, τὸ δεῖνα	τοὺς δεῖνας.

*Obs. 1.* Sometimes, but rarely, δεῖνα is used as indeclinable, as τοῦ τῷ τὸν δεῖνα.

*Obs. 2.* This pronoun was not generally used till Plato and Demosthenes, and was never admitted into poetry, except Arist. Aves 648. The derivation of it is a matter of mere conjecture.

## Correlative Pronouns.

§. 158. 1. Co-relation in its widest sense signifies that two words correspond to one another; as, οὗτος, *he*, ὅς, *who*: τίς; *who*?

2. But those pronouns are properly termed correlatives, when they are different modifications of the same form; the relations both of adjectival and adverbial pronouns are four, viz. *interrogative*, *indefinite*, *demonstrative* and *relative*. The same word is the root of all the four forms, which are distinguished partly by a difference of accent, partly by a different initial letter, the interrogative and indefinite beginning with *τι*, the demonstrative with *το*, the relative with the rough breathing.

3. The strictly correlative adjectival pronouns express correlative notions of quantity and quality; they are

<sup>a</sup> Eustath. p. 143.

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relat. &amp; Depend. Interrogative.</i>
πόσος, η, ον ; <i>quantus ?</i>	ποσός, ή, όν, <i>aliquantus</i>	τόσος, η, ον, <i>tantus</i> τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, gen. τοσοῦδε, τοσήδε τοσοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν) τοῖος, α̃, ον, <i>ialis</i> τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	ὅσος, η, ον ὀπόσος, η, ον <i>quantus</i> οἶος, α̃, ον, <i>qualis</i> ὀποῖος, α̃, ον
ποιός, α̃, ον ; <i>qualis ?</i>	ποιός, ά, όν, of <i>such a character</i>	τοῖος, α̃, ον, <i>ialis</i> τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε τοιούτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο(ν)	οἶος, α̃, ον, <i>qualis</i> ὀποῖος, α̃, ον
πηλίκος, η, ον ; <i>of what size ?</i>	πηλίκος, η, ον, <i>of any size</i>	τηλίκος, η, ον, of <i>such a size</i> τηλικόςδε, ήδε, όνδε τηλικούτος, -αῦτη, οὔτο(ν)	ήλίκος, η, ον, of <i>what size</i> ὀπηλίκος, η, ον

*Obs. 1.* Τόσος and τοῖος are mostly poetic, and used in prose only when they answer to their proper relatives, or when the demonstrative sense is to be especially brought out, as ἐκ τόσου, *so long since*: τόσος καὶ τόσος Demosth. in Phorm. p. 914, so τοῖος καὶ τοῖος Plato. The ending of τοῖος is *ios*, as in ἐτεροῖος.

*Obs. 2.* The following are correlative, but do not occur in all four forms: ποδαπός<sup>a</sup>; ὀποδαπός; *cujas ?* where born? παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, νοστρος, ὑμεδαπός, *vestras*, ἀλλοδαπός, ἄλλος ἄλλοῖος, ἕτερος ἑτεροῖος, πᾶς παντοῖος: τύννος, τυννούτος, τυννουτοσί, *tam parvus*, have no correlatives.

§. 159. The correlative pronominal adverbs express the relations of place, time, mode, or property:

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Demonstrative.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>	<i>Dependent Interrogative.</i>
ποῦ ; <i>ubi ?</i>  (πόθι ; poet.) πόθεν ; <i>unde ?</i> ποῖ ; <i>quo ?</i> (πόσε ; poet.)	πού, <i>any where</i>  (ποθί poet.) ποθέν, <i>alicunde</i> ποῖ, <i>aliquo</i>	wanting ( <i>hic, ibi</i> ) (τόθι Homer) (τόθεν Apoll.) wanting	οὗ, <i>ubi</i>  (ὅθι poet.) ὅθεν, <i>unde</i> (οἶ poet.)	ὅπου  (ὀπόθι Ep.) ὀπόθεν ὀποῖ (ὀπόσε Hom.)
πότε ; <i>when ?</i> πηνίκα ; <i>quo temporis puncto ?</i> quota hora ?	ποτε, <i>aliquando</i> wanting  (οὐ)πώ, <i>πώποτε</i>	τότε, <i>then</i> (τηνίκα Theocr. and Apollon.) τηνι- } <i>hoc</i> κάδε, } <i>ipso</i> τηνι- } <i>tem-</i> καῦτα, } <i>pore</i>	ὅτε, <i>quum</i> ἡνίκα, <i>quo ipso tempore</i>	ὀπότε ὀπηνίκα
πῶς ; <i>how ?</i>	πώς, <i>in some way</i>	(τάς Homer. and Soph. Aj.) οὔτω(ς), ᾧδε— (ᾧ almost entirely poet.) (τή poet.) τῇδε or ταύτη	ὥς, <i>as</i>	ὀπῶς, <i>as</i>
πῇ ; <i>whither ? where ? how ?</i>	πῇ, <i>aliquo</i>	τῇδε or ταύτη	ἧ, <i>where</i> (ἧχι or ἧχι Ep.)	ὀπῇ, <i>where, whither</i>

*Obs. 1.* Here also belong the following, which stand only in a certain degree of correlation, and are mostly poetic: ἐκεῖ (ἐκείθι and κείθι poet.), ἐκεῖθεν (κεῖθεν poet.), ἐκείσε (κείσε poet.); and the Epic τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημόντος, τῆμ, ῆμος, quum (ὁπῆμος Arat. 566.), ὅφρα τόφρα, quamdiu tamdiu; τείως poet., τείως Ep., tam diu, ἕως (είως, εἶος Ep.), quam diu.

*Obs. 2.* The notions of *here, there*, are expressed in the common language by ἐνθα, (ἐνθάδε,) ἐνθαῦθα (Ion. ἐνθαῦτα); of *hence, thence*, by ἐνθεν, (ἐνθένδε) ἐντεῦθεν (ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion.): ἐνθα and ἐνθεν, in the old and the poetic dialects, have a demonstrative as well as a relative force; in prose only a relative, except in certain combinations, as ἐνθα μὲν—ἐνθα δέ, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, and when they express time, as ἐνθα λέγει, *then says he*; ἐνθεν, *thereupon*.

*Obs. 3.* Homer frequently uses ὦδε to express position, *here, hither*: so Theocr. frequently; occasionally Æsch., Soph., Aristoph., and Ionic prose.

*Obs. 4.* Ὡς for οὕτως occurs in prose only in certain phrases: καὶ ὥς, *vel sic, οὐδ' ὥς, μηδ' ὥς, ne sic quidem*, or in relation to a preceding ὥς; in other relations very rarely.

### Lengthening of Pronouns.

§. 160. There are certain small words which are attached so closely to certain pronouns for the purpose of increasing their force, that they form but one word and express but one peculiar pronominal relation: they are,

a. The enclitics γέ (γά Dor. and Æol.) with the I. and II. personal pronoun, to bring the person prominently forward. The accent of ἐγώ is drawn back, except in the gen. ἐμοῦ, as being a contraction from ἐμέο, ἔγωγε, ἐμοῦγε, ἔμοιγε, ἔμεγε, σύγε.

b. The particles δὴ (very commonly in δήποτε) and ὁδν, with ὅστις and the relatives of size, or quantity, or quality, (not with the simple δε, though ὅθεν δὴ, *undecunque*, Plat. Phædr. p. 267 D), to extend the relation to all the objects which the pronoun can comprehend; as, ὅστιςδὴ, ὅστιςδὴποτε, ὅστιςοῦν, ἥτιςοῦν, ὅτιοῦν, *quicunque* (gen. οὔτινοςοῦν or ὅτουοῦν, ἥστινοςοῦν, dat. φτίνιοῦν or ὄφωοῦν &c.);—ὅποσοςδὴ, ὅποσοςοῦν, ὅσοσδὴ, ὅσοσδὴποτε, *quantuscunque*;—ὅπηλικοςοῦν, *of what age soever*, ὀπηοῦν, ὀπουοῦν, ὀπωςοῦν, ὀπωςοῦν (especially with a negative, as οὐδ' ὀπωςοῦν, *ne nimine quidem*), ὀπουδὴ, ὀπουδὴποτε.

c. The enclitic δέ, with certain demonstratives, to strengthen their demonstrative force; as, ὅδε, ἦδε, τόδε; τοιόςδε; τοσόςδε; τηλικόςδε, from δ, τοίος, τόσος, τηλικός, the accent being changed when this δέ is attached to them.

d. The enclitic πέρ is attached to all the relatives to strengthen the reference to the preceding demonstrative, *just who*; as, ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (gen. οὗπερ &c.); ὅσοςπερ; οἷόςπερ (gen. ὅσουπερ, οἷουπερ &c.); ὅτιπερ, ὅθενπερ.

e. The inseparable *ī demonstrativum* (ī hic) is, though not till the Attic æra, attached to the demonstratives and certain other small adverbs, to strengthen the demonstrative notion. It has always the acute, and absorbs the preceding short vowel, and shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong:

οὔτοστί (*hicce, celui-ci*) αὐτῆτί, τουτί,

Gen. τουτοῦτί, ταυτηστί, dat. τουτῆτί, ταυτητί,

Pl. οὔτοιτί, αὐταιτί, ταυτί,

ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί from ὅδε; ὠδί from ὦδε; οὔτωστί from οὕτως,

ἐκεινοστί (in Aristoph. and Lucian), ἐκεινωστί &c.,



τοσουτοῖ, τοσουδί, as large as he who is before you ;

So ἐντευθεῖ from ἐντευθεν ; ἐνθαδί from ἐνθάδε ; νυνί from νῦν ; δευρά from δεῦρο ; in the common Attic dialect συμμενί (Aristoph.) for νυνί μέν : likewise ἐν γε ταυδί (from ἐνταυδί) Aristoph.

Obs. 1. If σ precedes the ι, ν is sometimes added to the ι before a vowel, as οὔτοσιν, ἐκείνοσιν, οὔτωσιν.

Obs. 2. The comedians, to the cases of οὗτος which end in a short vowel, add γί and δί, formed from γεί, δει, as τούτογι, ταυταγι, τούτοδι.

Obs. 3. The Æol. and Dor. add νη to the personal pronouns to increase their personality, as ἐγώνη, ἐμεώνη, ἐμίνη. The Epic adds τέ to all the relatives, as δότε, just who ; this was retained in the common language in ἐφ' ὅτε, οἷότε, ἄτε, ὥτε.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Of the Numerals.

§. 161. 1. The Numerals express the relations of number and quantity.

2. They are divided into

I. *Cardinal*, which signify a definite number, as δέκα, *ten*.

II. *Derivatives* from the cardinal, which signify a definite number, but in its relation to other persons or things ; as, τρίτος, *the third*, τρίς, *thrice*.

3. Numerals are either substantival, as ἡ δυάς, *duality* ; adjectival, as τρεῖς, *three* ; or adverbial, as τρίς, *thrice*.

4. The four first cardinals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι) and its compounds, are inflected like adjectives. To express *thousands*, χίλιοι is joined with the numeral adverbs, as τρισχίλιοι, *three thousand*.

5. The derivatives are divided into

a. *Ordinals*, which imply that the object occupies a particular position in a succession of numbers ; as, δέκατος, *the tenth*. They are declined with three terminations ος, η, ον (but δεύτερος, α, ον). Up to 20 they end in τος (except 2, 7, 8), and have the accent as far back as possible ; from 20 upwards they end in στός : they are all derived from the corresponding cardinal, except πρώτος from πρό, *foremost, first*. The neut. is used adverbially, as πρώτον, and sometimes we find regular adverbs in ως, as πρώτως.

b. *Multiples*, which signify the number of parts of which a whole is composed—*how many* ? They are compounded with πλός and are declined with three terminations ός, όη, όον. A more

rare form, but especially used in Ionic, ends in φάσιος, as διφάσιος, *double*.

The adverbial multiples are formed from the cardinals by the addition of χα, χῆ or χῶς, as πένταχᾶ, πενταχῆ, πενταχῶς.

The adverbs to express *how often?* are (with the exception of the three first) formed from the cardinals by dropping the final letter and adding άκις, as πεντάκις.

c. *Proportionals*, which express the relations of number or quantity in which one thing stands to another. They are all compounds of πλάσιος, *la, ion*; as, διπλάσιος, *twice as many*; rarely with the ending πλασίων, *ον*, as ἑκατονταπλασίων.

Obs. 1. A peculiar sort of numeral exists in Greek, ending in αἶος, which signifies the day on which any thing happened; as, δευτεραῖος, *on the second day*: πεμπταῖοι ἄφικοντο, *they arrived on the fifth day*.

Obs. 2. There are no distributive numerals in Greek, but they use instead, either the cardinals compounded with σύν, or, which is more usual, the cardinal with ἀνά, *eis, κατά*, as σύνδυο, σύντρεις ἦσαν, *bini, terni, ἀνὰ δέκα ἄφικοντο, they came in number ten*.

6. The substantival numerals, which express abstract numbers, are all, except the first, formed from the cardinals, with the ending άς, *gen. άδος*, as ἡ δυάς, *duality*, but ἡ μονάς, *an unit*.

7. There are also other numerals which express only an indefinite quantity or indefinite number, as ἕνιοι, *some*; πάντες, *all*; πάντα, *all things*; πολλοί, *many*; πολλά, *much*; ὀλίγοι, *few*; ὀλίγον, *little*; οὐδεῖς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*, &c.

### Signs of Number.

§. 162. For this purpose the twenty-four letters of the alphabet are used, and the three obsolete letters, Ϝ (ϝ) 6, Ϛ 90, Ϟ 900. Up to 990, a stroke is placed above the letter, afterwards below, as Ϟ' 100, Ϟ 1000, Ϟ 100,000. (See the Alphabet.)

Obs. There is another sort of sign of number, the old Attic, which is found in old inscriptions: 1 I (the first letter of ἰος, the old form of εἰς), 2 II, 3 III, 4 IIII, 5 Π (the first letter of Πέντε), 6 ΠΙ (5 and 1), 7 ΠΙΙ &c., 10 Δ (Δέκα), 11 ΔΙ &c., 15 ΔΠ, 20 ΔΔ, 21 ΔΔΙ &c., 30 ΔΔΔ, 40 ΔΔΔΔ, 100 Η (ἑκατόν according to the old mode of writing the aspirated ἑκατόν), 200 ΗΗ &c., 1000 Χ (χίλιοι), 2000 ΧΧ, 10,000 Μ (μύριοι).—50, 500, 5000, 50,000, are expressed by placing the letters Δ (10), Η (100), Χ (1000), Μ (10,000), within the Π (5), to signify that the numbers so placed are to be multiplied by 5; as,  $\overline{\Delta}$  πεντάκις δέκα, 5 times 10=50,  $\overline{\text{H}}$ =500,  $\overline{\text{H}}|\Delta\Delta=520$ ,  $\overline{\text{X}}=5000$ ,  $\overline{\text{M}}=50,000$ , XXX  $\overline{\text{H}}$  Η  $\overline{\Delta}$ =3650.

## §. 163. Numerals.

	Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1	α' εἰς, μία, ἕν	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>primus</i>
2	β' δύο	δεύτερος, α, ον
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος, η, ον
4	δ' τέσσαρες, α, ον τέτταρ.	τέταρτος, η, ον
5	ε' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6	ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7	ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8	η' ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος, η, ον
9	θ' ἐννέα	ἐννατος, η, ον
10	ί' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον
11	ια' ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12	ιβ' δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος, η, ον
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος, η, ον
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος, η, ον
16	ις' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἐκκαιδέκατος, η, ον
17	ις' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος, η, ον
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, η, ον
19	ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον
20	κ' εἰκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ή, όν
21	κα' εἰκοσιν εἰς, μία, ἕν	εἰκοστός πρῶτος
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριᾱκοστός, ή, όν
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα ον τέτταρ.	τεσσαρακοστός, ή, όν
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ή, όν
60	ς' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ή, όν
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ή, όν
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός, ή, όν
90	ς' ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός, ή, όν
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ή, όν
200	σ' διακόσιοι, αι, α	διᾱκοσιοστός, ή, όν
300	τ' τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός, ή, όν
400	υ' τετρακόσιοι (ποτ' τεσσα- ρακ.), αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός, ή, όν
500	φ' πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν
600	χ' ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός, ή, όν
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ή, όν
900	θη' ἑννακόσιοι, αι, α	ἐννακοσιοστός, ή, όν

1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός, ή, όν
2000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός, ή, όν
4000	δ	τετρασχίλιοι, αι, α	τετρασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
5000	ε	πεντασχίλιοι, αι, α	πεντασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
6000	ς	έξασχίλιοι, αι, α	έξασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
7000	ζ	έπτασχίλιοι, αι, α	έπτασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
8000	η	όκτασχίλιοι, αι, α	όκτασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
9000	θ	έννασχίλιοι, αι, α	έννασχιλιοστός, ή, όν
10,000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός, ή, όν
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι, αι, α	δισμυριοστός, ή, όν
100,000	ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, αι, α	δεκακισμυριοστός, ή, όν.

## Dialects.

§. 164. 1. *Cardinal*.—Εἷς is lengthened by Hesiod (Theog. 145) into *ἕϊς*. An Epic form of *μία* is *ἰα, ἱήs, ἱή, ἰαν*; in the masculine, this form occurs only in *ἰω* for *ἐν*, Il. ζ, 422. For *εἷς* Theocrit. xi. 33, uses *ἦs*. For dialectic forms of *δύο*, see §. 166. *Τέσσαρες* Ion. *τέσσερες*, Dor. *τέτορες* and *τέττορες*, Æol. (also Ep.) *πίσυρες*; from *τέσσαρες* Homer forms dat. pl. *τέτρασιν*—*πέμπε*, 5, Æol.—*δυώδεκα* and *δυοκαίδεκα* for *δώδεκα*, Ep., Ion., and poet.—*εἴκοσι*, 20, Ep., *εἴκατι*, Dor. *τετρώκοντα*, 40, Dor. *ογδώκοντα*, 80, Ion. *ἐννήκοντα*, 90, Ep. *διακάτιοι*, 200, &c., Dor. : *εἰνακόσιοι*, 900, Ion. for *έννακόσιοι*. The long *a* in the forms in *άκοντα* and *άκόσιοι*, as *τριάκοντα*, *διακόσιοι*, *τριάκόσιοι*, is in Epic and Ionic *η*, as *τρήκοντα* : so also *τεσσεράκοντα*, although the *a* in *τεσσεράκοντα* is short.

2. *Ordinal*.—*Πρώτος*, Dor. *πράτος*; an Epic form is *πρόμος*, *primus*. Epic forms of *τρίτος*, *έβδομος*, *όγδοος*, are *τρίτατος*, *έβδόματος*, *όγδάτατος* : also of *τέταρτος*, *τέττατος* (*per metathes.*, as *τέτρασιν*, above). For *έννατος*, Homer uses *έννατος* and *έννατος*; so in some other words from the same root, as *εἰνάκις*, *εἰνάφυες*, &c.

## Observations.

§. 165. 1. The forms *δεκατρείς*, N. *δεκατρία*, *δεκατέσσαρες*, *δεκαπέντε*, &c., are less common than *τρισκαίδεκα*, *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, &c.

2. In *τριάκοντα* and *τεσσαράκοντα*, the antepenultima is *a* and not *η*, as in the other numerals, on account of the *ι* and *ρ* preceding. (Comp. I. decl.).

3. Other forms of *τρισκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα*, are *τριάκαίδεκα* and *τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but all four are generally indeclinable.

4. In the compound numerals the smaller number with *καί* is generally prefixed to the larger, though the larger not unfrequently stands first without *καί*, and sometimes with it : as,

25 : *πέντε καί εἴκοσι(ν)*, or *εἴκοσι πέντε*, or (rarely) *εἴκ. καί πέντε*.

345 : *πέντε καί τεσσαράκοντα καί τριάκόσιοι*, or *τρ. τ. π.*

5. The same rule holds good in the ordinals ; as, *πεμπτός καί εἰκοστός*, or *εἰκοστός πεμπτός*. Sometimes the place of *καί* is supplied by *ἐπὶ*, the smaller number being placed first ; as, *πέντε ἐπὶ εἴκοσι*, *πεμπτός ἐπὶ εἰκοστή*. The

numbers compounded of 8 or 9, are frequently expressed by a subtraction from the following ten. Two forms are in use in this case :

- a. 49 : ἐνὸς δέοντος πεντήκοντα, *undequinquaginta*  
 48 : δυοῖν δέοντων πεντήκοντα, *duodequinquaginta*  
 39 : νῆς μιᾶς δεούσης τεσσαράκοντα, *naves undetriginta*  
 b. 48 : δυοῖν δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες  
 49 : ἐνὸς δέοντες πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες  
 39 : νῆς μιᾶς δέονσαι τεσσαράκοντα.

So in the *Ordinals*, as ἐνὸς δέοντος πεντηκοστὸς ἀνὴρ, or ἐνὸς δέων πεντηκοστὸς ἀνὴρ, *undequinquagesimus vir*.

6. Fractions are expressed thus :

1. Simple fractions :

a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  by the adj. ἡμισυς, and when applied to magnitudes, weights, measures, &c. by adding the inseparable word ἡμι, *half*, to the whole substantive, which takes the ending *ον* or *ιον* : as, ἡμιτάλαντον,  $\frac{1}{2}$  talent : ἡμιμναῖον,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mina.

b.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ , &c. by compounding the ordinals τρίτος, &c. with the subst. μόριον : as, τριτημόριον  $\frac{1}{3}$ , τεταρτημόριον  $\frac{1}{4}$ , πεμπτημόριον  $\frac{1}{5}$ , &c.

Obs. Τριτημόριον, τριτημόριον is also used for  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an obol.

2. Mixed numbers :

a. When the whole number is 1, the preposition ἐπὶ is prefixed to the ordinal of the denominator of the fraction : as, ἐπίτριτος  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , ἐπιτέταρτος  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , &c.

b. When the whole number is greater than 1, and the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , α. ἡμι is compounded with the name of the sum, weight, measure, &c., and an ordinal is prefixed signifying one more than the whole number, from which ordinal the  $\frac{1}{2}$  is to be subtracted, as τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον  $2\frac{1}{2}$  talents, the third being a half, the other two whole talents ; (so in Germ., *dritte halb Stund*, 2 miles and a half) : β. But less frequently the cardinal is used with ἡμιον : as, αἱ δύο καὶ ἡμιον δραχμαί, *the two drachms and a half* : or γ. The whole is divided into halves, and the word compounded with ἡμι is in the plural, as τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, 3 *half talents* =  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

### §. 166. Declension of the four first Cardinals.

N.	εἷς	μία	ξν	δυό and δύο
G.	ἐνός	μιᾶς	ένός	δυοῖν, Att. διεῖν
D.	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί	δυοῖν, more rarely δυσί(ν)
A.	ένα	μίαν	έν	δύο

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N.	τρεῖς,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρες or τέτταρες, Neut. α
G.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί(ν)		τέσσαρσι(ν) (poet. τέτρασι)
A.	τρεῖς,	Neut. τρία	τέσσαρας Neut. α

οὐδεὶς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
οὐδένος	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδένος
οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Plur. οὐδένες, οὐδένων, *nobodies*, Eur.

*Obs. 1.* The accent of the gen. and dat. of *μία* is anomalous, *μῆς, μῇ*, as if the nom. were an oxyton of the I. decl. The accent of *οἰδεῖς* and *μηδεῖς* follows that of the simple form *εἰς*, &c.; the forms *οἰδεῖς, μηδεῖς* for *οἰδεις, μηδεις* are not older than Aristotle, and probably arose from an incorrect pronunciation of the *δ* before the rough breathing, whence the *δ* was in time changed to the aspirate; so, *δεῖ* 'Ερμῆς for *δε*, Boeckh Corp. Inscr. i. 12.

*Obs. 2.* *Δύο* is often used as an indeclinable for all cases; the dat. *δυσί* is very seldom found in the old Attic writers; whether *δυσί* is ever used as a dat. is very uncertain. *Ἄμφω* has in the gen. and dat. *ἀμφόιν*, the acc. is *ἄμφω*, and it is sometimes indeclinable.

*Obs. 3.* The Epic and later writers use *τέραςιν* as the dat. of *τέσσαρες*.

### Dialects.

a. There is an Æolic form *δεῖς* for *εἰς*.

b. The Æolic uses *ἴα* for *μία*. The gen. and dat. of *μία* is Ion. *μῆς, μῇ*.

c. Of *δύο* there is an Ion. gen. *δύνω*, dat. *δουσίω*. The Epic forms of *δύο* are:

N. <i>δύνω, δύο</i>	—	<i>δοίω</i>	—	<i>δοιοί, αἱ, á,</i>
D. <i>δύνω</i>				<i>δοιοῖς, δαιοῖσι</i>
A. <i>δύνω, δύο</i>	—	<i>δοίω</i>	—	<i>δοιοῦς, áς, á.</i>

### §. 167. Numeral Adverbs.

1 <i>ἄπαξ, once</i>	18 <i>ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις</i>
2 <i>δῖς, twice</i>	19 <i>ἐννεακαιδεκάκις</i>
3 <i>τρίς</i>	20 <i>εἰκοσάκις</i>
4 <i>τετράκις</i>	30 <i>τριακοντάκις</i>
5 <i>πεντάκις</i>	40 <i>τεσσαρακοντάκις</i>
6 <i>ἑξάκις</i>	50 <i>πεντηκοντάκις</i>
7 <i>ἑπτάκις</i>	60 <i>ἑξηκοντάκις</i>
8 <i>ὀκτάκις</i>	70 <i>ἑβδομηκοντάκις</i>
9 <i>ἐννεάκις, ἐννάκις</i>	80 <i>ὀγδοηκοντάκις</i>
10 <i>δεκάκις</i>	90 <i>ἐνενηκοντάκις</i>
11 <i>ἐνδεκάκις</i>	100 <i>ἐκατοντάκις</i>
12 <i>δωδεκάκις</i>	200 <i>διακοσιάκις</i>
13 <i>τρισκαιδεκάκις</i>	300 <i>τριακοσιάκις</i>
14 <i>τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάκις</i>	1000 <i>χιλιάκις</i>
15 <i>πεντεκαιδεκάκις</i>	2000 <i>δισχιλιάκις</i>
16 <i>ἑκκαιδεκάκις</i>	10,000 <i>μυριάκις</i>
17 <i>ἑπτακαιδεκάκις</i>	20,000 <i>δισμυριάκις</i>

*Multiple Adjectives.*

1	ἁπλός, ἁπλοῦς, single
2	διπλούς, double
3	τριπλοῦς
4	τετραπλοῦς
5	πενταπλοῦς
6	ἑξαπλοῦς
7	ἑπταπλοῦς
8	ὀκταπλοῦς
9	ἐνναπλοῦς
10	δεκαπλοῦς
100	ἐκατονταπλοῦς
1000	χιλιαπλοῦς
10,000	μυριαπλοῦς

*Proportional Adjectives.*

διπλάσιος
τριπλάσιος
τετραπλάσιος
πενταπλάσιος
ἑξαπλάσιος
ἑπταπλάσιος
ὀκταπλάσιος
ἐνναπλάσιος
δεκαπλάσιος
ἐκατονταπλάσιος
χιλιοπλάσιος
μυριοπλάσιος

*Substantival Numerals.*

1	μόνᾱς, sometimes ἐνᾱς,	10	δεκάς
2	δυάς	20	εἰκάς
3	τριαῖς	30	τριᾱ́κᾱς
4	τετράς	40	τεσσαρακοντάς
5	πεντάς, πεμπτᾱς	50	πεντηκοντάς
6	ἑξᾱς	100	ἐκατοντάς
7	ἑβδομάς	1000	χιλιάς
8	ὀγδοάς	10,000	μυριάς
9	ἐννεάς	20,000	δύο μυριάδες.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Of Verbs<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 168. 1. There are three forms termed *voices* :

a. Active, for transitive and neuter verbs, as τύπτω, *I beat* ; ἀνθῶ, *I flourish*.

b. Middle, for neuter, reflexive, or reciprocal verbs, as ἔπομαι, *I follow* ; ἡδομαι, *I am pleased* ; βουλευέσθαι, *to deliberate*.

c. Passive, for passive verbs, as ἐδιώχθησαν, *they were pursued*.

<sup>a</sup> For the sorts of verbs, and the power, primary and secondary, of their voices, see Syntax.

2. The original form of the Greek verb was in  $\mu$ . This may be seen from the substantive verb and copula  $\epsilon\mu\iota$ , and the older forms of the verb yet retained in the Æolic dialect<sup>a</sup> compared with the Latin *sum*, &c., and from a comparison with the Sanscrit verb; as for instance,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\mu\iota$  (Dor. for  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\eta\mu\iota$ ) with the Sanscrit *damjami*, and the Latin *inquam*:

$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\mu\iota$	<i>damjā-mi</i>	<i>inqua-m</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\varsigma$	<i>damja-si</i>	<i>inqui-s</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota$	<i>damja-ti</i>	<i>inqui-t</i>
	<i>damjā-was</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	<i>damja-thas</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	<i>damja-tas</i>	
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\mu\epsilon\varsigma$	<i>damjā-mas</i>	<i>inqui-mus</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\tau\epsilon$	<i>damja-tha</i>	<i>inqui-tis</i>
$\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\alpha\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$	<i>damja-nti</i>	<i>inquiu-nt</i>

#### Relations of Verbs.

3. a. The relation of *time* is expressed by the *tenses* (*tempora*).

b. The relation of *mode*, that is, the way in which an action or state is spoken of, is expressed by the *moods* (*modi*).

c. The relation of *Person* and *Number* is expressed by the *persons* (singular and plural) of the tenses<sup>b</sup>.

#### Personal forms of Verbs.

§. 169. 1. The personal forms declare whether the subject of the verb is the *speaker* (*I do*), or the person *spoken to* (*thou doest*), or the person *spoken of* (*he does*); and also the relation of number, whether the subject is an individual (singular), or two (dual), or many persons (plural).

2. The conjugation (that is, the inflexion) of verbs properly belongs only to the *verbum finitum*, that is, the verb in those forms where the notion of the verb is completely defined by tense, mood, person and number; but it is extended also to the participials formed from the *verbum finitum* in distinction to which the verb in these forms is called *verbum infinitum*, that is, where the mood and person are not defined. Every form of the *verbum finitum* expresses a variety of relations, each of which must be distinguished, and which, beginning from those of person, may be considered in the

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 619. Lennep. Anal. p. 173. Ahrens. Dial. Æol. p. 134.

<sup>b</sup> For the powers of the moods and tenses, see Syntax.



following order; *τύπτω*, *I beat*; *a.* first person: *b.* singular: *c.* indicative: *d.* present: *e.* active.

*Obs.* The Greek conjugation is particularly copious in its distinct forms of expression for each relation, and in only a few cases employs the auxiliary verb.

3. There are two sorts of conjugation: 1. the form in *ω*, which includes by far the greater number of verbs; 2. the older form in *μι*, as *ἵστημι*.

### *Of the Root of Verbs.*

§. 170. 1. In every verbal form we must distinguish between the *Radical* syllables, which contain the primitive notion of the verb, and the *Formal* syllables, which express the various relations of the verb.

2. The root is contained in one or more syllables, as *λύ-ω*, *παιδεύ-ω*. The formal syllables are either prefixed to the root (augment or reduplication), or affixed to the end of it (inflexive termination):

*ἐ-λυ-ον*, *λύ-σω*, *ἐ-λυ-σα*, *πε-παύ-σο-μαι*.

3. Besides the formal syllables, the relations of the verb are sometimes signified by the change of the component letters: as,

*τρέπ-ω*, *τέ-τροφ-α*, *ἐ-τρέπ-ην*.

4. The final letter of the root is called the characteristic (the distinguishing letter) of the verb; and the verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, or *liquid*, as the characteristic is either a *vowel*, a *mute*, or a *liquid*: as,

*λύ-ω*, *τιμά-ω*; *τρίβ-ω*; *φαίν-ω*.

The two last are comprehended under the term *impure*.

5. The root of mute verbs in *ω* is found by taking from the *aoristus secundus* the augment and tense ending, or the reduplication and tense ending from pft. II.: as,

*ἐ-τυπ-ον* or *τέ-τυπ-α* gives us the root of *τύπτω*, *τυπ*,

*ἐ-παθ-ον*, the root of *πάσχω*, *παθ*,

and of *pure* and *liquid* verbs, which have no *aoristus* II., by cutting off the tense ending from the future, as *κρίν-ω* gives us the root of *κρίνω*.

*Obs.* 1. The Latin derivatives, which it must be remembered represent very ancient forms of the Pelasgic tongue, retain the simple form, as *ἐ-παθ-ον*, *pat-i*, *ἐ-λαθ-ον*, *lat-ere*, *φυγ-εῖν*, *fu-gere*; and a great number of simple substantives in Greek represent the simple root of the verb.

*Obs.* 2. Where the *aor.* II. is obsolete, the simple substantive of the verb will frequently give the root, as *βήξ*=*βήχς* of *βήσσω*, *καλύβη* of *καλύπτω*, *ἀφή* of *ἄπτω*.

### Of the Formal Syllable.

#### Augment and Reduplication.

§. 171. 1. The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the historic tenses, that is, the imperfect, aorist and pluperfect.

There are two augments, *the Syllabic* and *the Temporal*.

#### Syllabic Augment.

2. The syllabic augment is *ε*, and is prefixed to verbs whose root begins with a consonant,—to the root in the aorist; to the strengthened root in the imperf.; and to the reduplication in the plpf., so that the word is increased by a syllable: as,

βουλεύω, impf. ἐ-βούλευον, aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, plpf. ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν.

3. When the root begins with *ρ*, the *ρ* is doubled: as,

ρίπτω, ἔρριπτον, ἔρριψα.

#### Dialects.

*Obs. 1.* The three verbs, βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, take in the Attic dialect, but mostly in the new Attic only, *η* as the augment instead of *ε*<sup>a</sup>: as, ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην, aor. ἰβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην: ἰδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, aor. ἔδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἔδυνάσθην): ἔμελλον and ἡμελλον. This augment *η* is rare in the Epic and Ionic dialect. The tragedians generally used the simple *ε*, and always with βούλομαι; and so almost always the old Attic writers and Aristophanes. The aorist of μέλλω is always ἐμέλλησα, which is only used in the sense of *delay*.

*Obs. 2.* All poets (except the Attic) were allowed to drop the augment for the metre, as λῦσε, στείλαντο, θέσαν.

*Obs. 3.* The augment of the imp. and aor. is sometimes dropped in tragedy<sup>b</sup>, but only in the narratives of messengers and at the beginning of trimeters, or if in the middle of the verse, at the beginning of a new sentence; but in many apparent omissions of the augment it is in reality an elision after a long vowel. (See §. 18. 11.) The imp. χρῆν<sup>c</sup> is usually used for ἐχρῆν, even in prose.

*Obs. 4.* The plpf. is found sometimes in Attic Greek without the augment *ε*<sup>d</sup>: as, ἀποπεφύγη Plat., πεπύσμην Arist., καταλείπτο Xen., &c., διαβέβληντο, πεπόνθειμεν, δέδιδε Plat., ἀποκέκοπτο, προκεχωρήκει, διαπεπόμφει, τετελευτήκει, ἀποδεδράκει Xen., πεπόνθεισαν Æschin., γεγένητο Thucyd.

*Obs. 5.* The forms in σκον have no augment *ε*.

*Obs. 6.* The Epic poets dropped the reduplicated *ρ* for the metre, as ἔρεξας; and for the same reason doubled the other liquids and *σ*, as ἔσσενα.

<sup>a</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 109.

<sup>b</sup> On this disputed point, see R. P. Pref. Hec. p. iii. Elms. Bacch. 1132. Œd. Col. 1606. Dawes Misc. Crit. 488—591. Valck. Ph. 856. Herm. El. Metr. 33. 77.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvii. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

<sup>d</sup> Mæris p. 194.

<sup>e</sup> Spitzner de Vera. Her. 211.

## Temporal Augment.

§. 172. The temporal augment is used with verbs beginning with a vowel, and consists in the reduplication of that vowel, so that the two vowels coalescing into one long vowel, the time or quantity is increased :

ᾶ becomes η, as ᾶγω	Imp. ἤγον	Pf. ἤχα	Plpf. ἤκειν
εε - η, - ἐλπίζω - ἤλπιζον - ἤλπικα - ἤλπικειν			
ῠῠ - ῠ, - ἵκετεύω - ἵκέτευνον - ἵκέτευκα - ἵκετεύκειν			
οο - ω, - ὀμιλέω - ὀμίλειον - ὀμίληκα - ὀμιλήκειν			
ῡῡ - ῡ, - ὕβριζω - ὕβριζον - ὕβρισμαι - ὕβρισμεν			
ααι - η, - αἰρέω - ἤρεον - ἤρηκα - ἤρήκειν			
ααυ - ηυ, - αὐλέω - ἠύλειον - ἠύληκα - ἠύλήκειν			
οοι - ω, - οἰκτιζω - ὤκτιζον - ὤκτικα - ὤκτικειν.			

## Remarks.

§. 173. 1. The augment is not admitted in the verbs which begin with η, ι, ῡ, ου, ω, ει (except *εἰκάω*, which in Attic is sometimes, though rarely, augmented<sup>a</sup>): as,

ἡττάομαι, impf. ἡττάμην, pf. ἡτήμαι, plpf. ἡτήμην: ἵπῶω, aor. ἵπωσα: ὀπνῶω aor. ὀπνωσα: ὠφελέω, impf. ὠφέλουν: οὐτάζω, impf. οὐταζον: εἴκω, impf. εἶκον, aor. εἶξα: but,

εὐδῶ, (prose *καθεύδω*), impf. *καθεύδον* and *καθηύδον*.

εὐχομαι, impf. Att. *νύχόμην*, aor. Att. *νύξάμην*.

εἰκάω, aor. *εἶκασα*, and Att. *ἦκασα*, pf. *εἶκασμαι* and Att. *ἦκασμαι*.

2. Those beginning with *ευ* in the common dialects have not the augment, but in Attic take it (except *εὐρίσκω*, and even of this the forms *ἡύρισκον*, *ἡύρέθην*<sup>b</sup> are, though but rarely, found; the perfect is always *εὐρηκα*).

3. *Ἐλληνίζω* and *ἕζομαι* are also unaugmented; and in tragedy the forms *ἄνωγα*, *καθεύδον*, *καθήμην*, have not the augment<sup>c</sup>.

4. The verbs beginning with ᾶ, followed by another vowel, retain α instead of changing it to η, the α however being lengthened; as,

ἀῶω, *audio* (poet.), impf. ᾶῶιον, but in Ionic ἐπήϊσα (Hdt.) from ἐπαῖω.  
ἀηθέσσω, imp. ἀηθίσσον.

Except:

ἀεῖδω (ᾄδω), impf. ᾄδον (*ᾄδον*).

ἀίσσω (Att. ᾄσσω), aor. ᾄξα (Att. ᾄξα).

5. Verbs beginning with ᾱ, αυ, οι, followed by a vowel, do not admit the augment; as,

αδαινῶ, impf. *αδαινον*: ἐξηγήνη and ἐξανάνθη, from ἐξαναίνω, οἰακίζω, impf. οἰάκιζον.

But οἶομαι (*οἶμαι*), impf. *οἶόμην* (*οἶμην*), aor. *οἶήθην* (inf. *οἶηθῆναι*).

<sup>a</sup> Valck. Ph. 165. Mæris p. 182.

Buttm. Lexil. p. 29. note. Elms. (Ed. Tyr. 9.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Her. 305. Lobeck Phryn. p. 140.

<sup>c</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. p. xvi. Dawes Misc. Crit. 471.

6. Many verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ <sup>a</sup> and a consonant follow this analogy, in taking no augment; as,

οἰκουρέω, aor. οἰκούρησα

οἶδω, part. pass. οἶσθαι and φασθαι

οἰστρέω, aor. οἰστρησα Eurip.<sup>b</sup>

7. The twelve verbs following beginning with  $\epsilon$ , have in their augment  $\epsilon$  instead of  $\eta$ :— $\epsilon$ ἴδω, imp.  $\epsilon$ ἴων, aor.  $\epsilon$ ἴσα:  $\epsilon$ θίζω, to which also belongs  $\epsilon$ ἴωθα, from the Ep.  $\epsilon$ ῖω:  $\epsilon$ ἴω εἴσα, aor.:  $\epsilon$ λίσσω:  $\epsilon$ λκω, aor.  $\epsilon$ ἰλκύσα f.  $\epsilon$ ΛΕΚΥΩ:  $\epsilon$ ἵλον ( $\epsilon$ ΛΩ), aor. of  $\epsilon$ αῖρώ:  $\epsilon$ ννυμι, ἀμφέννυμι (prose), pf. pass.  $\epsilon$ ἴμαι,  $\epsilon$ πιεῖμαι:  $\epsilon$ πομαι:  $\epsilon$ ργάζομαι:  $\epsilon$ ρπω,  $\epsilon$ ρπύζω:  $\epsilon$ στιάω:  $\epsilon$ χω. Compare  $\epsilon$ ἡμι ( $\epsilon$ Ω),  $\epsilon$ ικα,  $\epsilon$ ἴκειν: and  $\epsilon$ στημι,  $\epsilon$ στήκειν and  $\epsilon$ στήκειν.

8. The six verbs following take the syllabic instead of the temporal augment before their initial vowel; probably from having originally had the digamma  $\epsilon$ :

$\epsilon$ γνῶμι, aor.  $\epsilon$ αῖσα, aor. II. pass.  $\epsilon$ έγνω

$\epsilon$ λίσκομαι, perf.  $\epsilon$ ἔλωκα, and  $\eta$ λωκα Att.

$\epsilon$ νδάνω, (Ion. and poet.,) impf.  $\epsilon$ άνδανον, perf.  $\epsilon$ αῖδα, aor. II.  $\epsilon$ αῖδον.

$\epsilon$ ορέω,  $\epsilon$ ούρουσιν, &c.

$\epsilon$ θέω,  $\epsilon$ άθουν, &c.

$\epsilon$ νέομαι, impf.  $\epsilon$ ωνούμην, aor.  $\epsilon$ ωνησάμην, perf.  $\epsilon$ ώνημαι.

9. The three following verbs have both the syllabic and temporal augment:

$\epsilon$ ράω, impf.  $\epsilon$ ώρων, perf.  $\epsilon$ ώρακα,  $\epsilon$ ώραμαι.

$\epsilon$ νοίγω, impf.  $\epsilon$ νόγων, aor.  $\epsilon$ νόηξα (inf.  $\epsilon$ νοίξαι), &c.

$\epsilon$ λίσκομαι, aor.  $\epsilon$ ἔλκων, Att. (inf.  $\epsilon$ λῶναι,  $\epsilon$ ) and  $\eta$ λκων<sup>d</sup>.

So  $\epsilon$ ωκα,  $\epsilon$ φέωκα,  $\epsilon$ φέωνται, N. T.<sup>e</sup>,  $\epsilon$ νέωνται.

10. The following Present Perfects, which are formed by the Syllabic augment, take in the second syllable of their Plpft. the Temporal also:

$\epsilon$ ΙΚΩ, perf. II.  $\epsilon$ οικα, plpf.  $\epsilon$ ώκειν.

$\epsilon$ λω (poet.),  $\epsilon$ λωμαι, perf. II.  $\epsilon$ ολπα, plpf.  $\epsilon$ ώλπειν.

$\epsilon$ ΡΓΩ, perf. II.  $\epsilon$ οργα, plpf.  $\epsilon$ ώργειν.

11. The verb  $\epsilon$ ορτάζω is augmented in the second syllable, as  $\epsilon$ ώρταζον.

Obs. 1. The syllabic augment before an aspirated vowel is itself aspirated, as  $\epsilon$ ώρων, &c.

Obs. 2. The augment formed from  $\epsilon$  or  $\alpha$  ( $\eta$ ) and from  $\alpha$  ( $\varphi$ ) has the  $\epsilon$  subscript.

§. 174. 1. The short  $\alpha$  in the Doric becomes  $\bar{\alpha}$  in the augment, and  $\alpha$  is unchanged, as  $\alpha$ γον instead of  $\eta$ γον,  $\alpha$ ῖρον instead of  $\eta$ ῖρον.

2. In all poetry (except Attic) the temporal as well as the syllabic augment is omitted for the metre, as  $\epsilon$ ράτο,  $\epsilon$ λε, (but always  $\eta$ λυθον and  $\eta$ λθον<sup>f</sup>.) Sometimes also when the metre is not affected by it, as where the vowel is long by position, where Homer uses the augment in some words and omits it in others, as,  $\epsilon$ γρετο,  $\epsilon$ ρχατο;  $\epsilon$  and  $\alpha$  are never without the augment; and the diphthongs  $\alpha$ ι and  $\alpha$ ι but rarely.

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 153. Elms. Bacch. 686. Misc. Crit. 561.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Bacch. 32.

<sup>c</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 244.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad v. Dawes

<sup>e</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs 7, note. Viner Gr. Gr. p. 74. Bähr Hdt. ii. 165.

<sup>f</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 24.

3. In Ionic prose as well as in the Epic dialect, the temporal augment may be dropped, and by the former even in the perfect, as, *ἄμμαι, ἔργασμαι, οἴκημαι, ἀγωνίζεσθαι*: in the common dialect this happens only in *οἶδα*, in the Epic writers only in *ἄνωγα*.

4. The Epic and Ionic dialects also drop the augment *ε* prefixed by the other dialects to some verbs beginning with a vowel: as, *ᾤδει* Homer, *οἶκα* Hdt., so *ᾤρακα, ᾤρέων* Ion., (but always *ᾤοπα, ᾤοργα*.)

5. In Epic the following digamated verbs beginning with a vowel take the syllabic augment: as, *ἀνδάνω*, impf. *ἰάνδανον*, aor. *ἔαδον—ᾤπτω*, aor. pass. *ἑάφθη—εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, εἰσάμενος—εἶμι, εἶο*, aor. *εἰσάμην—εἶλω, εἶλκεον*, perf. *ἔελμαι*, aor. *ἑόλην, ἑόλην*, plpf. *ἑόλει, ἑόλητο—εἶρω, ἔερμαι, ἐέρμην—εἶσα, ἐέσσατο—ἔννυμι, ἔεστο, ἐεσάμην—ΕἰΠΩ*, aor. *ἔειπον*.

6. Many Epic digamated verbs have a quasi-augment *ε* in the present tense, and retain it throughout their whole forms, as *ἐέλωμαι—εἶσκα—ἐέλπομαι—ἐέργω—ἐέργνυμι*.

### Reduplication.

§. 175. 1. The reduplication, which is the augment of the perfect, consists in the repetition of the first letter of the root with *ε*. It marks a completed action, and is therefore used with the perfect, fut. III. or exactum, and plpf., which as being the historic tense of the perfect has the augment also; as, *βε-βούλευκα—κε-κοσμήσομαι—ἐ-βε-βουλεύκειν*. The reduplication remains through all the moods and participials.

2. The reduplication is used with all verbs beginning with a single consonant (except *ρ*), or with a mute and liquid except *γν, βλ*, (but *βέβλαμμαι*, from *βλάπτω*, and *βεβλασφήμηκα*, Dem. pro Cor.) and mostly *γλ*. All verbs beginning with a double consonant, or with two consonants, not a mute and liquid, or with *ρ, γν, βλ*, and some with *γλ*, have only the simple augment; as,

	Pf. λέ-λυκα	Plpf. ἐ-λε-λύκειν
λύω	-	-
θύω	- τέ-θυκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θύκειν
φυτεύω	- πε-φύτευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν
χορεύω	- κε-χόρευκα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν
γράφω	- γέ-γραφα	- ἐ-γε-γράφειν
κλίνω	- κέ-κλιμαι	- ἐ-κε-κλίμην
κρίνω	- κέ-κρικα	- ἐ-κε-κρίκειν
πνέω	- πέ-πνευκα	- ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν
θλάω	- τέ-θλακα (§. 30.)	- ἐ-τε-θλάκειν
ρίπτω	- ῥριφα	- ῥρρίφειν
γνωρίζω	- ἐ-γνώρισμαι	- ἐ-γνωρίσμην
βλαστάνω	- ἐ-βλάστηκα	- ἐ-βλαστήκειν
διαγλύφω	- διέ-γλυμμαι	- ἐξε-γλύμμην
ζηλώω	- ἐ-ζήλωκα	- ἐ-ζηλώκειν

ξενόω	Pf. ἐ-ξένωκα	Plpf. ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω	- ἐ-ψαλκα	- ἐ-ψάλλκειν
σπείρω	- ἐ-σπαρκα	- ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω	- ἐ-κτισμαι	- ἐ-κτίσμην
πτύσσω	- ἐ-πτυγμαι	- ἐ-πτύγμην.

*Obs. 1.* The two verbs *μυμήσκω* (root ΜΝΑΩ) and *κτάομαι*, though not beginning with a mute and liquid, take the reduplication, as *μέμνημαι*, *κέκτημαι*: *έμεμήμην*, *έκεκτήμην*. The regular form *έκτημαι* is Ionic, and sometimes Attic. Many forms in which apparently the first of two consonants is doubled in the perfect, as *βέβληκα*, *δέδμημαι* &c., are really syncopated forms from *βάλλω*, *δέμω*, &c. It is remarkable that the excepted combinations βλ, γλ, γν, are also exceptions to the general rule in the prosody, of a vowel before a mute and liquid being short.

3. Five verbs, beginning with a liquid, do not repeat that letter, but take for their reduplication the lengthened augment *ει*, the *ι* supplying the place of the second consonant, as may be seen in *έμμορα* and *έμπαρμαι*.

λαμβάνω	Pf. εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι	Plpf. εἰλήφειν, εἰλήμην
λαγχάνω	- εἴληχα (εἴληγμένος)	- εἰλήχειν
λέγω ( <i>I collect</i> )	- εἴλοχα (συνεἴλοχα)	- εἰλόχειν (συνεἰλόχειν)
	- εἴλεγμαι	- εἰλέγμην
ῥέω	- εἴρηκα (εἴρηται)	- εἰρήκειν
μείρομαι	- εἴμαρται ( <i>aspirated</i> )	II. perf. act. έμμορα.

*Obs. 2.* In the Attic poets we sometimes find the regular reduplication, as *λελήμεθα*, *ξύλλελεγμένος*; but *λέλοχα* for *εἴληχα* is not pure Attic. The perfect of *διαλέγομαι* is *διεἴλεγμαι*, though *λέγω* in the sense of *I say*, has the regular reduplication, as perf. pass. *λέλεγμαι* (the perf. act. is wanting). The plpf. of *ίστημι* also takes *ει*, as *εἰστήκειν*.

*Obs. 3.* Beyond the systematic exceptions given above, the reduplication is never omitted in classic Greek, except Her. i. 118 *επαλλόγητο* from *παλλισσέω*, to avoid the inharmonious reduplicated form. The Homeric forms *δέγμαι*, *δέχεται*, are syncopated presents, *εδέγμην* an aorist, *γεύμεθα* in Theoc. xiv. 51, is imperf., *έλειπτο* in Apoll. i. 45, is either imp. or Epic aorist.

*Obs. 4.* The reduplication of the perfect is retained in several Latin verbs, *do*, *dedi*, *mordeo*, *mo-mordi*, &c.

*Obs. 5.* In late Greek the augment of the perfect *ει* passes into the aorist, as *παρειλήφθην*.

### Dialects.

§. 176. 1. The reduplication is used with *ρ* only in the Homeric perfect, *έρρηπωμένος* from *ρρηπώω*, *ερέφθαι* Pind., *εραπισμένω* Anacreon; while the poetic perfects *έμμορα* from *μείρομαι*, and *έσσυμαι* from *σείω*, are formed after the analogy of the verbs beginning with *ρ*.

2. In the Epic dialect the aor. II. act. and mid. frequently have the reduplication, and retain it through all the moods; and sometimes, though rarely, the augment is added to the reduplication in the indicative; as,

κάμνω, conj. aor. *κεκάμω*.

κέλομαι, *έκεκλόμην*.

κεύθω, *κέκυθον*, besides *έκυθον* and *έκευσα*.

κλύω, *κέκλυθι*, *κέκλυτε* imper.

λαγχάνω, *λέλαχον*.

λαμβάνω, *λελαβίσθαι*.

λανθάνω, *λατσο*, *λέλαθον*, -όμην.

λάσσω, *λελάκοντο*.

μάρπτω, *μέμαρπον*, and *ρ* being dropped *μεμάποιν*, Hes. Scut. 252.

πάλλω, *άμ-πεπαλών*.

πεπαρεῖν, = *σημῆναι*, in Pindar.

πείθω, *πέπιθον*, -όμην.

πλήσσω, (*ττω*), *πέπληγον*, -όμην.

πυνθάνομαι, *πεπύθοιτο*.

ΤΑΓΩ, *τεταγών*.

ΤΕΜΩ, *τέτμον*, *έτετμον*, conj. *τέτμης*, *τέτμη*.

τέρπω, *τεταρπόμην*.

τυγχάνω, *τετυκεῖν*, -ίσθαι.

φείδομαι, *πεφιδέσθαι*.

ΦΕΝΩ, *έπεφνον*, *πίφνον*.

φράζω, *πέφραδον*, *έπέφραδον*.

χάζω, *κέκαδον*, *κεκάδοντο*.

χαίρω, *κεχάροντο*, *κεχάροιτο*.

3. The reduplication takes *ει* instead of *ε* in the Epic perf. of *δειδω* and *δείκνυμι*, as *δειδοικα*, *δειδεγμαι*.

### Attic Reduplication.

§. 177. 1. Many verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, which were not digammated<sup>a</sup>, repeat in the pft. and plpft. the two first letters of the root before the temporal augment, and this is called the Attic reduplication.

2. This is used in the following verbs.

*a.* Verbs whose second radical syllable is short by nature :

ἀλέω, ὦ		ἐμέω, ὦ	
(ἀλ-ήλεκα)	ἀλ-ήλεσμαι	ἐμ-ήμεκα	ἐμ-ήμεσμαι
(ἀλ-ηλέκειν)	ἀλ-ηλέσμην	ἐμ-ημέκειν	ἐμ-ημέσμην
ἄρώω, ὦ		ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω)	
(ἀρ-ήροκα)	ἀρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα	ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν)	ἀρ-ηρόμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν	ἐλ-ηλάμην
ὀμοῶ, ὀμνυμι		ὀλεῶ, ὀλλυμι	
ὀμ-ώμοκα	ὀμ-ώμοσμαι	ὀλ-ώλεκα pf. II. ὀλ-ωλα (ὀΛΩ)	
ὀμ-ωμόκειν	ὀμ-ωμόςμην	ὀλ-ωλέκειν	ὀλ-ώλειν
ἐλέγχω		ὀρύπτω	
(ἐλ-ήλεγχα)	ἐλ-ήλεγμαι	ὀρ-ώρυχα	ὀρ-ώρυγμαί & ὀρυγμαί
(ἐλ-ηλέγχειν)	ἐλ-ηλέγμην	ὀρ-ωρύχειν	ὀρ-ωρύγμην, ὀρύγμην.

So also *ἐλίσσω* (*ἐλ-ήλιχα*), *ἐλ-ήλιγμαί* (the aspirate being dropped)

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 537.

and ελιγμαι; ὄλω ('ΟΔΩ), ὄδ-ωδα; φέρω (ΕΝΕΚΩ), ἐνήνοχα, ἐν-ήνεγμαι; ἰσθίω (ΕΔΩ), ἐδ-ήδοκα, ἐδ-ήδεσμαι; ἄγω, pf. ἤχα, ἀγήοχα (from ἀγήγοχα, and this a lengthened form of ἀγηχα).

β. Verbs, whose second radical syllable, being by nature long, is shortened after the reduplication, (except ἐρείδω):

ἀλείφω		ἀκούω	
ἀλ-ήλιφα	ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀκ-ήκοα	ἤκουσμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν	ἀλ-ηλίμμην	ἡκ-ηκόειν	ἡκούσμην
ἘΛΕΥΘΩ, ἔρχομαι		ἐρείδω	
ἐλ-ήλυθα		ἐρ-ήρεια	ἐρ-ήρεισμαι
ἐλ-ηλύθειν		ἐρ-ηρείκειν	ἐρ-ηρείσμην
ἀγείρω		ἐγείρω	
ἀγ-ήγερκα	ἀγ-ήγερμαι	(ἐγ-ήγερκα)	ἐγ-ήγερμαι
ἀγ-ηγέρκειν	ἀγ-ηγέρμην	(ἐγ-ηγέρκειν)	ἐγ-ηγέρμην
		ἐγρήγορα	ἐγρηγόρειν.

Obs. 1. The forms in brackets are not found in old writers.

Obs. 2. The plpft. with the Att. reduplication very seldom takes a new augment, though we always find ἡκόμειν: so διωρόμεντο Xen.

### Dialects.

§. 178. The following forms of these perfects and pluperfects are found in the Dialects:

αἶρέω, Ion. ἀρ-αίρηκα, ἀρ-αίρημαι.

ἌΚΩ, acuo (cf. ἀκή), Ep. ἀκ-αχμένος.

ἀλάομαι, Ep. pres. perf. ἀλ-άλημαι, ἀλ-άλησθαι, ἀλ-αλημένος.

ἀλυκτέω, pres. pft. ἀλ-αλύκτημαι.

ἌΝΕΘΩ, Ep. ἀν-ήνοθα.

ἌΡΩ (ἀραρίσκω) poet. ἀρ-ᾶρα (ᾶ for η, probably on account of the ρ), intrans. Ion. ἀρ-ηρα (ἀρ-αρύια Ep.) ἀρ-ήρεμαι, ἀρ-ηρεμένος.

ἌΧΩ (ἀκαχίζω), Ep. and Ion. ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; Ep. ἀκ-ηχέδαται, ἀκ-ηχεμένος,—ημένος, ἀκάχησθαι.

ἐγείρω, Ep. ἐγρηγόρθασιν, ἐγρήγορθε, ἐγρηγόρθαι.

ἘΔΩ (ἰσθίω), Ep. ἐδ-ηδώς, ἐδ-ήδομαι.

ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, un-Attic ἐλ-ήλασμαι; Ep. ἐλ-ηλαμένος, ἐλ-ηλάδατο, ἐλ-ηλέδατο.

ἘΝΕΘΩ<sup>a</sup>, Ep. ἐπ-εν-ήνοθε, κατ-εν-ήνοθε.

ἐρείδω, Ep. ἐρ-ηρέδαται.

ἐρείκω, (trans.) Ion. ἐρ-ήριγμαι.

ἐρείπω, poet. ἐρ-ήριπα; Ep. ἐρ-έριπτο (ει being shortened into ι, cf. ἀρῶνεια, and above §. 177. b.), later ἐρ-ήρειπτο.

ἐρίζω, Ep. ἐρ-ήρισμαι.

ἔχω, Ep. συνοχ-ώκοτε, from ὄχα (hence ἡ ὀχή), ὦχα, ὄκ-ωχα (hence ἡ ὄκωχή).

ἡμύω, Π. χ. 491 ὑπεμνήμυκε—ἡμυκα—ἡμ-ήμυκε, then strengthened ἐμνήμυκε (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλαμή, νόνυμνος from δνομα, διδυμνος for διδυμος).

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. ad voc. ἀνήνοθεν.



δδῶσασθαι, poet. δδ-ᾠδυσμαι.

οἶχομαι, Ep. παρόχηκεν; Ep. and Attic poet. οἶχωκα (οἶχα, οἶκαχα, then, being omitted for euphony, οἶκ-ωχα.)

ὄπτω (δράω), Ion. ὄπ-ωπα.

δρέγω, porrigo, poet. δρ-ώρεγμαι, III. pl. δρ-αρέχεται.

δρυνμι, poet. δρ-ωρα; Ep. δρ-ώρεται, conj. δρ-ώρηται.

Obs. The augment is used in these Epic pluperfects or not, as the metre requires, as ἡλ-ἤλατο, ἡρ-ἤρειστο, ἡρ-ἤρει, ᾠρ-ᾠρει.

### Attic Reduplication in Aorist II.

§. 179. 1. In the Epic dialect some verbs form the aor. II. with the Attic reduplication, the reduplicated vowel, and not the vowel of the root, being augmented in the indicative; a trace of this formation yet remains in the Attic dialect in two aorists:

ἄγω, aor. II. ἤγ-αγον, infin. ἀγαγεῖν.

φέρω, (root 'ΕΝΚΩ,) aor. II. ἤν-εγκον, infin. ἐν-εγχεῖν.

2. The following are Epic aorists:

ἄΧΩ (ἀκαχίζω), ἤκ-αχον, Part. ἀκαχών, ἤκ-αχόμεν, Opt. ἀκαχοίμην.

ἀλέξω, ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλ-αλκών.

ἄΡΩ (ἀραρίσκω), ἤραρον, Part. ἀρ-αρών, conj. ἀράρη.

ἄΦΩ (ἀπαφίσκω), ἤπ-αφον, ἀπ-ἀφοίτο.

ἐνίπτω, ἐν-ἐνίπων.

δρυνμι, δρ-ορε.

Comp. the reduplicated present forms ὀνίστημι, ἀτιτάλλω, ὀπιπτεύω and ἰτηγέω.

3. In two Epic aorists the reduplication takes place in the middle of the word, ἐνίπτω, ἡνίκαπεν, ἐρύκω, ἡρύκακον.

### Augment and Reduplication in Composition.

§. 180. 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition take their augment between the preposition and the verb, the prepositions ending with a vowel being elided, except περί and πρό, whereof the latter generally forms a crasis with the augment into προῦ: and ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been dropped or assimilated in composition; as,

ἀπο-βάλλω	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω	προὔβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προὔβεβλήκειν
ἐμ-βάλλω	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι	ἐν-εγινόμην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
συ-σκευάζω	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευάκειν
συρ-ρίπτω	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
συν-λέγω	συν-έλεγον	συν-έλοχα	συν-ειλόχαιν.

2. Verbs compounded in *δύς* and *εὖ* take the augment,

a. before the whole compound verb, when the simple verb begins with a consonant or immutable vowel :

*εὖ-δοκίμῶ* — *ἡὺ-δοκίμουν* — *ἡὺ-δοκίμηκα* — *ἡὺ-δοκιμήκειν*  
*εὖ-ωχέομαι* — *εὖ-ωχούμην*  
*δυσ-τυχέω* — *ἐ-δυστύχουν* — *δε-δυστύχηκα* — *ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν*  
*δυσ-ώπῃ* — *ἐ-δυσώπουν* ;

*εὖ* however, generally, is not augmented.

β. in the middle before the simple verb when it begins with a vowel capable of the temporal augment ; as,

*εὖ-εργετέω* — *εὖ-ηργέτουν* — *εὖ-ηργέτηκα*  
*δυσ-αρεστέω* — *δυσ-ηρέστουν* — *δυσ-ηρέστηκα*.

But even here the augment is omitted in several compounds of *εὖ* : so almost always *εὐεργετέω*, aor. *εὐεργέτησα*.

3. In all other compounds the augment is prefixed to the whole compound ; as,

*μυθολογέω*                      *ἐμυθολόγουν*                      *μεμυθολόγηκα*  
*οικοδομέω*                      *ἐκοδόμουν*                      *ἐκοδόμηκα*

*Obs.* The general principle of these rules (independently of euphony as in the compounds of *δυσ* and *ευ*) seems to be, that when the compound verb is only a slight modification of the simple (as is generally the case in compounds of prepositions), the augment naturally belongs to that which is in reality the verb, and not to that which modifies it ; but where there is no original verb, or where it is not in use, or where the compound verb is not merely a modification of the simple, but itself a new verb, expressing by the union of the two elements of which it is composed a new notion, the whole compound is treated as a simple verb with an independent meaning, and therefore has the augment. The accidental usages of dialects, the uncertain application of recognised, though as yet undefined, analogies in speaking the language, the peculiarities of certain writers, and in some cases probably the laws of euphony, have produced many anomalies, as will be seen in the following remarks.

*Remarks.*

§. 181. 1. The following six verbs take the augment both before the preposition and the verb :

*ἀμπέχομαι*    *ἡμπειχόμεν*    *ἡμπεσχόμεν* and *ἡμπισχόμεν*, Aor. II.  
*ἀμφιγινώσκω*    *ἡμφεγινώσκουν* and *ἡμφισγινώσκουν*  
*ἀνέχομαι*    *ἡνειχόμεν*    *ἡνεσχόμεν*, Aor. II.  
*ἀνорβύω*    *ἡνώρβουν*    Pf. *ἡνώρβωκα*    Aor. *ἡνώρβωσα*  
*ἐνοχλέω*    *ἡνώχλουν*    .. *ἡνώχληκα*    .. *ἡνώχλησα*  
*παροιῶ*    *ἐπαρώφουν*    .. *πεπαρώφηκα*    .. *ἐπαρώφησα*<sup>a</sup>.

2. This analogy is followed by three verbs, not actually compounded with prepositions, but derived from words which are :

<sup>a</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 154. Damm. Lex. Hom. ii. 914.

διαϊτάω (from δίαϊτα), ἐδιήτων and διήτων, pf. δεδιήτηκα, plpf. M. ἐξεδεδιήτητο.

διακονέω (from διάκονος), impf. ἐδιηκόνουν and διηκόνουν, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα.<sup>a</sup>  
ἀμφισβητέω (from ἄμφισβήτης), impf. ἡμφεσβήτουν and ἀμφεσβήτουν.

Obs. It would seem in all these verbs that there was a doubt whether they were to be considered as independent compounds, or as modified simple verbs; and the augment being used by some in one place, and others in another, in course of time common usage assigned them a double augment. The derivation of δίαϊτα and διάκονος<sup>b</sup> from prepositions is doubtful.

3. *Exceptions to §. 180. 1.*—Many verbs compounded with a preposition take the augment before the preposition, as by virtue of their independent meaning they have the character of simple verbs. In some of them the position of the augment varies :

ἀμφιγινώεω (νοέω)	Impf. ἡμφιγινόουν or ἡμφεγνόνουν (see the rest in paragraph 1.)
ἀμφιέννυμι	Aor. ἡμφίεσα, pf. ἡμφίεσμαι
ἐπίσταμαι	Impf. ἡπιστάμην
ἀφίημι	.... ἀφίουν and ἡφίουν or ἡφίειν
καθίζω	.... ἐκάθισον (old Att. also καθί(ε) pf. κεκάθικα
καθέζομαι	.... ἐκαθεζόμην and καθεζόμην (without augm.)
κάθημαι	.... ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην
καθεύδω	.... ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθύδον.

4. The following verbs (though their simple forms are either obsolete, as ἀπολαύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, or exist only in poetry or some dialects,) have the augment between the preposition and the verb; as,

ἀφικνέομαι	Impf. ἀφικνούμην	Perf. ἀφίγμαι
ἐξετάζω	.... ἐξήταζον	
ἀποδιδράσκω	.... ἀπεδίδρασκον	
ἀπαντάω	.... ἀπήντων	Aor. ἀπήνητα
ἀπολαύω	.... ἀπέλαυνον and ἀπήλαυνον	Perf. ἀπολέλαικα
	Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, sometimes also ἀπήλαυσα.	

5. An apparent exception to §. 180. 1. is formed by those verbs which though apparently compounded with prepositions, are really derived from words so compounded; as,

ἐναντιοῦμαι	(f. ἐναντίος)	Impf. ἡναντιοῦμην
ἀντιβολέω	(f. ἀντιβολή)	.... ἡντιβόλουν
	Aor. ἀντιβόλησα, ἡντιβόλησα and (old Attic) ἡντεβόλησα	
ἀντιδικέω	(f. ἀντιδικός)	.... ἡντιδίκουν
ἐμπεδός	(f. ἔμπεδος)	.... ἡμπεδούν
ἐμπολάω	(f. ἐμπολή)	.... ἡμπόλων

Aor. ἡμπόλησα, pf. ἡμπόληκα and (in Lucian) ἐμπεπόληκα.  
προοιμιάζομαι, (f. προοίμιον) Pf. πεπροοιμίασμαι  
ἐγγυός (f. ἐγγύη), impf. ἡγγύων, aor. ἡγγύησα, aor. pass. ἡγγυήθην, pf. ἐγγεγύηκα, ἐγγεγύημαι (generally) and ἡγγύηκα, ἡγγύημαι.  
There is also a formation without the augment, as ἐγγυήσατο, ἐγγυήκως &c.: also ἐνεγγύων, ἐνεγγύησα, ἐνεγγυησάμην<sup>d</sup>.

Obs. Homer and the tragedians avoid the augment before the preposition. Hence in Homer we find ἀντιβόλησα not ἡντιβόλησα.

<sup>a</sup> Dawes Misc. Crit. 561. Valck. Dialect. 278.

<sup>b</sup> Buttm. Lexil. p. 232.

<sup>c</sup> Schweigh. Her. iii. 15.

<sup>d</sup> Lob. Phryn. p. 155.

6. Many verbs however, which are clearly only derivative, are augmented in the best writers according to the rule in §. 180. 1., as if they were compounded of a preposition and verb: so παρανομέω, παρηνόμουν and παρηνόμουν, παρηνόμηση, pf. παρανενόμηκα, though not formed from παρά and νομέω or άνομέω, but derived from παράνομος: so,

διακονέω (f. διάκονος), aor. διηκόνησα, pf. δεδιηκόνηκα and δεδιακόνηκα.  
 ἐγκωμιάζω (f. ἐγκώμιον), impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον.  
 ἐγχειρέω (f. ἐν and χεῖρ, not χειρέω), ἐνεχειρίζουν: so ἐγχειρίζω, aor. ἐνεχειρίσα.  
 ἐκκλησιάζω (f. ἐκκλησία), impf. ἐκκλησιάζον (without augm.), aor. ἐξεκλησίασα.  
 ἐνεδρεύω, insidior (f. ἐνέδρα), aor. pass. ἐνηδρεύθην Demosth. p. 836, 2.  
 ἐπιθυμέω (f. ἐπιθυμία), aor. ἐπεθύμησα.

ἐπιτηδεύω (f. ἐπιτηδές), pf. ἐπιτετήδευκα.  
 κατηγορέω (from κατήγορος), impf. κατηγορούην, and pf. κατηγόρηκα.  
 προθυμούμαι (πρόθυμος), impf. προθυμούμην and ἐπροθυμούμην.  
 προξενέω (πρόξενος), impf. προὔξενον.  
 προφητεύω (from προφήτης), aor. προεφήτευσα.  
 συνεργέω (σύνεργος), impf. συνήργουν.  
 ὑποπτεύω (ὑποπτος), aor. ὑπόπτευσα.

7. Verbs compounded of a noun and verb are very seldom augmented in the middle: like ἵπποτροφέω (f. ἵππότηροφος), pf. ἵπποτετρόφηκα Lycærg. p. 167, 31.

### Of the Inflexive Endings.

§. 182. 1. The Inflexive endings correspond to the three relations of Time, Mode and Person:—1. The Tense Characteristic.—2. The Modal Vowel.—3. The Personal ending—as παιδεύ-σ-ο-μαι: and this last is divided into the Active, Passive and Middle Ending.

Obs. Whatever convenience there may be to beginners in the forming the tenses from the present, it must not be concealed that they are, the present as well as the rest, formed from the root.

### Of the Relation of the Tenses to the Root.

§. 183. I. Taking the root of the verb as the principle of formation, tenses may be divided into

1. Tenses derived from the pure root of the verb, by adding the tense termination, and if the tense admits it, the augment or the reduplication:

Aor. II. ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν  
 Fut. τύπ-σω=τύψω, τύπ-σομαι=τύψομαι  
 Pft. II. τέ-τυπ-α, plpft. ἐ-τε-τύπ-ειν  
 Aor. II. pass. ἐ-τύπ-ην, fut. II. pass. τυπ-ήσομαι  
 Aor. I. act. ἔ-τυπ-σα=ἔτυψα  
 Fut. III. τε-τύπ-σομαι=τε-τύψομαι.

2. Where the root has undergone some euphonic changes:

Pft. act. τέ-τυφ-α  
 Aor. I. pass. ἐ-τύφ-θην  
 Fut. I. pass. τυφ-θήσομαι  
 Pft. midd. or pass. τέ-τυμ-μαι  
 Plpft. . . . . ἐ-τε-τύμ-μην

## 3. Where the root has been strengthened, to express present time :

Pres.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omega$ , to express time *now* present.Impft.  $\tilde{\tau}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$  ..... which *was* present.Fut.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$  ..... which *will be* present.*On the Relation of the Tenses to each other.—Tempora, Prima and Secunda.*

II. 1. The aor. II. is the oldest form of the verb, the active form for the transitive, the passive for the intransitive meaning. In the earlier stages of a language, when its forms corresponded to the simple requirements of social life, the tense most commonly required would be one which should communicate past events. In course of time, as the defect was felt, the definition of present time would naturally be expressed by a more emphatic form of the root, that is, the strengthened form; and then the notion of time present being embodied in this form, a past tense might be formed from this present, to express something which was present in past time; and, further, new past tenses might be formed from the old root by new-fashioned additions or inflexions (as in the aor. I.) to express relations of past time, already expressed more or less exactly by the tenses in existence. So that two sorts of tenses were developed, of which the *tempora secunda* are the ancient, and the *tempora prima*, the recent formation; as,

Old formation,  $\tilde{\tau}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\alpha$ .

New formation,  $\tilde{\tau}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\phi\text{-}\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ .

Obs. 1. No verb forms the whole of these tenses; pure verbs form only the *tempora prima*; mute and liquid verbs may form *tempora prima* and *secunda*; but of no verb do we find all the forms in use. The fut. III. is altogether wanting in the liquid, and in some verbs of the other classes.

Obs. 2. That which is generally called the fut. primum of the active voice, is in reality formed in most verbs directly from the root by adding the future termination, as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\sigma\omega$ , like as in the pass. II. fut.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , but as there is generally no fut. formed directly from the present root, this has assumed the name of fut. primum, and is classed with the *tempora prima*, while the grammarians invented a second fut. after the analogy of liquid verbs, by adding  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$  to the root, abbreviating and contracting it, as  $\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omega}$ ; and this, though not found in the language, has found its way into grammars as the II. future active. In some verbs we find a real I. future, formed by adding the future ending  $\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$  to the present root, as  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ .

*The Tense Characteristic and the Tense Ending.*

§. 184. 1. The tense characteristic is the consonant which stands immediately after the root of the verb. So the tense characteristic of the perfect and plpf. is  $\kappa$  or the aspirate; as,

$\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\kappa\alpha$                        $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\phi\text{-}\alpha$  (for  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\beta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}$ )  
 $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\nu$                        $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\rho\iota\phi\text{-}\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ :

That of the future and aor. I., act. and midd., and fut. III. is  $\sigma$ ; as,

$\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omega$                        $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$   
 $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\alpha$                        $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ .

That of the aor. I. passive is  $\theta$ . The fut. I. pass., besides the charact.  $\sigma$ , has also the  $\theta$  of the aor. I., as  $\theta\eta\sigma$ :

$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\theta\text{-}\eta\nu$                        $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The Futures, First Aorists, and First Perfects alone have a tense characteristic.

2. The characteristic joined to the personal ending which follows it forms the Tense Ending; so in  $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma$  is the characteristic,  $\omega$  the tense ending.

3. Lastly, the root of the verb with the characteristic and the augment is called the Tense Root, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\nu\text{-}$  is the root of the aor. I. active.

*Obs.* In the tenses which have no tense characteristic, the last letter of the tense is a tense ending as well as a personal ending. It will be spoken of as either, as it is by the context opposed to the other tenses or to the other persons.

4. *Table of the Endings of I. Pers. Ind. of all the Tenses in the three voices.*

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Pres.	$\omega$		$\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Impf.	$\omicron\nu$		$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$
Perf. I.	$\kappa\alpha$ ( $\acute{\alpha}$ )		$\mu\alpha\iota$
Perf. II.	$\alpha$		wanting
Plpf. I.	$\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ )		$\mu\eta\nu$
Plpf. II.	$\epsilon\iota\nu$		wanting
Aor. I.	$\sigma\alpha$ ( $\alpha$ )	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ( $\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ )	$\theta\eta\nu$
Aor. II.	$\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	$\eta\nu$
Fut. I.	$\sigma\omega$ ( $\acute{\omega}$ )	$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ( $\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ )	$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. II.	wanting	wanting	$\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. III. (exactum)	wanting		$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

5. The future termination in *σω* and *ω* seems to be derived from the addition of the future (*ἔσω, ἔσομαι*) of *εἶναι* to the root of the verb, as in *μαχ-έσομαι*: so in Latin *pot-ero, fac-so (fazo)*. In most cases however, the *έσω* undergoes some change; either, 1. the *ε* coalesces with the preceding short vowel, as *τιμα-έσω, τιμήσω—φιλε-έσω, φιλήσω*; or, 2. the *ε* is wholly lost, which is the case, *α*. with all verbs which retain a short vowel in their conjugation, as *σπάω, σπάσω*, and all whose root ends in a diphthong or long vowel, as *παύω, παύσω*; *β*. with those whose root ends in a P or K letter, as *τρίβω, τρίψω*; or, *γ*. sometimes in a T letter, as *σπεύδ-σω*, for euphony, *σπεύσω*; or, 3. *έσω* is lengthened into *ήσω*, as in verbs ending in *ξω* or *ψω*, as *ἔψω, ἐφήσω*, &c. (see §. 259.); or, 4. the *σ* is dropped and *έω* contracted to *ώ*, as in all liquid verbs, *στέλλω, στελείω, στελῶ* whereby also is formed the Attic fut. in many pure verbs.

6. The aor. I. is also derived from the aor. of *εἶναι, ἔσα*, in retaining or modifying which it follows the future of its verb: the full form is very seldom found, as in *ἐμαχεσάμην*. The lengthening of the penult. of the aor. I. in liquid verbs seems to arise from a transposition and contraction analogous to that in *μείζων* from *μεγίων*, *ἀμείνων* from *ἀμενίων*: so *ἐτένεσα, ἐτένεα, ἐτένεα, ἔτεινα*.

7. The perfect seems to be formed from the proper perfect of *εἶμι, ἦκα*, but the *η* is always dropped, except where it has been retained in the future; the *κα* is sometimes aspirated into *χα*, as *εἶλοχα*, and the aspirate *χ* is sometimes replaced by an aspirated *ά*, which is thrown upon the preceding letter, as *τένυφα*.

§. 185. 1. The iterative form of the imperf. and aor. in *σκον*<sup>a</sup> is used in the Ionic, Epic, and after them in tragic<sup>b</sup> authors, to signify a frequently repeated action; it is confined however to the ind. mood, and is declined as the imperfect:

εσκον	εσκες	εσκε(ν) &c.	εσκόμην	έσκου (εο, εν)	έσκετο &c.
ασκον	ασκες	ασκε(ν) &c.	ασκόμην	άσκου	άσκετο &c.

2. It is formed by adding *σκον*, generally with the vowel *ε*, instead of *ον*, to the tense root of the imperf. and aor. II., and *ασκον* to that of the aor. I. instead of *α*.

*a*. Imp. *θάλ-εσκον* &c. In verbs in *άω, άεσκον* is contracted to *ασκον*, which is lengthened to *άασκον* for the metre. Verbs in *έω* have *εσκον* and *έεσκον*, and for the metre *ειεσκον*: the termination *εσκον*, of verbs in *έω*, is found only in *κάλεσκε, καλίσκετο, οίχνεσκε, πωλίσκετο* Hom., *ἤχεσκε* Hdt. The verbs in *ώω* have, in the old writers, no iterative form. In verbs in *μ* the modal vowel is dropped, as *τίθεσκον, δίδοσκον* &c. In the following verbs, *ασκον* is used instead of *εσκον*: *ρίπτ-ασκον, κρίπτ-ασκον, ἀνασεί-ασκε, ροιζ-ασκε* from *ρίπτω, κρίπτω, ἀνασείω, ροιζέω*.

*b*. Aor. II. *βάλεσκε* &c.: in the verbs in *μ* the modal vowel is dropped, as *στάσκον, δόσκον*.

*c*. Aor. I. *ἐλάσασκεν* &c.: in *ἀγνώσασκε* for *ἀγνοήσ-ασκε*, *ση* is contracted to *ω*, as in *ἔβωσα*.

*Obs. 1.* The iterative forms are not augmented<sup>c</sup>, perhaps as being originally Ionic<sup>d</sup>, though II. ρ, 423 *ᾠρσασκεν*, Od. ν, 7 *ἑμογέσκεοντο*, II. λ, 125 *εἶασκε*, II. β, 271 *εἶπεςκεν*.

*Obs. 2.* The aorist iterative forms are rare. The aor. I. is not found in prose.

<sup>b</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 209. Fisch ad Well. ii. 340.

<sup>c</sup> Spitzner de Vers. Her. 211. Etym. Mag. v. *δμοκλήσασκεν*.

<sup>b</sup> Soph. Antig. 963.

<sup>d</sup> Buttm. Gr. Gr. 382.

*The Personal Ending and the Modal Vowel.*

§. 186. There are two elements in the tense ending—*a*. The Immutable, the tense characteristic, which remains through all the moods and participials, as *σ* of the aor. I., and is only found in those tenses which have a tense characteristic.—The Mutable, which is composed of, 1. The Personal ending, which signifies the person and number of the verb, and naturally changes to express these varying relations; 2. The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly; thus

1. Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres.	βουλεύ-ο-μαι	Conj. βουλεύ-ω-μαι
3. ... ... Fut.	βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το
1. ... Plur. ... Pres.	βουλευ-ό-μεθα	Conj. βουλευ-ώ-μεθα
2. ... ... ...	βουλεύ-ε-σθε	... βουλεύ-η-σθε
1. ... Sing. ... Aor. I. Mid.	ἐβουλευ-σ-ά-μην	... βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι
3. ... ... ...	ἐβουλεύ-σ-α-το	Opt. βουλεύ-σ-αι-το.

*Obs. 1.* In these forms βουλευ is the verbal root; βουλεν, βουλεω, ἐβουλεω, are the tense roots, of the present, fut., aor. I.; the vowels ο, ω, ε, οι, η, α, αι, the modal vowels; and μαι, ται etc. the personal endings. The modal vowel varies not only with the moods, but in the ind. and conj. with the persons; for the I. person it is generally ο (conj. ω), for the others ε (η).

*Obs. 2.* In the present tense of verbs in ω, the ω is practically the personal ending, and the tense ending, and the modal vowel.

*General remarks on the Personal Ending and Modal Vowel.*

§. 187. 1. There seem to be three stages marked out in the form and derivation of the verb.

*a.* When the form was μ and the modal vowel ε, which before μ or ν after impure roots became ο, as λέγ-ο-μυ. In pure roots in ε the modal vowel ε coalesced with the ε of the root into η, as θέ-ε-μυ=τίθημι or into ει, as εἰμι. After a root in α, it formed η, as στα-ε-μυ=ἵστημι. In roots in ο the ε coalesced with the ο in ω, as δο-ε-μυ=δίδωμι.

*β.* Where the form μ was dropped, and the modal ο of the impure verb lengthened to ω, which became thus the personal ending, the tense ending, and modal vowel; and this was recognised in course of time as the proper ending for an active verb.

Hence in pure roots (which evidently were the last to yield, as we may see from those which kept their place in the language)



when the  $\mu$  was dropped, the verbal termination  $\omega$  was substituted, as  $\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega = \tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ .

$\gamma$ . Where verbs were formed from substantives or adjectives by the addition of the modal-personal ending  $\omega$  to the noun root, as  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\text{-}\omega$ .

$\delta$ . These were sometimes in the Bæotic or Æolic dialects formed into verbs in  $\mu$ , after the analogy of the old forms, as  $\phi\lambda\eta\mu$ .

§. 188. 1. The personal ending and modal vowel are generally pronounced as one syllable, as  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$  not  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\text{-}\varsigma$ .

2. We may observe generally that in the principal tenses the III. plur. is formed from the original form by an euphonic change, as  $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  for  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ : in the historic tenses by dropping the  $\tau\iota$ , as  $\xi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$  for  $\xi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ .

3. The pft. and plpft. midd. have no modal vowel, but the personal ending is affixed immediately to the root, as  $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$ . The aor. pass. follows the aor. II. of verbs in  $\mu$ .

4. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is the  $o$  or  $\epsilon$  of the ind. lengthened into  $\omega$  or  $\eta$ .

5. The modal vowel of the optative is  $\iota$ , added to the modal vowel of the ind. of the hist. tenses,  $o\text{-}\iota = \alpha$ . The opt. plpft. which has  $\epsilon\iota$  in the ind., takes the same modal vowel as the opt. impf.

6. The modal vowel of the imperative is the same as the original indicative  $\epsilon$ , except aor. I. act. and middle, where it is  $\alpha$ , which however is changed to  $o$  in the II. sing. imp. act., as  $\pi\alpha\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$ ,  $\pi\alpha\delta\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ .

7. The principal tenses have their II. and III. dual in  $\omicron\nu$ , and the III. plur. in  $\sigma\iota$  ( $\sigma\iota\nu$ ) in the act., in  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  in the middle. The historic tenses have their II. dual in  $\omicron\nu$ , the III. in  $\eta\nu$ , and the III. pl. in  $\nu$  in the act., in  $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  in the middle. The conjunctive follows the principal, the optative the historic tenses; and the analogy between the personal endings of the principal and historic tenses in the indicative and the subjunctives is very remarkable, especially in the middle voice:

*Principal Tense.*

S. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron$	} $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	
D. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	
P. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{o}$	} $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$	} $\sigma\theta\epsilon$	$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron$	} $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$		$\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$	

## Historic Tense.

S. ἐβουλευ-ό } μην	ἐβουλεύ-ε } ο	ἐβουλεύ-ε } το
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλεύ-οι
D. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθον	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθον	ἐβουλευ-έ } σθην
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλευ-οί
P. ἐβουλευ-ό } μεθα	ἐβουλεύ-ε } σθε	ἐβουλεύ-ο } ντο
βουλευ-οί	βουλεύ-οι	βουλεύ-οι

*Obs. 1.* There is some variation in the termination of the II. and III. dual of the historic tenses. In the old Epic dialect *ον* as well as *ην* is found in the III. dual<sup>a</sup>; and in the Attic writers *ην* instead of *ον* is the more usual termination of the II.<sup>b</sup> : as,

Common dialect *ον, ην*

Epic

Attic

.. *ον, ον*

.. *ην, ην*

} as well as *ον, ην*.

*Obs. 2.* The first dual does not exist in the active voice; its place is supplied by the first plural. In the middle voice it does not very often occur in the older writers<sup>c</sup>; II. ψ, 485 : Soph. Phil. 1079 : Id. El. 950.

Table of the Modal Vowels.

Person.	Indicative.		Conjunct.		Opt.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
	Pres. & Fut. Active.	Impf. Aor. II. Act. & Mid. & pr. fut. Mid.	Act.	Mid.				
S. 1.	ω	ο	ω	ω	οι	-	ει, ε	ω, ο
2.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ει	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
D. 1.	-	ο	-	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
P. 1.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	-		
2.	ε	ε	η	η	οι	ε		
3.	ο	ο	ω	ω	οι	ε		

Person.	Indicative.			Optative.	Imper.	Infinitive.
	Plpf.	Aor. I. Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Perf. Act.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.	Aor. I. Act. & Mid.
S. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	ο α	Participle.
3.	ει	ᾶ	ε	αι	α	Aor. I. Act. & Mid. & Perf. Act.
D. 1.	-	ᾶ	-	αι	-	α
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
P. 1.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	-	
2.	ει	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	
3.	ει, ε	ᾶ	ᾶ	αι	α	

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. i. 342. Irreg. Verbs p. 239.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. 1041. Herm. CEd.

Col. 1381. Monk Alc. 182. 677. Buttm. Gr. Gr. i. 342; see also Valck. Phœn. 1310.

Lennep Anal. p. 320. Dindorf. Arist. Vesp. 867. Stallb. ad Plat. Symp. p. 189 C.

<sup>c</sup> Elms. Ach. 733. Iph. Taur. 777. Herm. Elect. 933. Athen. p. 98 A.

## Active Voice.

Indicative.		Conjunctive.	
Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-ο-μι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ω-μι	λέγ-ω
λέγ-ε-σι	λέγ-εις	λέγ-η-σι	λέγ-ῃς
λέγ-ε-τι	λέγ-ει	λέγ-η-τι	λέγ-ῃ
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-ῃ-τον
λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-ε-τον	λέγ-η-τον	λέγ-ῃ-τον
λέγ-ο-μες	λέγ-ο-μεν	λέγ-ω-μες	λέγ-ω-μεν
λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-ε-τε	λέγ-η-τε	λέγ-ῃ-τε
λέγ-ο-ντι	λέγ-ουσι	λέγ-ω-ντι	λέγ-ω-σιν.

§. 189. 1. Present and Future.—α. The modal vowel of the I. sing. and I. and III. plur. ind. is ο, which is lengthened into ω in the sing. to compensate for dropping the μ: that of the other persons, is ε except in the II. and III. sing., where it is ει. The modal vowel of the I. sing. conj. pres. is ω, of the other persons η; whence it may be seen that the modal vowel of the indic. is properly short, that of the subjunctives long.

β. Personal Ending.—I. Sing.: the original μ is lost, except in the verbs in μ, and certain dialectic conjunctives (190. 1); the μ being dropped, the modal vowel ο is lengthened into ω.

2. II. Sing.: the original personal ending is σι, as in Doric *ἔσσι*. The ε is dropped, to compensate for which the modal vowel ε is lengthened into ει; or it may be that the ε is transposed. There are two pronunciations of σ—one without a vowel after it, when it has a vocalic sound before it—the other with a vowel after it, in which case the vocalic sound before it is not required: hence when after the vowel is dropped, its power is often transferred to the other side of the σ to produce the proper vocalic sound, so that *τύπτεισι* becomes *τύπτεις*, as *μεγίλων* becomes *μελίων*. Hence also the ε subscript in the final ης, η of the conjunctive.

3. III. Sing.: the original personal ending is τι, (Latin *t*); τι is dropped, and the modal vowel ε coalesces with ι into ει; as, *τύπτ-ε-τι*, *τύπτει*.

4. I. Plural: the original form was *μες*, which becomes *μεν*, but is retained in the dialects.

5. III. Plural: the original form *ντι* (Latin *nt*), becomes *νσι*, and (according to §. 34.) *σι*, *σιν*; the omission of the ν being compensated by lengthening the modal vowel into ο, as *τύπτοντι*, *τύπτονσι*, *τύπτουσι*.

6. Future Optative.—See Imperfect Opt.

Obs. For the modal vowel and personal ending of the pure primitive verbs in μ, see under verbs in μ.

## Dialectic forms of the Ind. Pres. and Future.

§. 190. 1. I. Sing.: The Æolic, as the dialect which underwent fewest changes (and hence the Epic and Doric), retains many verbs in μ, and even has this form in the I. sing. of several conjunctives, as *ἔδομ*, *κτείνομ*, &c.

Obs. In the Ionic conjugation in μ of pure verbs the ε of the root is

lengthened sometimes to  $\eta$  after the analogy of the older verbs, as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu$ , in the Æolic dialect to  $\epsilon$ , as  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\mu$ : hence the form  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , Arist. Ach. 914<sup>a</sup>.

2. The Ionic dialect inserts an  $\epsilon$  before the ending of mute and liquid verbs, as  $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\epsilon\omega$ , &c.; but only when a long syllable precedes. This is also found in late Attic writers.

3. II. Sing.: The Doric, Æolic, and Epic use the lengthened form  $\sigma\theta\alpha$ , as,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  Theoc. for  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ . This form in the Ind. is almost entirely confined to verbs in  $\mu$ , as  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  &c. It is frequently found in the conjunctive, more rarely in the optative, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$ .

Obs. 2. There are six verbs which have this form in the common dialect,  $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$  and  $\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$ ),  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha$  ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu$ ), and in Aristoph.  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha$ . In Theocritus xxii. 116 we find the form  $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\sigma\theta\alpha\varsigma$ .

4. The Doric uses  $\epsilon\varsigma$  instead of  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$  Theocr.; the Æolic  $\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\iota$ ; and the Ionic  $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota$  in the future.

5. III. Sing.: The old form  $\tau\iota$  is retained in the conjunctive of some verbs in Doric, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\tau\iota$ , Theocr. The  $\tau\iota$  was softened into  $\sigma\iota$ , as in the regular conjugation of verbs in  $\mu$ ; and this  $\sigma\iota$  is found in the conjunctive, as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\sigma\iota$  &c.; and sometimes, though but rarely, in the optative, Il.  $\kappa$ , 346,  $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\phi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\iota$ .

6. For  $\epsilon$  in III. sing. Ind. pres. the form  $\eta$  occurs in Doric, though but rarely, as  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta$  Theoc.

7. III. Plur.: The original termination  $\nu\tau\iota$  is retained in the Doric; the  $\nu$  parag. is not allowable here. The  $\omicron\upsilon$  also is naturally replaced by the short vowel  $\omicron$ , as  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ . The Ionic ending  $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ , in III. plur. fut., is contracted in Doric to  $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ , as  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota = \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\tau\iota$ , Ion.  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ , Att.  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ . The form  $\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$  is also used by the Æolic and Doric instead of  $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ , as  $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu$  for  $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ . The Æolic has a form  $\omicron\nu\theta\iota$ , and conj.  $\omicron\nu\theta\iota$ .

## §. 191.

## Perfect Active.

Ancient Form.	Modern.
$\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\phi\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\mu\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\phi\alpha$
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\sigma\iota$	.. .. $as$
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\iota$	.. .. $\epsilon$
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\tau\epsilon$	-
.. .. $\alpha\text{-}\nu\tau\iota$	.. .. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$

## Observations.

1. The modal vowel in the ind. is  $\alpha$ , except in the III. sing., where for the sake of distinction it is  $\epsilon$ ; in the conj. it is the same as the present conj.

2. The tense ending  $\mu$  is altogether obsolete in the indicative. In the III. plur.  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$  is softened to  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ , the  $\alpha$  being lengthened to compensate for dropping the  $\nu$ , as in the pres.  $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  for  $\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota$ .

*Obs.* The perf. conj. does not often occur, but is expressed by the part. and conj. of εἶναι, as πεφιληκώς ᾧ, *amaverim*. The plpf. opt. is expressed generally by the participle and εἶην. The perfects which have these moods are mostly used as presents; as, πέποιθα, Conj. πεποιθῶ,—ἐπεποιθεῖν, Opt. πεποιθοῖην: τέθηκα, τεθνήκω—ἐτεθνήκειν, τεθνήκοιμι.

### Dialectic Forms.

2. The Alexandrine dialect abbreviates the III. pl. ᾶσιν into ᾶν, as εἶρηκαν; the ᾶ of ᾶσι(ν) is occasionally short, as, Od. λ, 304, λελόγχᾱσιν ἴσα θεοῖσι: where another reading is λελόγχασ'.

### Historic Tenses.

#### §. 192.

#### Imperfect and Aorist II.

##### Indicative.

Ancient.	Modern.
ἐλέγ-ο-μι	ἔλεγ-ον
ἐλέγ-ε-σι	ἔλεγ-ες
ἐλέγ-ε-τι	ἔλεγ-ε
ἐλέγ-ε-τον	ἔλεγ-ε-τον
ἐλεγ-έ-την	ἐλεγ-έ-την
ἐλέγ-ο-μες	ἐλέγ-ο-μεν
ἐλέγ-ε-τε	ἐλέγ-ε-τε
ἐλέγ-ο-ντι	ἔλεγ-ον

##### Optative.

Ancient.	Modern.
λέγ-οι-μι	λέγ-οι-μι
λέγ-οι-σι	λέγ-οις
λέγ-οι-τι	λέγ-οι
λέγ-οι-τον	λέγ-οι-τον
λεγ-οί-την	λεγ-οί-την
λέγ-οι-μες	λέγ-οι-μεν
λέγ-οι-τε	λέγ-οι-τε
λέγ-οι-ντι	λεγ-οι-εν

1. In the indicative the modal vowel of the I. sing. and of the I. and III. pl. is ο, this being the form which the modal vowel ε assumes before ν, of the other persons ε; the personal ending is ν, formed from μ by the omission of ι and the euphonic change of μ (which never stands at the end of a word) to ν: in the II. sing. ι is dropped: in the III. sing. the ι is dropped, and then the τ also, which never ends a word in Greek, though it is retained in the Latin.

2. The III. pl. ντι is abbreviated to ν: this appears in the Æolic of III. plur. the aor. of verbs in μι, ἔθεν, ἔσταν, &c., which was commonly lengthened in those verbs into εσαν; and this lengthened form occurs in the Alexandrine writers in verbs in ω as ἐσχάζοσαν for ἔσχαζον.

3. A second ending of the impft. and of past tenses generally (as retained in the aorist I.) seems to have been α; which was contracted with the old modal vowel ε, as retained in the II. and III. person, into η, as ῥ impf. I. sing. from εἰμί; so ἐνείχεε from ἐνείχεα for ἐνείχον Hdt.

4. In the common optative, the modal vowel ι added to the modal vowel of the ind. becomes οι, and this is retained throughout the persons.

5. There must also have been a bye form of the impft. and aor. II. in ην (retained in the primitive verb in μι with pure roots, as ἐτίθην ἴστην, and in ῥν the imperfect of εἰμί.) This is a mixture of the tense endings α and ν, and from it was formed by insertion of the optative οι (which was retained in the Attic dialect) an optative in οίην; from this comes the III. plur. in οῖεν for οἶσαν, which completely superseded the other form οἰντι.

*Obs.* 1. For the II. and III. persons dual of the opt., see §. 188. *Obs.* 1.

6. Optative. The proper personal endings are οἰμι, οἰσι, οἰσι. The ι is

dropped in the II. sing., *τύπτεις*; in the III. the *τι* is dropped, whence the *αι* of the opt., not being originally a termination, forms an exception to the general short quantity (for the purposes of accentuation at least) of the ending *αι, αι*. The softened form of *τι*, is sometimes retained, see §. 190, 5.

### Dialectic Forms.

7. The so called Attic optative terminations *ην, ης, η*, and that of the III. plur. *εν*, are used in all verbs in *μι*, and in the following verbs in *ω*:

a. Imperf. of contract verbs, as *φύλοισιν*. Very generally in the sing. of verbs in *έω* and *όω*; almost exclusively in sing. of verbs in *άω*. The III. plur. has almost universally the common ending *οιεν*, but *δοκοίησαν* Æschin. In the other persons of the plur. this form is little used in verbs in *έω* and *όω*, oftener in those in *άω*. It is only found twice in Homer.

b. All futures in *ω*, as *ἀγγελοίην* from *ἀγγελέω*.

c. Plpft., as *ἐκπεφυγοίην* Soph. &c.

d. In the aor., *σχοίην* (from *ῥσχον, ῥχω*) invariably.

Obs. 3. A form of the optative *οιν* in which the tense ending of the indicative *ν* is joined immediately to the modal vowel *οι*<sup>a</sup>, is found in the word *τρέφωιν* in a verse of Euripides, *ἄφρων ἂν εἴην εἰ τρέφωιν τὰ τῶν πέλας*, preserved in Etym. Magn. (693), corresponding exactly to the hist. ind. *ον*, as the *ω* of the conj. passive does to the *ο* of the ind.

8. The termination of the aor. II. is often exchanged in the Alexandrine writers for that of the aor. I.: *εἶλα, εἶλαι, εἰλάμην* f. *αἰρίω* (ΕΛΩ)—*ἐκβάλλαι* f. *βάλλω*—*ἦλθατε* f. *ἔρχομαι*—*ἐφάγαμεν*—*εὔρα* f. *εὐρίσκω*—*ἔλαβαν* f. *λαμβάνω*—*ἔλιπαν*, III. pl. f. *λείπω*—*εἶδα* f. *ΕΙΔΩ, video*. Ionic: *ἐπαύρασθαι* for *ίσθαι*—*ῥσφραγτο* for *ῥσφρογτο*.

### Pluperfect.

§. 193. 1. The modal vowel is *ει*, originally *ε*, which is retained in the III. plur.: the personal ending of I. sing. *ειν* is a mixture of the old tense ending *α* of the historic or past tenses with the later one *ν*, the *ε* being lengthened to compensate for the dropping of the *α*. The third sing. is generally *ειν* from *ειν*. The termination *εισαν* is occasionally found even in Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, Dem. *διηρπάκεισαν*.

2. In the opt. the modal vowel is *οι*, the personal ending *μι*. The plpft. opt. does not often occur (§. 191, Obs.), but is generally expressed by the part. and opt. of *εἶναι*, as *πεφίληκώς εἶην, ἀπαισισσεν*. This periphrasis is found sometimes in the ind. mood, as *ἦν ἀπεκτονώς* Lys. And. 24, and even where the perf. has a present sense, as *ἦν δεδορκώς* Eur. Alc. 121.

### Dialectic Forms.

3. The modal vowel was originally *ε*, whence *ἦδετε* Eur. Bacch. 1343, *ἐπεπόνθεμεν* Aristoph. Lysistr. 1098, Elms., Dind.; and the full Ionic ending was *εα*, the *α* being an early tense ending for all the historic tenses (see §. 191. Obs. 1.), as *ἐτετεύχεα*; so *πεποιθέα* Hom. Od. iv. 432, and this Ionic form is found in other persons than the I., as Od. ω, 90, *ἐτεθέηπεας*, very commonly in the III., as Hdt. i. 11, *ἐτεγόνεα*, after this analogy *ἐνείχεα*

<sup>a</sup> Dobree ad Eccles. 607.

Hdt. &c.: Her. ix. 58, *συνηδείατε*. The contracted form of this *εα* into *η*, is the I. sing. in the old Attic, as *ἐπεναιδείκη* for *-ειν*, and in the later writers is used for the common III. sing. (see §. 306.)

*Obs.* Theocritus uses *ης* and *η* in II. and III. sing. perf. act., as *πεπόνθης*, *δπόπη*.

### §. 194. Aorist I.

Indicative.		Optative.		
Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Bye form.
ἔλεξ-α-μι	ἔλεξ-α	λίξ-αι-μι	....	λεξει-α &c.
ἔλεξ-α-σι	.... ας	λίξ-αι-σι	αις	Aor. Æol.
ἔλεξ-α-τι	.... ε	λίξ-αι-τι	αι	....
ἔλεξ-ά-την	.... άτην	λεξ-αί-την	....	....
ἔλεξ-ά-την	.... άτην	λεξ-αί-την	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-μεν	.... αμεν	λίξ-αι-μεν	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-τε	.... ατε	λίξ-αι-τε	....	....
ἔλεξ-α-ντι	.... αν	λίξ-αι-ντι	-αιεν	λεξειεν

1. The modal vowel is *a* except in III. sing., where (after the *μ* of the I., and the *τι* of the third person had been dropped) it became for distinction sake *ε*.

2. The *μ* is altogether dropped in the active voice, and the modal vowel *a* becomes also the tense ending; the third plural *αίεν* follows the analogy of the imperfect optative.

*Obs.* 3. There seem, in the optative *μ*, and the middle *μην*, to be traces of *μ* having been the original ending of the Aoristus primus, but supposing it to be so late a formation that it belongs to a stage of the language when the *μ* was no longer a voice in use, it may have from the first ended in *a* and formed its moods and voices after the analogy of other tenses. The Æolic optative *εα* seems to favour this view.

3. The optative was formed by adding *ι* to the modal *a*, and the III. pl. is *αίεν* after the analogy of the aor. II.

4. The conjunctive follows the analogy of the present conjunctive.

5. The Æolic dialect uses the I. pers. opt. *εα*.

6. From the Æolic aor. I. opt. the following personal endings of the opt. passed into common use, and especially in the Attic dialect:

II. Pers. Sing.	<i>εας</i> for <i>αις</i> , as <i>παιδεύσ-εας</i> for <i>-σ-αις</i>
III. - -	<i>ει(ν) - αι - παιδεύσ-ει(ν) - -σ-αι</i>
III. - Plur.	<i>εαν - αιεν - παιδεύσ-εαν - -σ-αιεν</i>

7. The less usual modal vowel *ε* is used in the Epic dialects instead of *α*—*ἄγω, ἄξετε, ἄξέμεν, -φέρω, οἶσε, οἶσετε, οἶσένω, οἶσέμεν, οἶσέμεναι*—*οἶσε* is also Attic.

*Obs.* We may observe that the aor. imperatives (see §. 195.) and the infinitive act. (§. 198.) are anomalous, which seems to point out that it belongs to a different æra of the language.

### §. 195. Imperative.

λέγ-ε-θι	λεγέ,
λεγ-έ-τω	α.
λέγ-ε-τον	
λεγ-έ-των	
λέγ-ε-τε	
λεγ-έ-τωσαν	

The modal vowel is *ε*, except in the aor. I. act. where it is *ο*, and midd. where it is *α*. The personal ending in the act. was originally *θι*, which is altogether lost, except in verbs in *μι* and the aor. pass. The aor. I. act. has *ν*, as *παίδουσ-ο-ν* : the personal ending of the pass. was *σο*, and the *σ* being dropped (see §. 196. 3.) the modal vowel *ε* coalesced with the *ο* into *ου*. In the aor. I. midd. *ι* is added to the modal vowel, as *βούλευσαι*.

*Obs. 2.* The pft. imper. act. is very seldom used, and only in present perfects : as, *ἄνωγε* from *ἄνωγα* : *γέγωνε* Eur. Or. 1220 : *κεκράγετε* Aristoph. Vesp. 415, from *κράζω*, and *κεχήνετε* (from *χάσκω*). Aristoph. Acharn. 133, *ὦμαίς δι' προσβείεσθε καὶ κεχήνετε*, where some MSS. read *κεχήνατε* : *βεβητέκω, ἐουκέτω* Lucian.

*Obs. 2.* The ending *θι* was retained in some perfects, being added, as in verbs in *μι*, to the tense root : as, *ἄνωγ, ἄνωχθι* ; so *κέκραχθι, πέπεισθι*.

*Obs. 3.* The old Homeric dialect abbreviates the ending *τωσαν* act., *σθωσαν* midd., into *ντων, σθων*, *ε* being changed in the active voice to *ο* ; so that the act. form was exactly the same as the gen. pl. of the part., the pass. as the II. dual. This being especially and almost exclusively adopted by the older Attic writers<sup>a</sup>, is called the Attic imperative, (though it is found frequently in the other dialects)<sup>b</sup> :

Pres.	βουλευ-έ-τωσαν	βουλευ-όντων
Perf.	πεποιθ-έ-τωσαν	πεποιθ-όντων
Aor. I.	βουλευσ-ά-τωσαν	βουλευσ-άντων
Pass.	βουλευ-έ-σθωσαν =	βουλευ-ίσθων.

The form *όντων* from *ήτωσαν*, III. pl. aor. I. imper. pass. (after verbs in *μι*, as *τιθέντων*) is sometimes, but very rarely, found in Attic writers, as *πεμφθέντων* Plato, for *πεμφθήτωσαν*. In some Doric inscriptions the form *τω* is found, Lat. *to*, *λεγόντω, leguntō*<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Iph. Taur. 1480. Bornemann Xen. Anab. i. 4. 8. Greg. Cor. p. 172. Thom. Mag. ad v. *χρήσθων*. Mæris p. 15. <sup>b</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 175. <sup>c</sup> Greg. Cor. p. 173. 175. Hemster. i. 364. Maittaire de Dial. 301.



§. 196. *Passive and Middle.*

λέγ-ο-μαι		ἐλεγ-ό-μην	
λέγ-ε-σαι	λέγ-ει	ἐλέγ-ε-σο	ἐλέγ-ου
λέγ-ε-ται		ἐλέγ-ε-το	
λεγ-ό-μεσθον		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθον	
λέγ-ε-σθον		ἐλεγ-έ-σθην	
λεγ-ό-μεσθα		ἐλεγ-ό-μεθα	
λέγ-ε-σθε		ἐλέγ-ε-σθε	
λέγ-ο-νται		ἐλέγ-ο-ντο.	

*Middle and Passive Voice.*

1. The modal vowels are the same as the active. The perf. and plpft. have no modal vowel, and the aorists passive follow the verbs in *μι* (see Verbs in *μι*).

2. The personal ending of the principal tenses is *μαι*, of the historic *μην*: of the conj. *μαι*: of the opt. *μην*.

*Obs. 1.* The ending of the I., II., III. sing. and III. plur. present is *αι* as compared with the original *ι* of the active; of the II. and III. sing. and III. plur. of the imperfect, it is *ο* as compared with the *ε* of the active.

*Obs. 2.* The less usual modal vowel *ε* of the aor. I., as found in the third person act., is often used in the middle in the Epic dialect instead of *α*: and other forms active and middle of certain aor. I. are found after the analogy of the aor. II.: as, βαίνω, ἐβήσето, imper. βήσεο: δύομαι, ἐδύσето, imper. δύσεο, part. δυσόμενος: ικνέομαι, ἴξον: ἐλέγμην, imper. λέξο, λέξεο: δρυνμι, imper. ὄρσεο: αἰίδω, imper. αἰέσεο.

3. II. Sing., the endings *σαι* and *σο*, lose their *σ* whenever the modal vowel immediately precedes; and then (except in opt.) a contraction takes place<sup>a</sup>: as,

βουλεύ-ε-σαι	βουλεύ-ε-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
βουλεύ-η-σαι	βουλεύ-η-αι	=	βουλεύ-η
βουλεύ-οι-σο	βουλεύ-οι-ο		
ἐβουλεύ-ε-σο	ἐβουλεύ-ε-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ου
ἐβουλεύ-α-σο	ἐβουλεύ-α-ο	=	ἐβουλεύ-ω.

*Obs. 3.* This crasis *εαι*=*η*, must have been originally written by the Tragedians *εῖ*, as the Ionic *η* was not known till the archonship of Euclides<sup>b</sup>, and it is probable that it was not written *η* till the late Attic<sup>c</sup>, as the old form *ε* distinguished the ind. from the conj. In most passages of the Tragedians the grammarians altered it, but it is generally restored in modern editions. In the MSS. of Aristoph., Plato, and Thucyd., *ε* is almost invariably found.

*Obs. 4.* In three verbs the Attic *ε* was the form in use, even after the form in *η* became generally adopted: as,

βούλομαι	βούλει (but conj. βούλη)
οἶομαι	οἶει (but conj. οἶη)
fut. ὄψομαι	ὄψει :

<sup>a</sup> Moeris p. 116.  
p. 119. Lennep Anal. 81, and Scheid. 389.

<sup>b</sup> R. P. Pref. Hec. iv. Valok. Ph. 576. 688. Greg. Cor.  
<sup>c</sup> Hemsterhus. Luc. i. 428.

and in the contracted futures of verbs in *έω*, as *τελειέω* 2 sing. fut. not *τελήη*, and generally in the Attic futures, *βαδιέει* from *βαδίζω*, &c.

*Obs.* 5. The uncontracted forms of the II. person are frequently mentioned by the grammarians, but are not found in Attic writers, except *ήκροῶσο*<sup>a</sup> Aristoph. (*όδυνᾶσαι* Æsch. Ch., is probably corrupt<sup>b</sup>). They are used in the New Testament<sup>c</sup>.

*Obs.* 6. In the pft. and plpft. *σαι* and *σο* remain unchanged, as these tenses have no modal vowel; where *σ* precedes the personal ending it is dropped as *ἔψενσαι*, *ἔψενσαι*, not *ἔψενσσαι*; and where a consonant precedes the termination, the III. plur. is formed by the part. and *εσσι* in the pft. *ἦσαν* in the plpft., the terminations *νται*, *ντο* not being admissible after the consonant.

4. The pft. and plpft. having no modal vowel cannot form subjunctive moods. This defect is supplied by a periphrasis of the part. and the conj. and opt. of the verb *έιναι*. Some few perfects and pluperfects have subjunctives in *μαι*, *μην* (see §. 241. 2.).

5. For the passive forms of aor. I. and II., see Verbs in *μι*.

### *Dialectic forms of the Middle.*

§. 197. 1. In the I. sing. for *ο* the Doric uses *ευ*, as *βασεύμαι*:

2. The II. sing. is often uncontracted in the Ion. and Epic dialects, as *όδύρεαι*, *όδύσασο*. The open form *εαι* is the regular one in these dialects, *αο* very frequently, and *εο* if contracted becomes *ευ*. When, however, *ε* is the characteristic of the verb, it is frequently omitted in this person, as *φιλεαι* for *φιλέ-εαι*, *φιλεο* for *φιλέ-εο*; *εο* is in Homer lengthened to *ειο*, and *αο* is in Doric contracted to *α*, but very seldom, as *επάξα*. Att. *επήξω*.

3. In the III. sing. the Ionians resolved *ει* into *εε*, as *κίεται*.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects *αται*, *ατο*, added to the tense root, is the III. pl. for *νται*, *ντο*, instead of the periphrasis of the part. and *έιναι*: *a.* very generally in the pft. and plpft. as, *πενεῖθ-αται*. *b.* not unfrequently in the III. pl. opt. *c.* sometimes in the III. pl. imperfect *οντο*, the *ο* being changed to *ε*, as *έβουλέατο* for *έβούλοντο*. In verbs in *έω*, *άω*, the *η* becomes *ε*, as *οικέαται* for *ήκηνται*. The Epic preserved the *η*, as *πεποτήαται*; in the Epic *άκαχεῖατο* the *ε* is lengthened into *ει*. The *α* of *ανται* also was changed to *ε* in Ionic, as *πεπτεῖαται* for *πέπτανται*; so also in verbs in *μι* we find *έαται*, *έατο*, (and the *α* being replaced by the *ν*) *ενται*, *εντο* for *ανται*, *αντο*, as *ιστεῖατο* for *ισταντο*, *τιθέαται* for *τιθένται*.

5. The III. pl. aor. I. pass. is in Dor. and also in Ep., and the poets abbreviated to *εν*, as *εγράψεν* for *εγράφησαν*. This is the regular form in the III. pl. aor. opt.

### *Infinitive.—Active, Middle, and Passive.*

§. 198. 1. The modal vowel, act. and midd. is the same as the III. sing. ind.: except in aor. I. act. and midd., where it is *α* not *ε*: as,

<sup>a</sup> Lex. Seguer. p. 98.

<sup>b</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 360. Mæris p. 116.

<sup>c</sup> Winer Gr. p. 70.

Pres. Fut. Aor. II. Act. εἰ, as, βουλεύ-ει-ν βουλεύσ-ει-ν, λιπ-εῖ-ν  
 . . . . . Mid ε, as, βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, τυπ-έ-σθαι  
 Perf. A. ε, as, βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι  
 Aor. I. Act. and Midd. α, as (βουλεύσ-α-ι) βουλεύσ-αι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι.

2. The original active ending was *έμεναι*, as it is found in Homer and the Doric and Æolic dialects: this was abbreviated into *ναι*, or into *μεν*. The form *ειν* from *ε-μεν* (*μ* being omitted and *εε* contracted into *ει*) is found as early as the Epic dialect, as *τυπτ-έ-μεναι*, *τυπτ-έ-μεν*, *τύπ-τειν*; and in the aor. II. and contract verbs it is *έειν* and *έιν*: the form *ναι* is abbreviated to *ι* in the aor. I., *τύψ-α-ναι*, *τύψ-α-ι* = *τύψαι*, which last is always the form of the aor. I.; the perf. act. retained the old abbreviation *ναι*, *τετυφ-έ-ναι*. In verbs in *έω* and *άω* the characteristic *ε* or *α* coalesces with the modal vowel so as to form *ε-εμεναι*, into *ήμεναι*, as in Homer *άρήμεναι*, which was abbreviated to *ήναι*, as in the aor. pass. *φορήναι*, or according to another Doric abbreviation of *ήμεναι*, *ήμεν*, as *τυπήμεν*. In *άγιν-έμεναι*, Od. v, 213, the modal vowel *ε* was dropped instead of contracted. The termination *έναι* first appears in Herodotus.

3. The pass. ending is *θαι*, which in the pft. is attached to the root without any mood vowel.

4. The Doric further abbreviated *έμεν* into *εν*: as, *άγειν* f. *άγειν*: *λαμβάνεν*, *λέγειν*, *άμέλγειν*, fut. *άρμόσεν*: aor. II. *ιδέν* for *ιδέιν*: *λαβέν*, &c.: and Theocrit. into *ην*, as *χαίρην*, *λαβήν*, *εἰπήν*, *εὔρήν*.

5. The Doric abbreviates the aor. pass. *ήμεν*, *ήναι*, into *ήν*, but only when a long syllable precedes, as *μεθύσθην* for *ήναι*. The inf. pft. act. in Doric and Æolic varies between *ην* and *ειν*, as *τεθνάκην*, *γεγάκειν*<sup>a</sup>.

6. The infinitives in *ειν* are in Ionic *έειν*. The Epic poets use both forms, as suits the metre.

### Participle.

§. 199. 1. The modal vowel is the same as that of the I. sing. ind.

2. The active ending in aor. I. is *ς*, (the *ν* having been dropped before *ς*) in pft. *ώς*, in the other tenses *ν*, (the *ς* having been dropped after *ν*, Latin *ns*) pass. *μενος*, aor. pass. *εις*, after verb in *μ*. In the pft. act. the modal vowel coalesces with the termination, as *βεβουλευκαώς*, *ώς*.

3. In Dor. the dipthong *ου* before *σ* becomes *οι*, and *α*, *αι*, as *τύπτουσα*, *τύψαις* for *τύπτουσα*, *τύψας*.

4. The Epic dialect lengthens the accentuated *ο* into *ω*, as *τεθνηώτος* = *τεθνηότος*.

5. The part. of the pft. act. sometimes has in Doric *ν* inserted, as *πεφρίκοντες* for *πεφρικότες*.

### General Dialectic Variations.

§. 200. 1. The forms *μεθον*, *μεθα*, I. dual and plur., are in the poetic dialect lengthened to their original forms *μεσθον*, *μεσθα*; and the Doric retains the I. pl. *μες* instead of *μεν*.

<sup>a</sup> Muller Dor. ii. 501.

2. The long vowel of the conj. is in the Epic dialect shortened for the verse, or rather the short forms  $\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon$ , are older than  $\omega$ ,  $\eta$ , and were used by Homer, like the digamma, when the verse required it. A lengthened form of the conj. is also found in Homer, as  $\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$  for  $\theta\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ . The  $\epsilon$  of the aor. II. pass. is also lengthened into  $\epsilon\iota$ , as  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\epsilon$  for  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$ , see Dialects of Verbs in  $\mu$ .

3. The dual endings  $\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ , and I. sing.  $\mu\eta\nu$ , are in Dor.  $\tau\alpha\nu$ ,  $\sigma\theta\alpha\nu$ ,  $\mu\alpha\nu$ : and sometimes, but very seldom, the  $\eta\nu$ , in the aor. pass. of verbs in  $\omega$ , is in Dor.  $\alpha\nu$ , as  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\alpha\nu$ .

*Regular Conjugation of Verbs in  $\omega$ , exhibited in a pure Verb :*

*βουλεύω, I advise.*

§. 201. 1. As the pure verbs in  $\omega$  have no *tempora secunda*, these will be supplied from two mute and one liquid verb,  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ , *I rub*,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ , *I leave* (root ΛΙΠ), and  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ , *I show* (root ΦΑΝ).

2. The forms which are distinguishable only by their accent have an asterisk prefixed. These should be carefully observed by the student.

3. The accent of each form should be attended to. This will be treated of below. As a general rule, the accent is as far back as the laws of accentuation allow. Those forms which vary from this rule have a † attached.

4. When the paradigm has been thoroughly mastered, it will be useful to separate each form into its component parts, in the following order: e. g.  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ : 1. Verbal root,  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$ . 2. Augment (or Reduplication)  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$ . 3. Tense characteristic (aor. I. midd.)  $\sigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\text{-}\sigma$ . 4. Tense root,  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma$ . 5. Modal vowel (aor. I. midd.)  $\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\text{-}\alpha$ . 6. Personal ending (aor. I. midd.)  $\mu\eta\nu$ . 7. Tense root, with modal vowel and personal ending,  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , *I advised myself, or deliberated*.

*Obs.* The participles may be learnt with their respective tenses, though their forms are adjectival rather than verbal.

## ACTIVE.

		MOOD.	
TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.		
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Present. Conjunctive.
Present <i>I advise.</i> Tense root : βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ω βουλεύ-ω	ω βουλεύ-ω
	2.	εις βουλεύ-εις	ῆ-ς βουλεύ-ῆς
	3.	ει βουλεύ-ει	ῆ βουλεύ-ῆ
	Dual 2.	ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον βουλεύ-ῆτον
	3.	ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον	ῆ-τον βουλεύ-ῆτον
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν βουλεύ-ομεν	ω-μεν βουλεύ-ωμεν
	2.	ε-τε βουλεύ-ετε	ῆ-τε βουλεύ-ῆτε
	3.	ουσι(ν) βουλεύ-ουσι(ν)	ωσι(ν) βουλεύ-ωσι(ν)
			Subjunctive of Imperfect. Optative.
Imperfect <i>I did advise.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βουλευ-	Sing. 1.	ο-ν ἐ-βούλευ-ον	οι-μι βουλεύ-οιμι
	2.	εις ἐ-βούλευ-εις	οι-ς βουλεύ-οις
	3.	ε(ν) ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)	οι βουλεύ-οι†
	Dual 2.	ε-τον ἐ-βουλεύ-ετον	οι-τον βουλεύ-οιτον
	3.	ἐ-την ἐ-βουλεύ-ἐτην	οί-την βουλευ-οίτην
	Plur. 1.	ο-μεν ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν	οι-μεν βουλεύ-οιμεν
	2.	ε-τε ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε	οι-τε βουλεύ-οιτε
	3.	ο-ν ἐ-βούλευ ον	οι-εν βουλεύ-οιεν
			Subjunctive of Perfect. Conjunctive.
Perfect I. <i>I have ad- vised.</i> Tense root : βε-βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	α βε-βούλευ-κ-α	ω βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω
	2.	ας βε-βούλευ-κ-ας	ῆς βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῆς
	3.	ε(ν) βε-βουλεύ-κ-ε(ν)	&c.
	Dual 2.	α-τον βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον	(See §. 190. Obs.)
	3.	α-τον βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον	
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν	
	2.	α-τε βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε	
	3.	ᾱσι(ν) βε-βουλεύ-κ-ᾱσι(ν)	
			Subjunctive of Pluperfect. Optative.
Pluperfect I. <i>I had ad- vised.</i> Tense root : ἐ-βε- βουλευ-κ-	Sing. 1.	ει-ν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν <sup>a</sup>	οι-μι βε-βουλεύ-κ-οιμι
	2.	εις ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις	οι-ς βε-βουλεύ-κ-οις
	3.	ει ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει	&c.
	Dual 2.	ει-τον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτον	
	3.	εἰ-την ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ-εἰτην	
	Plur. 1.	ει-μεν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειμεν	
	2.	ει-τε ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε	
	3.	ει-σαν ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εισαν οἱ εσαν <sup>b</sup>	
	Perf. II. Plpf. II.		πέ-φην-α, <i>I have appeared</i> ; ας, ε(ν) &c., as the ἐ-πε-φῆν-ειν, <i>I had appeared</i> ; εις, ει &c., as the

<sup>a</sup> Old Attic η, §. 192. 2.<sup>b</sup> εσαν more usually §. 192. 2.

PARTICIPLES.		
Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ε βούλευ-ε, <i>advise.</i> έ-τω βουλευ-έτω ε-τον βουλεύ-ετον έ-των βουλευ-έτων  ε-τε βουλεύ-ετε έ-τωσαν βουλευ-έτωσαν ογ όντων βουλευ-όντων	ειν βουλεύ-ειν	ω-ν (ο-ντα) ουσα ο-ν βουλεύ-ων βουλεύ-ουσα βουλεύ-ον† gen. οντος ούσης as adj. in ων
ε (βε-βούλευ-κ-ε)	έ-ναι βε-βουλευ- κ-έναι	ως gen. ότος υία ... υίας ός ... ότος βε-βουλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βουλευ-κ-υία† βε-βουβευ-κ-ός† gen. κ-ότος†

Perfect I.

Pluperfect I.

## ACTIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Aorist I. <i>I have advised</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	α <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α</i>	Optative of Aorist. αι-μι βουλεύ-σ-αιμι
		2. α-ς <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας</i>	αι-ς βουλεύ-σ-αις or ειας
		3. ε(ν) <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)</i>	αι βουλεύ-σ-αι* or ειε(ν)
	Dual 2.	α-τον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατον</i>	αι-τον βουλεύ-σ-αιτον
		3. ά-την <i>ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άτην</i>	αί-την βουλευ-σ-αίτην
	Plur. 1.	α-μεν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν</i>	αι-μεν βουλεύ-σ-αιμεν
		2. α-τε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε</i>	αι-τε βουλεύ-σ-αιτε
		3. α-ν <i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν</i>	αι-εν βουλεύ-σ-αιεν or ειαν
			Conjunctive of Aorist, as expressing some mental act present in past time. ω βουλεύ-σ-ω η-ς βουλεύ-σ-ης
Aorist II. <i>ἔλιπ-</i>		ο-ν <i>ἔ-λιπ-ον</i>	οι-μι λίπ-οιμι optative.
		ε-ς <i>ἔ-λιπ-ες &amp;c., as impf.</i>	ω λίπ-ω conjunctive.
Future <i>βουλευ-σ-</i>		ω <i>βουλεύ-σ-ω</i>	οι-μι βουλεύ-σ-οιμι (as an historic tense, expressing some mental act future in past time.)
		ει-ς <i>βουλεύ-σ-εις &amp;c., as the present.</i>	

## MIDDLE.

Present. <i>I advise myself.</i> Tense root: <i>βουλευ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ο-μαι <i>βουλεύ-ομαι</i>	ω-μαι <i>βουλεύ-ωμαι</i>
		2. ε-αι <i>βουλεύ-η, Att. -ει</i>	η-αι <i>βουλεύ-η</i>
		3. ε-ται <i>βουλεύ-εται</i>	η-ται <i>βουλεύ-ηται</i>
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον <i>βουλευ-όμεθον</i>	ώ-μεθον <i>βουλευ-ώμεθον</i>
		2. ε-σθον <i>βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	η-σθον <i>βουλεύ-ησθον</i>
	Plur. 1.	ε-σθον <i>βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	η-σθον <i>βουλεύ-ησθον</i>
		ό μεθα <i>βουλευ-όμεθα</i>	ώ-μεθα <i>βουλευ-ώμεθα</i>
		2. ε-σθε <i>βουλου-εσθε</i>	η-σθε <i>βουλεύ-ησθε</i>
		3. ο-νται <i>βουλευ-ονται</i>	ω-νται <i>βουλεύ-ωνται</i>
Imperfect. <i>I did advise myself.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ό-μην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμην</i>	οί-μην <i>βουλευ-οίμην</i>
		2. ε-ο <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ου</i>	οι-ο <i>βουλεύ-οιο</i>
		3. ε-το <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο</i>	οι-το <i>βουλεύ-οιτο</i>
	Dual 1.	ό-μεθον <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον</i>	οί-μεθον <i>βουλευ-οίμεθον</i>
		2. ε-σθον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθον</i>	οι-σθον <i>βουλεύ-οισθον</i>
	Plur. 1.	ί-σθην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-ίσθην</i>	οί-σθην <i>βουλευ-οίσθην</i>
		ό-μεθα <i>ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα</i>	οί-μεθα <i>βουλευ-οίμεθα</i>
		2. ε-σθε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε</i>	οι-σθε <i>βουλεύ-οισθε</i>
		3. ο-ντο <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο</i>	οι-ντο <i>βουλεύ-οιντο</i>

		PARTICIPLES.	
Imperative.		Infinitive.	Participle.
ο-ν      βούλευ-σ-ον ά-τω    βουλευ-σ-άτω α-τον    βουλεύ-σ-ατον ά-των    βουλευ-σ-άτων  α-τε      βουλεύ-σ-ατε ά-τωσαν βουλευ-σ-άτωσαν οἱ άντων    βουλευ-σ-άντων		α-ι βου-λεῦ- σ-αι*†	(α-ντς) ᾶς (α-ντσα) ᾧς α-ν γεν. αντος  βουλεύ-σ-ᾶς βουλεύ-σ-ᾶσα βουλεῦ-σ-ᾶν†
ε	λίπ-ε &c., as im- perative of pres.	εῖ-ν λιπ-εῖν	λιπ-ών, οὔσα, όν† gen. όντος &c.
		βουλεύ-σ- ειν	βουλεύ-σ-ων &c. as of present.
ε-ο      βουλεύ-ου έ-σθω    βουλευ-ίσθω  ε-σθον    βουλεύ-εσθον έ-σθων    βουλευ-ίσθων  ε-σθε      βουλεύ-εσθε έ-σθωσαν βουλευ-ίσθωσαν οἱ έ-σθων    βουλευ-ίσθων		ε-σθαι βουλεύ-ε- σθαι	ό-μενος ο-μένη ό-μενον  βουλευ-όμενος βουλευ-ομένη βουλευ-όμενον



## MIDDLE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		<i>Indicative.</i>	Subjunctive of Perfect. <i>Conjunctive.</i>
Perfect. <i>I have ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μαι βε-βούλευ-μαι σαι βε-βούλευ-σαι ται βε-βούλευ-ται μεθων βε-βουλεύ-μεθων σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον σθον βε-βούλευ-σθον μεθα βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε βε-βούλευ-σθε νται βε-βούλευ-νται	βεβουλευ-μένος & c.
Pluperfect. <i>I had ad- vised myself.</i> Tense root: ἐ-βε-βουλευ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	μην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην σο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο το ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το μεθον ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον σθον ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθον σθην ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην μεθα ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα σθε ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε ντο ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	Subjunctive of Pluperfect. <i>Optative.</i> βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴην & c.
Aorist I. <i>I advised myself.</i> (indefinite when). Tense root: ἐ-βουλευσ-	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 1. 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2. 3.	άμην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άμην α-ο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ω α-το ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατο ά-μεθον ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άμεθον α-σθον ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθην ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άσθην ά-μεθα ἐ-βουλευ-σ-άμεθα α-σθε ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ασθε α-ντο ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αντο	Aorist Optative. αἰ-μην βουλευ-σ-αίμην αι-ο βουλεύ-σ-αιο αι-το βουλεύ-σ-αιτο αἰ-μεθον βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον αι-σθον βουλεύ-σ-αισθον αι-σθην βουλευ-σ-αίσθην αἰ-μεθα βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα αι-σθε βουλεύ-σ-αισθε αι-ντο βουλεύ-σ-αιντο Aorist Conjunctive. ω-μαι βουλεύ-σ-ωμαι & c. η-αι βουλεύ-σ-η & c., as conj. of present.
Aorist II.	Sing. 1. 2.	ἐ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I have left my- self</i> , as impf. indic.	λιπ-οίμην, λίπ-οι & c., as opt. of impf. λίπ-ωμαι, λίπ-η & c., as conj. of pres.
Future.		βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I will advise myself.</i> βουλεύ-σ-η*, Att. εἰ & c., as present indic.	βουλευ-σ-οίμην & c., as opt. of imperfect.
Fut. III. Tense root: βε-βουλευσ-		βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have advised myself.</i> βε-βουλεύ-σ-η, Att. εἰ & c. as present indic.	βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην & c., as opt. of imperfect.

		PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
σο      βε-βούλευ-σο σθω      βε-βουλεύ-σθω		σθαι βε-βουλεύ-σθαι†	μένος μένη μένον  βεβουλευ-μένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον†
σθον      βε-βούλευ-σθον σθων      βε-βουλεύ-σθων			
σθε      βε-βουλεύ-σθε σθωσαν βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, οἱ σθων      βε-βουλεύ-σθων			
α-ι      βούλευ-σ-αι* ά-σθω      βουλευ-σ-άσθω		α-σθαι βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι	ά-μενος α-μένη ά-μενον  βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-άμενη βουλευ-σ-άμενον
α-σθον      βουλεύ-σ-ασθον ά-σθων      βουλευ-σ-άσθων			
α-σθε      βουλεύ-σ-ασθε ά-σθωσαν βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, οἱ ά-σθων      βουλευ-σ-άσθων			•
λιπ-ού λιπ-ίσθω &c., as imper. of present.		λιπ-ίσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, ομήνη, όμενον
		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμε- νος.

## PASSIVE.

TENSE.	NUMBER and PERSON.	MOOD.	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of Historic Tenses. Optative.
Aorist I. <i>I have been advised.</i> Tense root: <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ.</i>	Sing. 1.	ην <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην</i>	εἶην <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶην</i>
		ης <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης</i>	εἶης <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶης</i>
		η <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η</i>	εἶη <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶη</i>
	Dual 2.	ητον <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητον</i>	εἶητον <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶητον</i>
		ήτην <i>ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτην</i>	εἶήτην <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶήτην</i>
	Plur. 1.	ημεν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν</i>	εἶμεν <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶμεν</i> and <i>εἶμεν</i>
		ητε <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε</i>	εἶητε <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶητε</i> and <i>εἶτε</i>
		ησαν <i>ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν</i>	εἶεν <i>βουλευ-θ-εἶεν</i>
	Subjunctive of Principal Tense. Conjunctive.		
	ὦ <i>βουλευ-θ-ὦ, I may have</i> ῆς <i>βουλευ-θ-ῆς [been ad-]</i> ῆ <i>βουλευ-θ-ῆ [vised.]</i> ήτον <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτον</i> ήτον <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτον</i> ώμεν <i>βουλευ-θ-ώμεν</i> ήτε <i>βουλευ-θ-ήτε</i> ᾶσι(ν) <i>βουλευ-θ-ᾶσι(ν)</i>		
Future I. Tense root: <i>βουλευ-θη-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην &c., as opt. of imperfect.
		βουλευ-θή-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as the present. indic.	
Aorist II. Tense root: <i>ἐ-τριβ-</i>	Sing. 1.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην	εἶην <i>τριβ-εἶην</i>
		ἐ-τρίβ-ης &c., as the aor. I.	εἶης <i>τριβ-εἶης</i> &c., as of aor. I. ὦ <i>τριβ-ὦ</i> ῆς <i>τριβ-ῆς</i> &c., as of aor. I.
Future II. Tense root: <i>τριβ-η-σ-</i>	Sing. 1.	τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι	τριβ-η-σ-οίμην &c., as fut. I.
		τριβ-ή-σ-η, Att. εἰ &c., as the future I.	

Verbal adjective : *βουλευ-τός, ῆ, ὄν, advised.*

## The Tenses throughout the Moods.

Subj.							Subj.						
Pres.	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.	Impf.	Ind.	Impr.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ω	ε	ω		ειν	ων	Impf.	όμεν			οίμην		
Impft.	ον			οιμι	ειν	ων	Fut.	σομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Fut.	σω or ω			οιμι	ειν	ων	Pft.	σμαι	σο	Part. & ω		θαι	μενος
Pft. I. II.	α or κα	ε	ω	οιμι	ειν	ων	Pipft.	μαι			Part. & εἶην		
Pipft.	ειν			οιμι	ειν	ων	Aor. II.	όμεν	ου	ωμαι	οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος
Aor. I.	σα or α	ον	ω	οιμι	αι	ας							
Aor. II.	ον	ε	ω	οιμι	ειν	ων							
Middle.							Passive.						
Pres.	ομαι	ου	ωμαι		εσθαι	όμενος	Aor. I. II.	ην	ητι	ω	εἶην	ῆναι	εἰς
							Fut. I. II.	ήσομαι			οίμην	εσθαι	όμενος

PARTICIPLES.		
Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ητι βουλεύ-θ-ητι ήτω βουλευ-θ-ήτω ητον βουλεύ-θ-ητον ήτων βουλευ-θ-ήτων  ητε βουλεύ-θ-ητε ήτωσαν βουλευ-θ-ήτωσαν	ήναι  βουλευ-θ- ήναι	εἰς, εἰσα, ἐν  βουλευ-θ-εἰς † βουλευ-θ-εἰσα † βουλευ-θ-ἐν † genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-είσης βουλευ-θ-έντος
	βουλευ- θή-σ- εσθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμε- νος, η, ον
ητι τρίβ-ηθι ήτω τριβ-ήτω, as aor. I.	τριβ-ήναι	τριβ-εἰς † &c., as aor. I.
	τριβ-ή-σ- εσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον.
βουλευ-τίος, τία, τέον, to be advised.		

*Obs. 1.* The fut., though a principal tense, has no conjunctive, being in itself an expression of future probability. The optative properly belongs to the future as an historic tense, (the proper form whereof would be *ἰβούλευσον*, standing to the future as the impft. to the present, and the plpft. to the pft.), and expresses something which in past time was about to happen, *consulturus eram*. Had this historic future form existed, there would probably have been no fut. opt. form.

*Obs. 2.* The aor. has an optative form as an historic tense, and also a conjunctive form as used for the pres. or pft. (See *Syntax*, §. 403, 404.)

*Futurum Atticum.*

§. 203. 1. When the future ends in *σω, σομαι*, preceded by *α, ε, ι*, the *ο* is dropped and the vowels *ε* or *α* coalesce with the *ω* into *ῶ*, or with the *ο* into *οῦ*: e. g. *ἐλάω* (commonly *ἐλαύνω*), *ἐλά-σ-ω*, fut. Att. *ἐλῶ*, *ῶ*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*; *βιβάζω*, *βιβῶ*, *ῶς*, *ῶ* &c.—*τελέω*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, fut. Att. (Ion. *τελέω*, *έεις*, *είι*, &c.) *τελῶ*, *εῖς*, *εῖ*, *οὔμεν*, *εῖτε*, *οὔσι(ν)*, *τελέ-σ-ομαι* (*τελέομαι*), *τελοῦμαι*, *εῖ*, *εῖται* &c.—*κομίζω*, fut. *κομίσω*, fut. Att. *κομῶ*, *εἰς*, *εῖ*, *ιοῦμεν*, *εἰτε*, *ιοῦσι(ν)*, *κομοῦμαι*, *εἰ*, *εἰται*, *ιούμεθα* &c. In the forms in *ιω* we must suppose that the root originally ended in some consonant which was changed or lost for euphony, but the *ι* retained, as *κομιδ-* *κομίδσω*, fut. *κομισ-έσω*, then *κομείω*, and *κομῶ*, not *κομῶ*. The Epic and Ionic dialects resolve it into *ιέω* and *ιέομαι*.

2. It is used only in the indicative, infinitive, and participle, never in the optative.

3. Of the verbs in *έω* and *άω* the following only have this future: *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *τελέω*, *καλέω*, and sometimes *ἀλέω*, (Epic *δαμάω*, *δαμόωσιν* from *δαμάω*, *περῶ*, *περᾶν* from *πέρνημι*, *ἀντιώω*, *ἀντιάω*, &c. from *ἀντιάω*); all in *άννυμι*, as *σκεδάννυμι*, *σκεδάσω*, *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδάσομαι*, *σκεδῶμαι*, and *ἀμφιάννυμι*, *ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφιῶ*; all in *ίζω* form it. Some in *άζω* sometimes, as *δικᾶν*, *κατασκιῶσι*, *ἐξετιῶμεν*, very commonly *βιβάζω* (*πελάτε*, *πελώσι*, *πελᾶν* from *πελάζω* in tragic chorus).

*Accents of Verbs.*

§. 204. 1. The accent is thrown as far back as the nature of the last syllable permits; as, *βούλευε*, *βουλεύομαι*, *παῦε*, *τύπτε*, *βούλευσον*, *παῦσον*, *τύψον*, but *βουλεύεις*, *βουλεύειν*.

So in compound verbs:

<i>φέρει</i>	<i>πρόσφερε</i>	<i>λείπε</i>	<i>ἀπόλειπε</i>	<i>δῶμεν</i>	<i>ἐνδῶμεν</i>
<i>φεύγε</i>	<i>ἔκφευγε</i>	<i>οἶδα</i>	<i>σύνοιδα</i>	<i>ἤμαι</i>	<i>κάθημαι</i>

2. In composition the accent is not thrown back beyond the accentuated syllable of the first part of the compound; as, *παρέσχον*, (not *πάρεσχον*), *παράσχε*, *ἀνέσχον*, *ἐπίθε*, *περίθε*, *ἀπόδος*, *ἀνέσταν*. When the second part of the compound is itself compounded, it retains the accent, as *συνέκδος*, and an augmented syllable retains its accent in composition, as *ἦν*, *παρῆν*—*εἶχον*, *προσεῖχον*—*ἦγον*, *ἐξῆγον*.

3. When an accentuated augment is dropped, its accent rests, in compound verbs, on the preposition, if not too far from the end, as *προσέλιπε*, *πρόσλιπε*; in simple verbs, on the next radical syllable, as *ἔβαλε*, *βάλε*; and in monosyllables, long by nature, it is always the circumflex, as *ἔβη*, *βῆ*, but *φθᾶν* &c.

*Exceptions to this general Rule.*§. 205. 1. *Perispomenon* :

α. Aor. II., inf. act., as *λαπεῖν* : aor. II., imper. midd., as *λαβοῦ, δοῦ*, but *ἴκου* Orest. 1231.

β. Fut. act. of liquid verbs, as *ἀγγελῶ* (f. *έω*), aor. I. and II., conj. pass., as *τυφθῶ, τυπῶ* for *έω*.

2. *Oxyton* :

α. Aor. II., part. act., as *λαβών* : all participles ending in *ς* (gen. *τος*, except the aor. I. act. which is paroxyton, as *παιδεύσας*) ; as, *τετυφώς, τυφθείς, τυπείς, ἰστάς, ἐπιβάς, τιθείς, προδούς*.

β. The five following aor. imperative, *εἰπέ* (and *εἰπόν* \*Theocr. xiv. 11.), *ἔλθε, εὔρε, λαβέ* and *ἰδέ*.

*Obs. 1.* In composition, the accent of the aor. II. imperative act. and midd. is thrown back, according to the general rule, as *ἐκβαλε, ἐκβάλου* ; but not in the inf. or part., as *ἐκβαλεῖν, ἐκβαλόν*. In verbs in *μι*, the accent of aor. II. imp. midd. is thrown back only when the verb is compounded with a dissyllabic preposition, as *ἀπόθου*, but *προσθοῦ*.

3. The accent is on the penultima, which is *paroxyton* or *properispomenon*, according to the properties of the penultima and ultima.

α. All infinitives in *ναι* (except the old forms in *μεναι*, which are propar.) and in *μεν* ; all inf. perf. midd. ; inf. aor. I. act. and aor. II. midd. : as, *ἰστάναι, στήναι, ἐκστῆναι, τιθέναι, θείναι, ἐκθεῖναι, δίδόναι—τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τυπήναι—τυπήμεν—τετύφθαι, πεπαιδεῦσθαι, τετυμῆσθαι, πεφιλήσθαι—φυλάξαι, παιδεύσαι, τιμῆσαι, φιλήσαι, μισθῶσαι—λιπίσθαι, ἐκθίσθαι, διαδόσθαι, ἀποθέσθαι*.

β. Optatives in *αι* and *οι*, *paroxyton* (see §. 46. 1), as *παιδεύσαι*.

γ. Participle of the pft. midd., *paroxyton*, as *τετυμμένος*.

*Obs. 2.* In the Epic dialect many pft. infin. and part. midd. used in a present sense are propar., as *ἀλάγησθαι, ἀλαγήμενος* f. *ἀλάομαι*.

δ. III. plur. pres. of verbs in *ημι* (root *ε*), *ωμι, υμι* : *properispomenon*, as, *τιθείσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι*.

*Obs. 3.* All the contracted syllables of verbs are circumflexed, if the accentuation of the word before contraction admits of it, as *καλῶ, καλοῦμαι* f. *έω, έομαι* (see §. 43. *Obs. 4.*), but *ἐφίλει* imperf., *φίλει* imper. from *ἐφίλεε*, *φίλεε*, not *ἐφίλει, φίλει*.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs are divided in respect of the accentuation of the I. sing. pres. into α. Barytons, as *τύπτω* ; β. Perispomena or Contract, as *φιλῶ*.

\* Schæf. Greg. Cor. p. 341. Theocr. Gaisf. xiv. 11. Sim. Frag. lxx. Gaisf. Herm. Emend. Gr. Gr. 286. n. Buttm. Exc. Plat. Meno. p. 70. Lobbeck Phryg. p. 348.

*Division of Verbs in  $\omega$  according to their characteristic, and  
Remarks on the Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 206. 1. Verbs in  $\omega$  are divided into pure, whereof the characteristic is a vowel: and impure, whereof the characteristic is a consonant.

2. *Pure* verbs are divided into:

a. Uncontracted, whereof the characteristic vowel is not  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $o$ , as παιδεύ- $\omega$ , τί- $\omega$ , λύ- $\omega$ , baryton.

b. Contract, whereof the characteristic vowel is  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  or  $o$ , as τιμά- $\omega$ , φιλέ- $\omega$ , μισθό- $\omega$ , perispomena.

3. *Impure* verbs are divided into:

a. Mutes, whereof the characteristic is a mute, as λείπ- $\omega$ , πλέκ- $\omega$ , πείθ- $\omega$ .

b. Liquid, whereof the characteristic is a liquid, as ἀγγέλλ- $\omega$ , νέμ- $\omega$ , φαίν- $\omega$ , φθείρ- $\omega$ .

§. 207. The natural order of considering the verb would be to take first the earlier forms in  $\mu$ ; but as these older forms assume in the language, as it has come down to us, the character of anomalous verbs, it will be a more practical view of the matter to violate the rule of *seniores priores*, and to consider them in the following order:

1. Those primitive mute verbs which after the disuse of the ending  $\mu$  became the regular form of the active verb.

2. Those verbs, which after this analogy were formed from substantives or adjectives, as τιμάω-, φιλέω-, βουλεύω-, and with these will be classed those primitive verbs with pure roots which lost the  $\mu$ , as αἰρέω.

3. The primitive pure verbs in  $\mu$  which retain that ending in the common dialect.

*Obs.* Most of these primitive pure verbs retain traces of their old form, in having one or more of those tenses which pure verbs in  $\omega$  do not form.

*Impure Verbs: i. e. verbs whose characteristic is a consonant.*

§. 208. 1. Impure verbs are capable of forming the secondary tenses; and one of the most remarkable features of these verbs are the changes which the root experiences in the formation of the several tenses:

a. The strengthening the primitive root by the insertion of a consonant, as τύπ-τ- $\omega$  root ΤΥΠ, κρᾶζ- $\omega$  root ΚΡΑΓ: or even of an entire syllable, as ἀμαρτ(άν)- $\omega$  root ΑΜΑΡΤ.

b. Or the strengthening the radical vowel of the root, as φεύγ- $\omega$  root ΦΥΓ, λήθ- $\omega$  root ΛΑΘ, τήκ- $\omega$  root ΤΑΚ.

c. Or by a change of the radical vowel, as in the different tenses, τρέφω, ἐτρέφην, τέτροφα: so in English, *bear*, *bare*, *born*.

2. We distinguish therefore two roots in these verbs, the ori-

ginal and simple root (*primitive*), which is found in the aor. II., and the secondary strengthened root (*derived*), which is found in the pres. and imp.; in the other tenses sometimes the one, sometimes the other is found :

Aor. II.	ξ-τύπ-ον	Pres.	τύπ-τ-ω	Fut.	τύψω (τύπ-σω)
—	ξ-λίπ-ον	—	λείπ-ω	—	λείψω (λείπ-σω)
—	ξ-κράγ-ον	—	κράζ-ω	—	κε-κράξομαι (γ-σομαι)
—	ξ-φάν-ην	—	φαίν-ω	—	φαν-οῦμαι
—	ξ-φθάρ-ην	—	φθείρ-ω	—	ξ-φθορ-α.

§. 209. We must therefore have recourse to the II. aorist, (or in pure verbs to the future,) and cutting off from it the tense terminations and augment, derive from it those tenses which retain the pure root in one or more shapes : so ETP or EΤΡΕ is the root of εὐρίσκω, whence the future εὐρήσω, &c.; while the present serves as the theme for those which have the strengthened root, so ΦΥΓ, present root φεύγ, fut. φεύξω, &c. And verbs are spoken of as having *two* or *more* themes, as the formation of their tenses marks the existence of one or more roots, besides the form of the present : thus φεύγω is a verb of two, εὐρίσκω may be considered a verb of three themes. In some cases there are two present forms in existence, though one is but rarely used, as λανθάνω and λήθω.

### Strengthening of the root.

§. 210. A consonant is annexed to the simple root :

τύπτω, aor. II. p. ξ-τύπ-ην  
τάσσω, - - - ξ-τάγ-ην.

*Obs.* 1. This derived root is used only in the pres. and impf.; in all the other tenses the primitive root, with some few exceptions, returns : as,

Pr. τύπτω, impf. ἔτυπτον, aor. II. pass. ἐτύπην, fut. τύψω (for τύπ-σω) but also τυπτ-ήσω; this serves to distinguish the aor. II. from the imperfect in the indicative and optative, and from the present in the conjunctive and imperative.

2. Or the short vowel of the root is lengthened : as,

ā into η in	Mute verbs, as	(ξ-λαῖθ-ον) λήθω
- - αι -	Liquid -	(ξ-φάν-ην) φαίνω
- - ει -	-	(ξ-φθάρ-ην, φθερ-ῶ) φθείρω
ε - ει -	-	(ᾠφελ-ον) ὀφείλω, (κτενῶ) κτείνω
ι - ī -	Mute -	(ξ-λίπ-ον) λείπω
ι - ī -	-	(ξ-τρίβ-ην) τρίβω
υ - ū -	-	(ξ-φρύγ-ην) φρύγω
υ - ευ -	-	(ξ-φύγ-ον) φεύγω.



*Obs. 2.* In the mute verbs strengthened by a vowel, the present form is the theme for the tenses, as  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\zeta\omega$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$ .

*Obs. 3.* Verbs whose characteristic is not strengthened have no aorist II. in use, as it would not be distinguished from the impf. Except such verbs as  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$ , where the radical vowel undergoes changes in the inflexion, as  $\xi\tau\rho\alpha\pi\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$ , by which the aor. II. is distinguished from the impf.  $\xi\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ .

§. 211. Impure verbs are divided into :

1. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a  $\Pi$  letter, which in the present is either strengthened by adding  $\tau$  or lengthening the vowel ; or remains unchanged :

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	$\pi$ Strengthened by	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
$\xi\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$	$\pi$	adding $\tau$	$\pi\tau$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$	$\pi$	lengthening the vowel	$\pi$	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega$
wanting	$\pi$	unchanged	$\pi$	$\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$
$\beta$				
$\xi\text{-}\kappa\rho\upsilon\beta\omicron\nu$	$\beta$	adding $\tau$	$\pi\tau$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\lambda\iota\beta\omicron\nu$	$\beta$	lengthening $\iota$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\beta$	$\lambda\epsilon\iota\beta\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omicron\nu$	$\beta$	..... $\acute{\iota}$ into $\acute{\iota}$	$\beta$	$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$
$\phi$				
$\xi\text{-}\tau\alpha\phi\omicron\nu$	$\phi$	adding $\tau$	$\phi\tau = \pi\tau$	$\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$
wanting	$\phi$	unchanged	$\phi$	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$

*Obs. 1.* In ( $\theta\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\tau\alpha\phi\text{-}\tau\omega$ )  $\phi$  is changed to its lenz  $\pi$  (see §. 22. 2.), to compensate for which the incipient  $\tau$  is changed to  $\theta$ .

2. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a K letter, which is either unchanged in the present, or strengthened by lengthening the vowel or by the insertion of  $\sigma$ , to which the radical consonant assimilates itself; the  $\sigma\sigma$  is sometimes modified into  $\zeta$ , and afterwards replaced by  $\tau\tau$ , which in many verbs is the only form used :

$\kappa$				
$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$	$\kappa$	adding $\sigma$	$\kappa\sigma = \sigma\sigma$	$\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$
II. Perf.	$\kappa$	unchanged	$\kappa$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$
wanting	$\kappa$	unchanged	$\kappa$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$
$\gamma$				
$\xi\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\gamma$	adding $\sigma$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma\sigma = \sigma\sigma \\ \tau\tau \\ \gamma\sigma = \zeta\omega \\ \gamma\gamma\sigma = \zeta\omega \end{array} \right.$	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\gamma$	adding $\sigma$		$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\kappa\lambda\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\gamma\gamma$	adding $\sigma$		$\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$
wanting	$\gamma\gamma$	unchanged		$\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$
$\xi\text{-}\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$	$\gamma$	lengthening $\upsilon$ into $\epsilon\upsilon$	$\gamma$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\omega$
			$\gamma$	$\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$
$\chi$				
wanting	$\chi$	adding $\sigma$	$\chi\sigma = \sigma\sigma$	$\beta\acute{\eta}\sigma\sigma\omega$
( $\beta\acute{\eta}\chi\sigma$ )	$\chi$	unchanged	$\chi$	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$
wanting	$\chi$	unchanged	$\chi$	$\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$

Obs. 2. There is one verb whose radical letter is  $\kappa$ , which is strengthened by  $\tau$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega$ ; see Anomalous Verbs.

3. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a T letter, which is unchanged, or else strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or adding  $\sigma$ , with which it is assimilated or coalesces:

Aor. II.	Charact. of Root.	$\tau$	Charact. of Pre- sent.	Present.
wanting	$\tau$	unchanged	$\tau$	$\delta\acute{\nu}\tau\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\tau\tau$	unchanged	$\tau\tau$	$\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$

$\delta$

Strengthened by

$\tau\text{-}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\text{-}\sigma\nu$	$\delta$	adding $\sigma$	$\delta\sigma = \zeta$	$\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\delta$	unchanged	$\delta$	$\epsilon\rho\epsilon\delta\text{-}\omega$

$\theta$

$\tau\text{-}\lambda\alpha\theta\text{-}\sigma\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $\alpha$ to $\eta$	$\theta$	$\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\text{-}\omega$
$\tau\text{-}\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\sigma\nu$	$\theta$	lengthening $\iota$ to $\epsilon$	$\theta$	$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\omega$

Obs. 3. One verb with  $\theta$  adds  $\sigma$  to its root, and is assimilated to it,  $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , Ep.  $\kappa\epsilon\text{-}\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

4. Those, the characteristic of whose primitive root is a liquid  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ , or  $\rho$ , which is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, or in verbs with  $\lambda$  by doubling the liquid; and in some in  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  the root remains unchanged:

$\iota\text{-}\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\lambda$	adding $\lambda$	$\lambda\lambda$	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\text{-}\omega$
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wanting	$\mu$	unchanged	$\mu$	$\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\omega$
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$\iota\text{-}\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\nu$	lengthening $\alpha$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\nu$	$\phi\alpha\iota\nu\text{-}\omega$
$\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\text{-}\kappa\alpha$	$\nu$	lengthening $\iota$ into $\epsilon$	$\nu$	$\kappa\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\text{-}\omega$
wanting	$\nu$	unchanged	$\nu$	$\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$

$\iota\text{-}\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$	$\rho$	$\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$
$\delta\rho\text{-}\delta\mu\eta\nu$	$\rho$	lengthening $\alpha$ into $\alpha\iota$	$\rho$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\omega$

5. There is another mode of forming the present, by the old reduplication of the form in  $\mu\epsilon$ , as  $\gamma\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\gamma\iota\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\gamma\iota\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$  contracted  $\gamma\acute{\gamma}\nu\omega$ , Latin *gigno*,  $\tau\epsilon\kappa$ ,  $\tau\iota\text{-}\tau\epsilon\kappa$ ,  $\tau\iota\tau\epsilon\kappa\omega$ , contracted  $\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega$ .

Obs. 4. Two verbs in  $\mu$  are strengthened by the addition of  $\nu$ : aor. II.  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$ , pres.  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\omega$ , fut.  $\kappa\alpha\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ; aor. II.  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$ , pres.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\omega$ , fut.  $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\omega}$ .

§. 212. As the pure characteristic is employed in the formation of most of the tenses of those verbs whose root has been strengthened, it is necessary, in order to understand their real formation, to know the radical letters of each verb, whether discovered from the aor. II. or perfect II., or in strengthened liquid verbs the future; or from the simple substantive, as  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$  from  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\beta\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\delta\pi\tau\omega$  from  $\delta\phi\acute{\eta}$ : for which purpose the following observations may be useful.

1. All verbs in *πτω* have for their root a *Π* letter (*π, β, φ*) : *πίπτω* is only an apparent exception ; see Anomalous Verbs.

2. Verbs in *σσω* or *ττω* have for their radical a *κ* letter (*κ, γ, χ*), except the following :

*ἀρμόττω* (*ἀρμόζω*), fut. *-όσω*.

*βλίττω*, fut. *ίσω*.

*βράσσω* (*βράζω*).

*ἐρέσσω*, *ττω*, fut. *έσω*.

*πάσσω*, fut. *άσω*.

*πλάσσω*, fut. *άσω*.

*πτίσσω*, fut. *ίσω*.

*ιμάσσω*, *άσω*, *κνώσσω*, *ώσω*.

*λεύσσω*, fut. *λεύσω*, aor. *ἔλευσα*, but both forms are doubtful.

*λίσσομαι*, Hom., *λίτομαι*, aor. *ἐλίσάμην*, *ἐλινόμην*.

*νίσσομαι*, *νείσσομαι*, fut. *νείσομαι*.

So also verbs in *ώττω* (Ion. *ώσσω*) : as, *λιμώττω*, *δνειρώττω*, *ύπνώττω*, though *δνειρωγμός*, *δνειρωξίς* seem to point to a *κ* letter as the radical.

3. The following in *σσω* fluctuate between the *κ* and the *τ* sound :

*νάσσω*, fut. *νάξω* &c., pf. pass. *νένασμαι*, verbal adj. *ναστός*.

*ἀφύσσω* (poet.), fut. *ύξω*, aor. *ἤφύσα*, *ἤφυσάμην*.

*κορύσσω*, fut. *κορύξω*, Ep. pft. *κεκορυσμένος*, aor. I. midd. *έκορυσάμην*.

4. Of verbs in *ζω*, with a *T* letter (generally *δ*), there are but few primitives :

*ἔζομαι* poet., *καθίζομαι* : *ἤζω*, *καθίζω* : *σχίζω*, *χέζω* ; but there are many derivatives in *άζω* and *ίζω*, as *ἔθίζω*, *εἰκάζω*, &c.

5. Most verbs in *ζω* with a *K* letter, (generally *γ*), for their pure characteristic, are *onomatopoetica*, expressing the notion of a sound or voice ; as,

*αἰάζω*, fut. *αἰάξω* ; *ἀλαλάζω* : (*ἠυδάξαστο*, *αυδάξασθαι* from *ΑΥΔΑΖΟΜΑΙ* in Ion.) ; *κοίζω*, fut. *κοίξω* ; *κράζω*, *κρώζω* ; *μαστιζω* ; *ὀδάζω* ; *οἰμάζω* (fut. *ξω* and *ξομαι*) ; *ὀλολύζω* ; *ῥυστάζω* ; *στιάζω*, *σταλάζω* ; *στενάζω* ; *στηρίζω* ; *στίζω* ; *συρίζω* ; *σφάζω* (Att. *σφάττω*) ; *σφύζω* ; *τρίζω* ; *φλύζω* ; *βάζω*, fut. *βάξω*, III. pf. midd. or pass. *βέβακται* ; *βρίζω* (*βρίζαι*) ; *δαίζω* ; *ἐλελίζω* ; *ἐναρίζω*, *spolio* ; *ρέζω*.

6. The following six in *ζω* fluctuate between a *τ* and *κ* sound :

*ἀρπάζω*, Att. fut. *ἀρπάσομαι*, *σω* : aor. *ἤρπασα*, *ἤρπάσθην*, &c. : (Epic and common dialect, *ἀρπάξω* and *-άσω*, &c. : aor. II. pass. *ἤρπάγην*).

*βαστάζω*, fut. *άσω* : aor. *έβαστάχθην*.

*διστάζω*, hence the verbal subst. *δισταγμός* and *διστασις*.

*μύζω* (poet. and dial.), aor. *έμυξα* ; *έμυσσα*, Hippocr.

*νυστάζω*, fut. *άσω* and *άξω*.

*παίζω*, fut. *παιξομαι* and *παίζομαι* : aor. Att. *ἔπαισα* : pf. pass. Att. *πέπαισμαι*.

*Obs.* *συρίζω* cannot be placed in this class, as it has another form, *συρίττω*. The older form, *συρίζομαι*, belongs to *συρίζω*, and the more modern, an un-Attic form, *συρίσω*, to *συρίττω*.

7. The following three in *ζω* have *γγ* for their pure character. :

*κλάζω*, perf. *κέ-κλαγγ-α* : fut. *κλάγξω* : aor. *έκλαγξα*.

*πλάζω*, fut. *πλάγξω*, &c. : aor. pass. *έπλάγχθην*.

*σαλπίζω*, fut. *ίγξω*, &c. : (later also *-ίσω*, &c.)

*Change of Vowels.*

§. 213. The lengthening the vowel to strengthen the root seems to be part of that system of formation, wherein the radical vowel of the aor. II. undergoes certain changes in the present and the II. perfect, and sometimes in the I. pft. Grammarians have usually considered the vowel of the present to be the radical vowel, and that of the aor. II. to have been changed from it, whereas the reverse is the case, though for the convenience of conjugating the verb from the present as a starting point, we may retain this system of viewing the aor. II. as formed from the present, instead of *vice versa*.

1. *ä* in the root.

Present.			Aor. II. <i>ä</i>	Perf. II.
<i>η</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λήθω	ἐλαῖον	<i>η</i> : λέληθα
<i>α</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	θάλλω	ἐθαῖον poet.	τέθηλα
<i>αι</i> }	-	φαίνω	ἐφαῖνεν	πέφηναι
<i>ε</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	-	τρέφω	ἐτραῖφεν	<i>ο</i> : τέτροφα
<i>ε</i> } in <i>Liquid v.</i>	-	στέλλω	ἐσταῖλεν	— —
<i>ει</i> }	-	φθείρω	ἐφθαῖρην	ἔφθορα
2. <i>υ</i> —aor. 2. <i>υ</i> .				
<i>ει</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	λείπω	ἔλιπον	<i>οι</i> : λέλοιπα
3. <i>υ̃</i> —aor. 2. <i>υ̃</i> .				
<i>ευ</i> in <i>Mute verbs</i>	as	φεύγω	ἔφυγον	<i>ευ</i> : πέφευγα

*Remarks on the Change of Vowels.*

§. 214. 1. Most mute and liquid verbs with monosyllabic roots, whose present vowel is *ε*, change it into *α* in the aor. II., in some verbs to distinguish that tense from the imperfect.

τρέπ-ω, aor. II. ἔ-τραπ-ον	στέλλ-ω, aor. II. ἐ-στάλ-ην
τρέφ-ω - ἐ-τρέφ-ην	φθείρ-ω, - ἐ-φθαῖρ-ην
στρέφ-ω, - ἐ-στράφ-ην	κτείν-ω, - ἔ-κταν-ον
βρέχ-ω, - ἐ-βράχ-ην	τέμν-ω, - ἔ-ταμ-ον
δέρ-ω, - ἐ-δάρ-ην.	

But not polysyllables, as ἡγγέλην, ὄφελον, ἀγέρισθαι.

2. Some verbs of this class retain the *ε* in aor. II. pass., as the termination prevents its being confounded with the impft., as

βλέπω, imp. ἔ-βλεπ-ον, aor. II. pass. ἐ-βλέπ-ην.  
 λέγω, (in compos.), aor. II. pass. κατα-λέγ-ην. So also  
 λέπ-ω, ἐ-λέπ-ην.

πλέκ-ω, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

φλέγω, ἐ-φλέγ-ην.

ψέγω, ἐ-ψέγ-ην.

3. The following verbs, though the root has been strengthened by the addition of a consonant, also admit of this change of vowels :

κλέπτω, aor. II. ἐκλάπην ;

τέμνω, aor. II. ἔταμον old Attic, and ἔτεμον.

Obs. 1. Πλήττω only admits this change in its compounds, as

ἐ-πλήγ-ην

ἔξε-πλάγ-ην

κατε-πλάγ-ην.

4. Liquid verbs with a monosyllabic root take *ä* in the pft. I. act., the pft. midd., and the aor. I. passive as well as the aor. II. ; as,

στελλω, fut. στείλ-ω pf. ἔ-σταλ-κα ἔ-σταλ-μαι aor. ἐ-στάλ-θην

φθείρω, fut. φθερῶ pf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα ἔ-φθαρ-μαι aor. ἐ-φθάρ-θην.

But not the polysyllabic verbs, as ἡγγελκα, ἡγγέλθην from ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγέγμαι, ἡγέρθην from ἀγείρω. Cf. 1.

5. Those mute and liquid verbs which have *ε* in the radical syllable of the present, and those liquid verbs which have *ει*, take *ο* in the II. pft., and mute verbs with *ει* take *οι* ; as,

δέρκομαι (poet.), δίδορκα

δέρω, δίδορα

ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα

φθείρω, ἔφθορα

λείπω, λείλοιπα

πείθω, πέποιθα

σπείρω, ἔσπορα

στέργω, ἔστοργα.

Obs. 2. The following anomalous verbs undergo a similar change of vowel :

(ἴθω, Ep.), εἴωθα (for εἶθα), εἰωθῆναι, εἰωθώς : plpft. εἰώθειν.

\*ΕΙΔΩ, νῖдео, οἶδα.

\*ΕΙΚΩ, εἴοκα, plpf. ἐφκειν.

ἔλπω (poet.), εἰλπα, plpf. ἐώλπειν.

\*ΕΡΓΩ, ἔοργα : plpf. ἐώργειν.

ῥήγ-νυμι, ἔρρωγα.

6. The following take *ο* after this analogy in the I. pft.

κλέπτω, I. pft. κέκλοφα, but pft. midd. κέκλεμαι (also κέκλαμαι).

λέγω, I. pft. ξυνείλοχα, ἐξείλοχα : but pft. midd. συνειλεγμαι.

πέμπω, I. pft. πέπομφα : but πέπεμαι.

τρέπω, I. pft. τέτροφα (the same as the II. pft. of τρέφω) and τέτραφα ; (this *ä* in the perf. is anomalous, and probably is only allowed here to distinguish it from τέτροφα from τρέφω).

Obs. 3. So also ἀγήοχα (ἄγω), ἐδήδοχα (ἔδω), ἐτήνοχα (ἐνέκω), πέπτωκα from πίπτω, ἔωκα Dor. for εἴκα from ἵημι, βεβόλημαι (βάλλω) δεδοκημένος (δέκομαι), ἄωρτο (ἀείρω), ἔοργα (βέω), ἐπώχато II. μ. 340, form ἐπέχω.

7. The following dissyllabic mute verbs with *ε* for their present vowel take, like the liquids of this class, a in pft. midd. or pass., but not in the aor. I. pass. : as,

στρέφω, pft. midd. ἔστραμμαι, but aor. I. pass. ἐστρέφθην } ἀφθην Ion. and  
τρέπω - - - τέτραμμαι, but - - - ἐτρέφθην } Dor.

τρέφω, - - - τέθραμμαι, but - - - ἐθρέφθην

κλέπτω, see 6.

*Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.*

§. 215. 1. The Secondary tenses differ from the Primary in having no tense characteristic, so that the tense ending is annexed immediately to the simple root, as *ἐλπι-ον*, but *ἐπαίδευ-σ-α*: and in some verbs by changing the vowel of their present, as *στρέφω*, *ἐστράφ-ην*, *στραφ-ήσομαι*, but *ἐ-στρέφ-θην*.

2. The II. pft. lengthens the short vowels, *ι* into *ĩ*, *α* into *η* or after *ρ* or a vowel into *ᾶ*, and the diphthongs *αι* into *η*, *ει* into *οι*, *υ* into *ευ*, see §. 213.

κράζω	aor. II. <i>ἔ-κραγ-ον</i>	II. pft. <i>πέ-κρᾶγ-α</i>
φρίσσω	root ΦΡΙΚ ( <i>ι</i> )	- - <i>πέ-φρικ-α</i>
βάλλω	fut. <i>βαλ-ῶ</i>	- - <i>τέ-θηλ-α</i>

So *πέφηνα*, *πέφενγα*, *λέληθα*.

3. The aor. II. act., midd. and pass., and the II. pft. act., can be formed only from the verbs which belong to the primitive language (so not from derivatives in *έω*, *άω*, *όω*, *εύω*, *άζω*, *ίζω*, *αίνω*, *ύνω* &c.), and in most of these the simple root has been strengthened in the present, so that there is a difference between the impf. and aor. II. act.; and in those verbs where these two tenses either cannot be distinguished at all, as in verbs with the simple root in the present, or only by the different quantity of the same vowel, as in liquid verbs in *νω*, the aor. II. passive alone is in use, this being distinguished by the ending from the impft.: as

γράφω	impf. <i>ἔγραφον</i>	aor. II. act. wanting	aor. pass. <i>ἐγράφη</i>
κλίνω	<i>ἔκλινον</i>	- - - -	<i>ἐκλίην</i> .

§. 216. 1. There is no verb which has all the forms of the aor. I. and of the aor. II. except *τρέπω*.

<i>ἔτραπον</i>	<i>ἐτραπόμην</i>	<i>ἐτράπη</i>
<i>ἔτρεψα</i>	<i>ἐτρεψάμην</i>	<i>ἐτρέφθην</i> ;

of which however the aor. I. middle is seldom used, except in phrases such as *τρέψασθαι εἰς φυγήν*. And there are very few verbs of which the aor. II. act. and pass. are both in use. There are some few exceptions, mostly in poetry, as *ἔτυπον* and *ἐτύπην*, *ἔλιπον* and II. π, 507 *λίπεν* (*ἐλίπησαν*), *ἤγγελον* and *ἤγγέλην*, Ep. *ἔμαγον* and *ἐμάγην*.

2. Few verbs have both the aorist forms in the same voice. Where both forms really do exist, either

a. They have a different signification, the aor. I. transitive, the aor. II. intransitive; or

β. They belong to different dialects, ages, or species of composition, as originally the aor. II. was not much in use as a passive tense. So the old Attic prefers the full form of the aor. I. pass., the later Attic the less emphatic aor. II., for example, *ταχθῆναι* and *ταγήναι*. On the other hand, some verbs form properly only the aor. II. pass., and the aor. I. pass. is found only in the poets, especially the Tragedians.

3. In some verbs both forms exist, mostly where the aor. I. supplies the place of the perfect not in use.

<i>ἀπηλλάχθην</i> and <i>ἀπηλλάχην</i>	<i>συνελέχθην</i> and <i>συνελέγην</i>
<i>ἐβλάφθην</i> - <i>ἐβλάβην</i>	<i>ἐφλέχθην</i> - <i>ἐφλέγην</i>
<i>ἐβρέχθην</i> - <i>ἐβράχην</i>	<i>ἐστρέφθην</i> - <i>ἐστράφη</i> .
<i>ἔφθην</i> - <i>ἔφθασα</i>	<i>ἤξα</i> - <i>ἤγαγον</i>

Thucyd. and Xen.

4. Some verbs which in the later dialects had an aor. I., have only the aor. II. in the old pure Attic: so

ἔλιπον, later ἔλειψα	ἔλισθον later ὀλίσθησα
εἶλον - ἤρησα	ἔβλαστον - ἐβλάστησα
ἐβίωον - ἐβίωσα	

On the other hand, of βλάπτω the Attic used the aor. I. only, not ἐβλαβον.

5. The poets use the aor. II. of many verbs which are not found in prose: as,

	<i>Prose.</i>	<i>Poetry.</i>
ἀγγέλλω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελον (sometimes also in prose)
κτείνω	ἔκτεινα	ἔκταρον and ἔκταν
πείθω	ἔπεισα	ἔπειθον, ἐπιθόμην
τύπτω	ἔτυψα	ἔτυπον
ἁλλομαι	ἡλάμην	ἡλόμην
αἶρω	ἦρα, ἡράμην	ἀροίμην Opt.; in Homer also ἀρόμην, ἀρωμαι, ἀρέσθαι.

### Conjugation of Verbs.

§. 217. 1. Impure verbs may be arranged into four Conjugations, according to the characteristic of the present, and the formation of their tenses; three of Mutes (Π *letter*, Κ *letter*, Τ *letter*), and one of Liquid verbs; each containing some verbs whose characteristic is that of the simple root, and others where it has been strengthened by a consonant.

### Mute Verbs.

2. The mute verbs are arranged according to their characteristic into the three classes of the mute letters, each class being subdivided into verbs with the simple, and verbs with a strengthened root.

#### 1. Verbs with a Π letter:

Simple root,

β, π, φ,—as τρίβ-ω, πέμπ-ω, γράφ-ω

Strengthened by τ,

πτ,—as βτ, βλάπτ-ω (ΒΛΑΒ), πτ τύπτ-ω (ΤΥΠ).

φτ, δρύπτ-ω (ΔΡΥΦ).

Fut. ψω  
(=βσ, πσ, φσ)  
Perft. φα  
(=βά, πά)

#### 2. Verbs with a Κ letter:

Simple root,

γ, γγ, κ, κτ, χ,—as ἄγ-ω, πλέκ-ω, τεύχ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as γσ κράζ-ω (ΚΡΑΓ), κσ φρίσσω-ω (ΦΡΙΚ), χσ βήσσω-ω (ΒΗΧ).

Fut. ξω  
(=γσ, κσ, χσ.)  
Perft. χα  
(=γά, κά.)

#### 3. Verbs with a Τ letter:

Simple root,

δ, τ, ττ, θ,—as ἄδ-ω, ἀνύτ-ω, πείθ-ω

Strengthened by σ,

σσ, or ζ,—as δσ, φράζ-ω (ΦΡΑΔ), τσ, λίσσσομαι (ΛΙΤ.), θσ, κορύσσω-ω (ΚΟΡΥΘ).

Fut. σω, (the τ letter being dropped.)  
Perfect κα.

*Obs. 1.* It has been usual to make four conjugations of mute verbs by making one of double letters  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , and for the convenience of learners this has its advantages; but if we are to consider the verb with relation to its root, we must distinguish between the  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ , which have a  $\kappa$  letter, and those which have a  $\tau$  letter, as the one form their future  $\xi\omega$ , pft. in  $\chi\alpha$ , the others in  $\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ .

*Obs. 2.* These double letters are the only characteristics which do not at once give the future and perfect—we can only know them by ascertaining their radical letter in the aor. II. or pft. II., or some cognate substantive.

### *Formation of the Tenses of Mute Verbs.*

§. 218. 1. The mute verbs form their tenses by adding the tense endings (§. 184. 4.), to the simple root, or, where the radical vowel has been lengthened, to the present root; in the fut. and aor. of verbs with a  $\Pi$  or  $K$  sound, the characteristic of the tense and of the root coalesce; in other verbs the  $T$  sound is dropped.—(See §. 25.)

2. The future ending is always  $\sigma\omega$ , with which the radical letter coalesces in  $\Pi$  and  $K$  verbs, but is dropped in  $T$  verbs, as may be seen above.

3. The I. perfect and plpft. are formed by adding  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (aspirated) to the  $K$  and  $\Pi$ ,  $\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  to the  $T$  verbs; but before  $\kappa$  the  $T$  letter is dropped: before  $\mu$  and  $\tau$  in the pft. midd. or pass. it becomes  $\sigma$ , and is wholly lost before the tense endings which begin with  $\sigma$ ;  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ ;  $\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\zeta\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ; but  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$ , (except the Homeric  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$  from  $\pi\upsilon\nu\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .)

4. The vowels  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , of  $T$  verbs are short before the  $\sigma$  or  $\kappa$  of the tense endings;  $\alpha\sigma$ ,  $\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\zeta\omega$ ,  $\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\sigma\omega$ ,  $\xi\phi\acute{\rho}\alpha\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$ ;  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , fut.  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ ;  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$  &c.

5. The changes which the mutes undergo in endings beginning with  $\sigma$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$ , and the aspirated endings  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , are regulated by the rules for the change of consonants (§. 22. sqq.).

*Obs. 1.* The characteristic  $\pi$ , when preceded by  $\mu$ , in the pft. midd. or pass. is dropped; as  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\pi\psi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\psi\alpha\iota$  &c., inf.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ : so  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\mu\mu\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ). So when  $\gamma\gamma$  precedes  $\mu$ , one of them is dropped:  $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\xi\text{-}\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$  &c. inf.  $\xi\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ , part.  $\xi\sigma\phi\iota\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ; so  $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\omega$ ,  $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$  (for  $\xi\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ),  $\xi\zeta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\alpha\iota$  &c.

*Obs. 2.* In the old poetic dialect the  $T$  letter is retained before the  $\mu$  of the pft. midd., as  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\tau\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$ .



*Obs. 3.* In the verbs ending in *-ένθω* or *-ένθω*, the T letter and the *ν* are both dropped, to compensate for which the *ε* becomes *ει*, as *σπένθ-ω*, fut. (*σπένθ-σω*), *σπείσω*, aor. *ἔσπεισα*, pft. *ἔσπεισμαι*. So *πένθ-* forms *πέισμαι*, fut. of *πάσχω*.

*Obs. 4.* Verbs with 'a T letter have, in the common dialect, no aor. II., though it is sometimes found in the Epic dialect, as *φράζω* (ΦΡΑΔΩ), aor. II. *ἑπέφραδον*.

*Obs. 5.* The root of *ψύχω* is *ψυγ* not *ψυχ*, whence the aor. II. is formed with *γ*: *ἑψύγην*, *ψυγήναι*.

*Obs. 6.* On the change of vowel in some secondary tenses and pft. I. and pft. midd., see §. 213.

*Obs. 7.* On the Attic fut. of verbs in *άζω* and *ίζω*, as

*βιβάζω* fut. *βιβάσω*=*βιβῶ*, *ῥε*, *ῥι*, *ῶμεν* &c.

*κομίζω* .. *κομίσω*=*κομῶ*, *ίεις*, *ίει*, *ιούμεν*, see §. 203. 1.

*Obs. 8.* *Σάζω* has in Attic the pft. *σέσσωμαι*, from the Epic *σῶω*.

*Obs. 9.* Mute and liquid verbs: the endings beginning with *σ* drop the *σ* if preceded immediately by a mute or liquid (§. 29. 4.), as

*κεκρύφθαι* for *κεκρύψθαι* *πεπλέχθαι* for *πεπλέξθαι* *ἔσφαλθε* for *ἔσφαλσθε*.

*Obs. 10.* The regular formation of III. pl. pft. and plpft. midd. or pass. *νται*, *ντο*, is not admissible in impure verbs whether mutes or liquids, as thereby too many consonants would be brought together. To obviate this the Attics mostly use a periphrasis of the nom. pl. part. with the III. pl. pres. of *εἰμί* (*εἰσι*) for the pft., and III. pl. imp. *ἦσαν* for plpft. Some old Attic writers however used the Ionic form, wherein the *ν* is exchanged for *δ*, throws its aspirate on the preceding K or Π letter; as,

<i>τρίβ-ω</i>	<i>τέ-τριμ-μαι</i>	III. pl. <i>τετρίφεται</i> (for <i>τέτριβνται</i> )	pl. pft. <i>ἑτετρίφασθαι</i>
<i>πλέκ-ω</i>	<i>πέ-πλεγ-μαι</i>	.. <i>πεπλέχεται</i> (for <i>πέπλεκνται</i> )	
<i>τάσσ-ω</i>	<i>τέ-ταγ-μαι</i>	.. <i>τετάχεται</i> (for <i>τεταγνται</i> )	
<i>σκευάζω</i>	<i>έ-σκευασ-μαι</i>	.. <i>ἑσκευάδαται</i> (for <i>ἑσκευάνδνται</i> )	
<i>χωρίζω</i>	<i>κε-χώρισ-μαι</i>	.. <i>κεχωρίδαται</i> (for <i>κεχώριδνται</i> ).	

The periphrasis with *εἶναι* is also occasionally found in Ionic, and even both forms are found in the same verb: Hdt. vii. 62 *ἑσκευάδατο*, Id. 66 *ἑσκευασμένοι ἦσαν*.

*Obs. 11.* The following perfects in *δαται* are used by Homer, though the characteristic of the verb is not *δ*: *ἔρράδαται* from *ράινω*, *ἐληλάδατο* from *ἐλάω*, *ἀκηχέδαται* from *ἄχομαι*, where others read *ἀκηχέσται*.

*Obs. 12.* *Ἀπίκαται* from *ἀφίγμαι*, in Hdt., is the only word in which a tenuis is retained before *αται*.

*Obs. 13.* The mute verbs whose root is strengthened by lengthening the vowel, form their fut. and I. pft. from the present and not from the simple root, while liquid verbs thus strengthened form it from the simple root.

## §. 219.

### Conjugation of Mute Verbs.

#### Radical letter—Π sound.

1. The Present characteristic is *π*, *β* *φ* or *πτ*: Fut. *ψω* (*π-σω*, *β-σω*, *φ-σω*): Pft. *φα* (*π-ά*, *β-ά*): Pft. Pass. or Midd. *μαι* or *μμαι*:

π	τέρπω	τέρψω	*τέτερφα	*τέτερμαι
β	τρίβω	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτρυμαι
φ	γράφω	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι
πτ	τύπτω	*τύψω	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι.

all conjugated like *τρίβω*. The characteristic consonant is changed to π or μ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22. sqq.

ACTIVE.					
Pres.	Ind. τρίβ-ω	Imper. τρίβ-ε	Conj. or Opt. τρίβ-ω	Inf. τρίβ-ειν	Part. τρίβ-ων
Perft. I.	τέτριψ-α	wanting	τετριψ-ω	τετριψ-έναι	τετριψ-ώς
Plpft.	έτετριψ-ειν		τετριψοιμι		
Fut.	τρίψ-ω		τρίψοιμι	τρίψειν	τρίψων
Impft.	ἔτριβ-ον		τρίβ-οιμι		
Aor. I.	ἔτριψα	τρίψον	τρίψω τρίψαιμι	τρίψαι	τρίψας
MIDDLE.					
Pres.	τρίβ-ομαι	τρίβ-ου	τρίβ-ομαι	τρίβ-εσθαι	τρίβ-όμενος
Pft.	τέτριμμαι (τέ-τριβ-μαι)	τέτριψο (τέ-τριβ-θο)	τετριμμένος εἶ	τετριφθαι	τετριμμένος
S. 1.	τέ-τριμ-μαι				
2.	τέ-τρι-ψαι	τέ-τρι-ψο			
3.	τέ-τριπ-ται	τε-τρίφ-θω			
D. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τέ-τριφ-θον			
3.	τέ-τριφ-θον	τε-τρίφ-θων			
P. 1.	τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	τέ-τριφ-θε	τέ-τριφ-θε			
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι εἰσὶ οἱ τε-τρίφ-αται	τε-τρίφ-θωσαν οἱ τε-τρίφ-θων			
Plpft.	έτετριμην		τετριμμένος εἶην		
S. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μην				
2.	έ-τέ-τρι-ψο				
3.	έ-τέ-τριπ-το				
D. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθον				
2.	έ-τέ-τριφ-θον				
3.	έ-τε-τρίφ-θην				
P. 1.	έ-τε-τρίμ-μεθα				
2.	έ-τέ-τριφ-θε				
3.	τε-τριμ-μένοι ἦσαν				

\* The forms with an asterisk are not in common use.

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj. or Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Fut.	τρίψομαι		τρίψοίμην	τρίψεσθαι	τρίψόμενος
Impft.	ἐτρίβ-όμην		τρίβοίμην		
Aor. I.	ἐτρίψάμην	τρίψαι	τρίψωμαι	τρίψασθαι	τρίψάμενος
			τρίψαίμην		
Fut. III.	τετρίψομαι	τ	τετρίψοίμην	τετρίψεσθαι	τετρίψόμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἐτρίφθην (ἐτρίβ-θην)	τρίφ-θητι	τρίφ-θω Opt. τρίφ-θείην	τρίφ-θῆναι	τρίφ-θείς
Fut. I.	τρίφ-θήσομαι		τρίφ-θήσοίμην	τρίφ-θήσεσθαι	τρίφ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἐτρίβην	τρίβ-ηθι	τρίβ-ῶ τρίβ-εῖην	τρίβ-ῆναι	τρίβ-είς
Fut. II.	τρίβ-ήσομαι		τρίβ-ήσοίμην	τρίβ-ήσεσθαι	τρίβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective : (τρίβ-τός=)τριπτός, (τρίβ-τέος=)τριπτέος.

## Radical letter—K sound.

§. 220. 1. The Present characteristic is γ, γγ, κ, κτ or χ : Fut. ξω (χ-σω, κ-σω, γ-σω) : Pft. χα (κ-ά, γ-ά or χα) : Pft. Pass. or Midd. γμαι :

κ	πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι
γγ	σφίγγω	σφίγξω	ἔσφιγχα	ἔσφιγμαι
κτ	τίκτω	τέξω	*τέτεχα	τέτεγμαι
γ	λέγω	λέξω	*λέλεχα	λέλεγμαι
χ	τρέχω	θρέξω	*τέτρεχα	*τέτρεγμαι

all conjugated like πλέκω, and declined through the moods like τρίβω. The characteristic consonant is sometimes changed to γ or χ as the laws of euphony require. See §. 22.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	Imper. πé-πλεξ-ο πε-πλέχ-θω  πé-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέχ-θων  πé-πλεχ-θε πε-πλέχ-θωσαν or πε-πλέχ-θων	Conj. πεπλεγμένος ἐ  Inf. πé-πλεχ-θαι  Part. πε-πλεγ-μένος  Opt. πεπλεγμένος εἶην
Impf.	ἔ-πλεκ-ον	ἔ-πλεκ-όμην		
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-αῖ) πέ-πλεχ-α	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι) πέ-πλεγ-μαι πέ-πλεκ-σαι = ξαι πέ-πλεκ-ται πε-πλέγ-μεθον πέ-πλεχ-θον πέ-πλεχ-θον πε-πλέγ-μεθα πέ-πλεχ-θε πε-πλεγμένοι εἰσὶ Ion. πε-πλέχ-αται		
Plpf.	ἔ-πε-πλέχ-ειν	ἔ-πε-πλέγ-μην		
Fut.	(πλέκ-σω) πλέξω	πλέξομαι		
Aor.	ἔ-πλεξα	ἔ-πλεξάμην		
Ft. III.		πε-πλέξομαι		
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.	(ἔ-πλέκ-θην) ἔ-πλέχ-θην			
Future I.	πλεχ-θήσομαι			
Aorist II.	ἔ-πλάκ-ην			
Future II.	πλακ-ήσομαι			
Verbal adjective : πλεκ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέον.				

So verbs with the double γ, as τέγγω, except that they retain one γ, the other being changed or retained according to the laws of euphony ; as, ἐτέγξω, τέτρεμαι, τέτρεξαι &c. So

ἱσφιγμαι	ἱσφιγξο
ἱσφιγξαι	ἱσφίγχθω
ἱσφιγκται	ἱσφίγχθον
ἱσφίγμεθον	ἱσφίγχθων
ἱσφιγχθον	ἱσφίγμεθα
ἱσφιγχθον	ἱσφιγθε
ἱσφίγμεθα	ἱσφίγχθωσαν or ἱσφίγχθων
ἱσφιγχθε	
ἱσφεγμένοι εἰσὶ	

2. The Present characteristic is  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ , or sometimes  $\zeta$ : Fut.  $\xi\omega$  ( $\gamma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\kappa\sigma\omega$ ): Pft.  $\chi\alpha$  ( $\gamma\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ ): Pft. Pass. or Midd.  $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ :

$\sigma\sigma$	} $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$*\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$
$\tau\tau\omega$				
$\zeta$	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$	$*\xi\sigma\phi\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\xi\sigma\phi\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$

declined like  $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , and through the moods like  $\tau\rho\iota\beta\omega$ . The same change of radical consonants takes place as in the last paradigm.

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.		
Pres.	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ , Att. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$		
Impf.	$\xi\tau\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\xi\tau\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\eta$		
Perf.	( $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\omega$ ) $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\zeta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\epsilon\theta\omega$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\omega$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$	Imper. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\zeta\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omega$  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\omega$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omega$  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\epsilon$ $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$ or $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\omega$	Conj. $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$ $\circ$ Inf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ Part. $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
Plpf.	$\xi\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\eta$	$\xi\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\eta\eta$	Opt. $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma \epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\eta$
Fut.	( $\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ ) $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	
Aor.	$\xi\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$	$\xi\tau\alpha\zeta\omega\mu\eta\eta$	
Ft. III.		$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	

PASSIVE.	
Aorist I.	( $\xi\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\theta\eta\eta$ ) $\xi\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\eta\eta$
Future I.	$\tau\alpha\chi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$
Aorist II.	$\xi\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\eta$
Future II.	$\tau\alpha\gamma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$

Verbal adjective :  $\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ,  $\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ .

## Radical letter—T sound.

§. 221. The Present characteristic is τ, ττ (σσ), δ, θ; sometimes ξ (δσ), Fut. σω, Pft. κα, Pft. Pass. or Midd. μαι:

τ	ἀνυτω	ἀνύσω	*ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι
ττ	πλάττω	πλάσω	*πέπλακα	πέπλασμαι
σσ				
δ	ψεύδω	ψεύσω	*ἔψευκα	ἔψευσμαι
θ	πλήθω	πλήσω	*πέπληκα	*πέπλησμαι
ξ	φράζω	φράσω	*πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι

are conjugated like ψεύδω, and declined through the moods like τρέβω. The characteristic is dropped before σ (see §. 25.) or κ, (§. 218. 3.) and before μ or θ is changed to σ (§. 22. sqq.).

ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.
Pres.	ψεύδ-ω	ψεύδ-ομαι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ομαι	
Impf.	ἔ-ψευδ-ον	ἔ-ψευδ-όμην	ἔ-φραζ-ον	ἔ-φραζ-όμην	
Perf.	(ἔ-ψευδ-κα) ἔ-ψευ-κα	(ἔ-ψευδ-μαι) ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	(πέ-φραδ-κα) πέ-φρά-κα	(πέ-φραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασ-μαι	
Plpf.	ἔ-ψεύ-κειν	ἔ-ψεύσ-μην	ἔ-πε-φράδ-κειν	ἔ-πε-φράσ-μην	
Fut.	(ψεύδ-σω) ψεύ-σω	ψεύ-σομαι	(φράδ-σω) φράδ-σω	φρά-σομαι	
Aor. I.	ἔ-ψευ-σα	ἔ-ψευ-σάμην	ἔ-φρά-σα	ἔ-φρα-σάμην	
Ft. III.				πε-φρά-σομαι	

Obs. Κορύσσω forms its future anomalously, as if its character. were a K letter, κορύξω, but the aor. I. is ἐκορυσσάμην.

PASSIVE.		
Aor. I.	(ἔ-ψεύδ-θην) ἔ-ψεύσ-θην	(ἔ-φράδ-θην) ἔ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I.	ψευσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective: (ψευδ-τέος) ψευσ-τέος, τία, τέον φραστέος.		

Declension of Perfect Middle or Passive.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἔφην-μαι	Imper.	Inf.
	2.	ἔφην-σαι	ἔφην-σο	ἔφην-θαι
	3.	ἔφην-ται	ἔφην-θω	
	Dual 1.	ἔφην-μεθον		Part.
	2.	ἔφην-θον	ἔφην-θον	ἔφην-μένος, η,
	3.	ἔφην-θον	ἔφην-θων	ον.
	Plur. 1.	ἔφην-μεθα		
	2.	ἔφην-θε	ἔφην-θε	
	3.	ἔφην-μένοι εἰσι	ἔφην-θωσαν or ἔφην-θων	

### Liquid Verbs.

#### Formation of the Tenses.

§. 222. 1. Verbs with a liquid consonant as their characteristic, form the future and aor. I. without the tense characteristic σ, but the pft. has the tense characteristic κ; as,

σφάλλω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. I. ἔ-σφηλ-α, pft. ἔ-σφαλ-κα.

*Obs.* The terminations ῶ, οὔμαι, of the fut. are formed by the omission of σ and a contraction (as the circumflex denotes) from -ίσω, ἔω, ῶ, -ίσομαι, ἔομαι, οὔμαι, as σφαλ-ίσω, σφαλ-έω = σφαλ-ῶ. These forms are inflected throughout, as the pres. active or middle of verbs in ἔω. These verbs form no fut. III.

2. The present and imperfect of all these verbs (except some few with the radical vowel ε) have been strengthened either by doubling the λ, as σφάλ-λ-ω, inserting ν after the pure charact., as τέμ-ν-ω, or lengthening the radical vowel, as in all verbs in ἔνω, ἔνω, ἔρω, κρύω, ἀμύνω, κτείνω, φαίνω (ΣΦΑΛ, ΤΕΜ, ΚΡΙΝ(ι), ἈΜΥΝ(υ), ΚΤΕΝ, ΦΑΝ), but μένω, νέμω.

3. The whole of the tenses are formed from the simple root; the vowel however of the aor. I. act. and mid. being lengthened:

Σφάλλ-ω (ΣΦΑΛ), fut. σφαλ-ῶ, aor. II. pass. ἐ-σφάλ-ην, fut. σφαλ-ήσομαι, pf. I. act. ἔ-σφαλ-κα, perf. midd. or pass. ἔ-σφαλ-μαι, fut. I. pass. σφαλ-θήσομαι, aor. I. act. ἔ-σφηλ-α (inf. σφήλ-αι).

Τεκμαίρ-ομαι, fut. τεκμαρ-οὔμαι, pft. τε-τέκμαρμαι, aor. I. ἐ-τεκμηρ-άμην, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τεκμάρ-θην.

Τίλλ-ω, fut. τίλλ-ῶ, midd. τίλλ-οὔμαι, aor. I. ἔ-τίλ-α, inf. τίλ-αι, pf. act. τέ-τιλ-κα, pf. midd. or pass. τέ-τιλ-μαι, aor. I. pass. ἐ-τίλ-θην.

4. As but few liquid verbs form the aor. II., the simple root is found from the future, according to the radical vowel of which liquid verbs are divided into four classes:

Class I. (ä in the Fut., η in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -άλλω, -άμνω, -αίρω, αίνω.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.
σφάλλ-ω	σφαλ-ῶ	ἔ-σφηλ-α
κάμν-ω	καμ-οῦμαι	
τεκμαίρ-ω	τεκμαρ-ῶ	ἔ-τέκμηρ-α
φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α.

Class II. (ε in the Fut., ε in the Aor. I.) Verbs with the simple root in Pres. and those in -έλλω, -έμνω, -είρω, -είνω.

μέν-ω	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἥγγειλ-α
τέμν-ω	τεμ-ῶ	
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	ἔ-τειν-α
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἔφθειρα

Class III. (ι in the Fut., ι in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ἰλλω, ἴνω.

τίλλ-ω	τίλ-ῶ	ἔ-τίλ-α
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α.

Class IV. (υ in the Fut., υ in the Aor. I.) Verbs in -ῶρω, -ῶνω.

σύρ-ω	σῦρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῦρ-α
ἀμύν-ω	ἀμύν-ῶ	ἤμυν-α.

Obs. 1. The following verbs of Class I. take α instead of η, in the aor. I.,—in αίνω, ἰσχνάινω, ἰσχνᾶναι, κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι, κοιλαίνω, (ἐκοιλᾶνα), λενκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω;—all in -ραίνω, as περαίνω, fut. περανῶ, aor. ἐπέρᾶνα, inf. περᾶναι (except τειραίνω, τειρῆναι), ὑφαίνω, (Att. ὑφᾶνα, ὑφηναι),—-ιαίνω, as πιαίνω, πιαῖναι, μαιίνω (μῆναι, seldom μᾶναι). The verb σημαίνω has σημῆναι (the usual Attic form) and σημᾶναι. So also αἶρω, ἄλλομαι have the form in ā, ἄραι, ἄλασθαι, which, however, is in the indicative η, as ἦρα, ἠλάμην. The verbs of this class in Doric have α, in Epic and Ion. η.

Obs. 2. The following verbs take in all the poetic dialects a form of the fut. and aor. I., in which the σ of ἔσσω is retained and the ε dropped, after the analogy of mute verbs, so that the ending is σω, σα: κέλλω (poet.), κέλσω, ἔκελσα—κίρω (poet.), κύρσω, ἔκυρσα—'ΟΡΩ (ὄρ-νυμι, ὄρσω, ὦρσα, always—φύρω, old Greek and poetic φύρσω, ἔφυρσα, fut. πεφύρσομαι; but aor. II. pass. ἐφύρην Lucian, and pft. midd. (or pass.) πέφυρμαι, in prose φυράσω, ἐφύρασσα, ἐφύρασάμην, ἐφύράσθην, πεφύραμαι. So also αἰρέσθαι Panyas. from αἰείρω,—ἦρσα from ἄρω,—ἔρσα Hippocrat. from εἶρω,—ἔρσαι (Hom. ἀπέρσα) from ἔρρω,—κέρσω from κείρω,—τέλσαι from τέλλω,—φθέρσω, Hom. for φθερῶ.

Obs. 3. The futures φᾶνῶ, ἄρῶ, in Attic poetry, are contractions from φαενῶ from φαεῖνω, and ἀερῶ from αἰείρω: the α in φᾶνοῦμαι is always short.

§. 223. 1. The perf. I. of verbs, with the characteristic ν, ought end in γκα (§. 26.), as μεμίλαγ-κα (from μαιίνω for με-μίαν-κα), πέ-



φαγκα (from φαίνω), παρώξυγα (from παροξύνω), but as this was not euphonic it was avoided in good Greek, sometimes by dropping the *ν* sound entirely, as κεκέρδακα from κερδαίνω; sometimes the perf. I. was supplied by the II., as ἔκτονα from κτείνω; or as in the verbs in ἐνω, the perf. I. was either entirely disused, or formed from a future in ἦσω without any contraction, as μεμένηκα (μένω), so κεκέρδηκα.

Obs. 1. In these forms it has been usual to supply a new root in ἐω; but as ἦσω is a legitimate form of the future in several verbs which have no traces of a form in ἐω, as ἐψήσω, τυπτήσω, it seems better to consider it as a different formation from the root.

2. Three verbs with *ν* for the characteristic drop the *ν* in the pft., and plpft. midd. and in the aor. I. pass., as well as in the pft. act.:

κρίνω	κέκρικα	κέκρικμαι	— ἐκρίθην
κλίνω	κέκλικα	κέκλιμαι	— ἐκλίθην
πλύνω	πέπλυκα	πέπλῡμαι	— ἐπλύθην.

Τείνω and κτείνω drop the *γ* and suffer a change of vowel, as

τέτακα	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην
ἐκτάκα (and ἔκταγκα)	ἐκτάμαι	ἐκτάθην (ἐκτάνθην late writers).

This last may be referred to the root κτά as preserved in κατακτάς from κατάκτημι: the Attics used the II. pft. act. ἔκτονα for ἔκτακα, τέθνηκα and ἀπέθανον (with ὑπό and a gen.) for ἔκταμαι and ἐκτάθην.

Obs. 2. Κρίνω, κλίνω, πλύνω and κτείνω sometimes retain the *ν* in the aor. I. pass., as ἐκλίνθην, ἐπλύνθην: in poetry this often occurs for the metre.

3. On the formation of the pft. middle or pass. we may observe,

a. When σθ follows a liquid the *σ* is dropped as in mute verbs, as ἡγγέλθαι (for ἡγγέλ-σθαι), πεφάνθαι.

β. In verbs in αίνω and ύνω, the *ν* is generally dropped before endings beginning with *μ*, and *σ* inserted in its stead, as φαίν-ω πέφα-σ-μαι πε-φά-σ-μεθα—περαίνω πεπέρασμαι—ραίνω ῥρασμαι—παχύν-ω πεπάχυσμαι—μολύν-ω μεμόλυσμαι—λυμαίνομαι λελυμασμένοι εισίν—μαίνω μεμασμαι; but in some of these verbs the *ν* sound remains, being assimilated to the *μ*, as ξηραίν-ω, ἐξήραμ-μαι (and ἐξήρασμαι) (for ἐξήραν-μαι); παροξύνω, παρώξυμαι, αισχύν-ω ἥσχυμαι; lastly, in a very small number of verbs the *ν* is dropped without the insertion of *σ*, but in this case the short vowel of the root becomes long: τραχύν-ω, τε-τράχῡ-μαι (besides τετράχυσμαι and τετράχυμαι.) Of course in the other personal endings (except those beginning with σθ) the *ν* remains unchanged, as πέφασ-μαι, πέφαν-σαι, πέφαν-ται, ἐξήραμ-μαι, -ανσαι, -ανται, ἥσχυμαι, -υνσαι, -υνται.—See the Paradigm of φαίνω.

Obs. 3. *Κεχρίμανται* for *νται* Pind. Pyth. ix. 32, and *κίκραν-ται* for *ανται* Eur. Hipp. 1255, are instances of the III. pl. pft. midd. being the same as the III. sing. This confusion was prevented in other verbs by the periphrasis with *εἰσι*.

Obs. 4. On the change of *ε* into *α* in the I. perf. act. and aor. I. pass., and in the aor. II. of dissyllabic liquid verbs with *ε* in fut., see §. 214. 4. Polysyllables such as *ἀγγέλλω*, *ὀφείλω*, *ἀγείρομαι* retain the *ε*; as, *ἤγγελον*, *ἤγγελόν*, *ἤγγελα*, *ἤγγελθην*—*ὀφελον*—*ἀγγήρομαι*, *ἤγερθην*. The other polysyllables form only the fut. act. aor. I. act. and pass., and, indeed, these are the only tenses of the verbs above mentioned, which are commonly found.

4. In the pft. II., which however is formed from only a few verbs, the short radical vowel is lengthened as in aor. I. act., as *φαίνω*, aor. I. *ἔ-φην-α*, pf. II. *πέ-φην-α*; except in verbs with *ε* in the fut. which change the *ε* to *ο*, as *σπείρω*, fut. *σπερ-ῶ*, pf. II. *ἔ-σπορ-α*.

§. 224. *Paradigm of Liquid Verbs : ἀγγέλλω.*

ACTIVE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conjunctive.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ω	ἄγγελλε	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγέλλειν	ἀγγέλλων
Pft.	ἤγγελ-κα		ἤγγελ-κω	ἤγγελκέναι	ἤγγελκώς
			Optative.		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ		ἀγγελοίμῃ or ἀγγελοίην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν,
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς - ἀγγελοίης		οὔσα, οὖν
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοῖ - ἀγγελοίη		
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοίητην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην - ἀγγελοίητην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοίμεν - ἀγγελοίημεν		
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοῖτε - ἀγγελοίητε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οὔσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν - ἀγγελοίεν		
Impf.	ἤγγελλ-ον		ἤγγελλοιμι		
Plpft.	ἤγγελ-κειν		ἤγγελ-κοιμι		
Aor. I.	ἤγγελ-α	ἄγγεilon	ἄγγελω Conj. ἄγγεilaυμι Opt.	ἄγγεilaι	ἄγγελ s
Pft. II.	ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω			-	
Plpft.	ἔ-φθορ-ειν				
Aor. II.	ἤγγελ-ον	ἄγγελε	ἄγγελω Conj. ἄγγελοίμι Opt.	ἄγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, ὄν

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj. Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀγγέλλ-ομαι	ἀγγέλλου	ἀγγέλλωμαι Opt.	ἀγγέλλεσθαι	ἀγγελλόμενος
Impf.	ἡγγελλ-όμην		ἀγγελλοίμην Conj.		
Pft. S. 1.	ἡγγελ-μαι		ἡγγελ-μένος ὦ	ἡγγέλ-(σ)θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος
2.	ἡγγελ-σαι	ἡγγελ-σο			
3.	ἡγγελ-ται	ἡγγελ-θω			
D. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθον				
2.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγελ-θον			
3.	ἡγγελ-θον	ἡγγέλ-θων			
P. 1.	ἡγγέλ-μεθα				
2.	ἡγγελ-θε	ἡγγελ-θε			
3.	ἡγγελ-μένοι εἰσὶ(ν)	ἡγγέλ-θωσαν or ἡγγέλ-θων			
Plpft.	ἡγγέλ-μην		Opt. ἡγγελλόμενος εἶην		
Fut. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι		ἀγγελ-οίμην	ἀγγελ-εἶσθαι	ἀγγελ-ούμενος
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἰ		ἀγγελ-οῖο		
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται		ἀγγελ-οῖτο		
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῖμεθον		ἀγγελ-οῖμεθον		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἰσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
3.	ἀγγελ-εἰσθον		ἀγγελ-οῖσθην		
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῖμεθα		ἀγγελ-οῖμεθα		
2.	ἀγγελ-εἰσθε		ἀγγελ-οῖσθε		
3.	ἀγγελ-οῦνται		ἀγγελ-οῦντο		
Aor. I.	ἡγγεῖλ-άμην	ἀγγεῖλαι	ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι C. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην O.	ἀγγεῖλ-ασθαι	ἀγγεῖλ-άμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγελ-όμην	ἀγγελ-οῦ	ἀγγελ-ῶμαι C. ἀγγελ-οίμην O.	ἀγγελ-έσθαι	ἀγγελ-όμενος

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἡγγέλ-θην	ἀγγέλ-θητι	ἀγγελ-θῶ C. ἀγγελ-θείην O.	ἀγγελ-θῆναι	ἀγγελ-θείς
Fut. I.	ἀγγελ-θήσομαι		ἀγγελ-θησοίμην	ἀγγελ-θήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-θησόμενος
Aor. II.	ἡγγίλ-ην	ἀγγέλ-ητι	ἀγγελ-ῶ C. ἀγγελ-είην O.	ἀγγελ-ῆναι	ἀγγελ-είς
Fut. II.	ἀγγελ-ήσομαι		ἀγγελ-ησοίμην	ἀγγελ-ήσεσθαι	ἀγγελ-ησόμενος

Verbal adjective : ἀγγελ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

*Conjugation of each of the four classes of Liquid Verbs.*

§. 225. a. Verbs with *ä* in the Fut., σφάλω and φαίνω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	σφάλλ-ω	σφάλλ-ομαι	φαίν-ω	φαίν-ομαι
Impf.	ἔ-σφαλλ-ον	ἔ-σφαλλ-όμεν	ἔ-φαιν-ον	ἔ-φαιν-όμεν
Perf. I.	ἔ-σφαλ-κα	ἔ-σφαλ-μαι	(πί-φαι-κα)	πί-φασ-μαι
Plpf. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-κειν	ἔ-σφάλ-μην	(ἔ-πε-φάγ-κειν)	ἔ-πε-φάσ-μην
Perf. II.			πέ-φην-α, neuter sense.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-πε-φήν-ειν, neuter sense.	
Future	σφαλ-ῶ, εἰς, εἰ	wanting	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οὔμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφηλ-α		ἔ-φην-α	ἔ-φην-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἔ-σφάλ-θην	ἔ-φάν-θην	A. II. ἔ-σφάλ-ην	ἔ-φάν-ην
Fut. I.	σφαλ-θήσομαι	φαν-θήσομαι	F. II. σφαλ-ήσομαι	φαν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective : σφαλ-τέος, τέα, τέον, φαν-τέος.				

*Inflection of the Perfect Middle.*

§. 226. With σ, φαίν-ω : with μμ, ξηραίν-ω : with ἄ, τείν-ω.

Ind. S. 1.	πί-φασ-μαι	ἔ-ξήραμ-μαι	τέ-τᾶ-μαι
2.	πί-φαν-σαι	ἔ-ξήραν-σαι	τέ-τᾶ-σαι
3.	πί-φαν-ται	ἔ-ξήραν-ται	τέ-τᾶ-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθον	τέ-τᾶ-μεθον
2.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἔ-ξηράμ-μεθα	τε-τᾶ-μεθα
2.	πί-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσὶ	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσὶ	τέ-τα-νται
Imp. S. 2.	(*πί-φαν-σο)	(*ἔ-ξήραν-σο)	τέ-τᾶ-σο
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἔ-ξηράν-θω	τε-τά-σθω
D. 2.	πί-φαν-θον	ἔ-ξήραν-θον	τέ-τα-σθον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθων
P. 2.	πί-φαν-θε	ἔ-ξήραν-θε	τέ-τα-σθε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πε-φάν-θων	ἔ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἔ-ξηράν-θων	τε-τά-σθωσαν or τε-τά-σθων
Inf.	πε-φάν-θαι	ἔ-ξηράν-θαι	τε-τά-σθαι
Fut.	πε-φασ-μένος	ἔ-ξηραμ-μένος	τε-τᾶ-μένος

§. 227. β. Verbs with ε in the Fut., ἱμείρ-ω (Ion. and poet.), and στέλλ-ω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἱμείρ-ω	ἱμείρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Impf.	ἱμειρ-ον	ἱμειρ-όμην	ἔ-στελλ-ον	ἔ-στελλ-όμην
Perf. I.	*ἱμερ-κα	ἱμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Plpf. I.	*ἱμέρ-κειν	ἱμέρ-μην	ἔ-στάλ-κειν	ἔ-στάλ-μην
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α from φθείρ-ω.	
Plpf. II.			ἔ-φθόρ-ειν	
Future	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἱμειρ-α	ἱμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-στειλ-άμην
PASSIVE.				
Aor. I.	ἱμέρ-θην	ἔ-στάλ-θην	A. II. ἔ-στάλ-ην	
Fut. I.	ἱμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	F. II. σταλ-ήσομαι	
Verbal adjectives : ἱμερ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, ἱμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τέος.				

Obs. The pft. midd. is inflected as ἡγγελμαι.

§. 228. γ. Verbs with ῖ in the Fut., τίλλω, and where the ν is dropped in the Pft. Midd. κλίν-ω.

Pres. A. & M.	τίλλ-ω τίλλ-ομαι	κλίν-ω κλίν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	τέ-τιλ-κα τέ-τιλ-μαι	κί-κλῖ-κα κί-κλῖ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	τίλ-ῶ τίλ-οῦμαι	κλῖν-ῶ κλῖν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-τίλ-α ἔ-τίλ-άμην	ἔ-κλῖν-α ἔ-κλῖν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-τίλ-θην	ἔ-κλῖ-θην
Fut. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	κλῖ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.		ἔ-κλῖν-ην
Fut. II. P.		κλῖν-ήσομαι
Verbal adjectives : τιλ-τός, ἡ, ὄν, τιλ-τέος, τέα-τέον, κλι-τός, ἡ, ὄν, κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον.		

Obs. 1. The pft. midd. τέτιλμαι is inflected as ἡγγελμαι, κέκλιμαι as τέταμαι, or the pft. midd. or passive of pure verbs.

§. 229. Verbs with *υ* in the Fut., *σῦρω*, *μολύνω* : and where the *ν* is wholly dropped in the Pft. Midd., *πλύνω*.

Pres. A. & M.	σῦρ-ω σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ω μολύν-ομαι	πλύν-ω πλύν-ομαι
Perf. A. & M.	σέ-συρ-κα σέ-συρ-μαι	(με-μόλυ-κα) με-μόλυσ-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut. A. & M.	σῦρ-ῶ συρ-οῦμαι	μολῦν-ῶ μολύν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ πλύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I. A. & M.	ἔ-σῦρ-α ἔ-σῦρ-άμην	ἔ-μόλυν-α ἔ-μολύν-άμην	ἔ-πλυν-α ἔ-πλυν-άμην
Aor. I. P.	ἔ-σύρ-θην	ἔ-μολύν-θην	ἔ-πλῦ-θην
Fut. I. P.	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι	πλῦ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. P.	ἔ-σῦρ-ην		
Fut. II. P.	σῦρ-ήσομαι		
Verbal adjectives : <i>συρ-τός -τέος</i> , <i>μολυν-τέος</i> , <i>πλυ-τός πλυ-τέος</i> .			

Obs. 2. The pft. midd. *σίσυρμαι* is inflected as *ἤγγελμαι*, *μεμόλυσμαι* as *πέφασμαι*, *ἤσχυμαι* (from *αἰσχύνω*) as *ἐξήραμαι*, *πέπλυμαι* as *τέταμαι*.

## §. 230.

## Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs are divided into Barytone, and Contract or Perispomena.

2. They are either primitive verbs with pure roots, which have lost their declension in *μι* in the present, but retain some of its characteristics in the conjugation, as the long vowel in the tenses for instance, which obtained as a general rule in the *μι* conjugation.

3. Or they are verbs derived from adjectives and substantives which form their tenses with the long vowel, after the analogy of the older verbs of the last paragraph, so that all pure verbs of both classes are conjugated in the same way.

## §. 231.

## Conjugation of Pure Verbs.

1. The tense endings, *σω* fut., *σα* aor., *κα* pft., are affixed immediately to the verbal root, in which, as a general rule, no change takes place, as *παιδεύ-σω*, *πεπαίδευ-κα*.

2. The short character. vowel of the pres. and impf. *ι*, *υ* in baryton pure verbs, and *ᾱ*, *ῆ*, *ῶ*, in contracts, are in the other tenses lengthened :

ι into ι, as τίω, τί-σω, ἔ-τισα, τε-τίσομαι, τέ-τιμαι, &c.

υ into υ, as κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σω, κε-κώλυ-μαι

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, (φιλέω), φιλή-σω, πε-φίλη-κα

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, (μισθώ), μισθώ-σω, με-μίσθω-κα

α into { η, as τιμά-ω, (τιμάω), τιμή-σω, τε-τίμη-κα  
 α, as ἐάω (ἐάω), ἐά-σω A. εἶα-σα.

Obs. α is lengthened into α only when preceded by ε, ι, ρ: as,

ἐά-ω ἐά-σω—μειδιά-ω μειδιά-σομαι—φωρά-ω φωρά-σω: but ἐγγυά-ω ἐγγυή-σω—βοάω βοήσομαι ἐβόησα.

Obs. 1. Analogous to these are ἀλοά-ω, fut. in old Attic ἀλοά-σω, but later ἀλότη-ω: ἀκροάσομαι, fut. ἀκροάσομαι, aor. ἤκροάσάμην.

Obs. 2. Exceptions: χράω, χρήσω &c. perf. midd. or pass. κείρησμαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην; and χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην.

3. Pure verbs do not form the aor. II. or II. perf., though many of the primitive pure verbs have traces of these tenses.

§. 232. Many primitive pure verbs retain the short vowel of the simple root (contrary to §. 231. 2.) either in all or some of their tenses; and most of such verbs take in the pft. midd. or pass., and aor. I. pass. σ.

### Baryton pure Verbs.

#### 1. ι in the tenses.

ἐπαίω, aor. ἐπήισα(ι), Hdt. and Apollonius. The simple δίο is only found in the present and imperfect.

χρίω, (graze), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, pft. pass. κείρησμαι, inf. κείρησθαι, aor. I. ἐχρίσθην;

(but, χρίω (anoint), fut. χρίσω, aor. ἔχρισα, inf. χρίσαι, midd. ἐχρίσάμην, pf. pass. κείρησμαι, κείρησθαι, aor. ἐχρίσθην.)

#### 2. υ.

a. The following in ύ retain the short vowel in the aor. and fut. act. and middle:

ἀνύω (old Attic ἀνύτω), fut. ἀνύσω: aor. ἤνυσα: pass. with σ.

ἀρύω (old Attic ἀρύτω), ἀρύσω, ἤρυσα, ἤρυσάμην: pass. with σ.

μύω, fut. μύσω: aor. ἔμυσα: pf. μέμυκα.

πτύω, fut. πτύσω: aor. ἔπτυσα: pass. with σ.

τανύω (poet.), fut. τανύσω: pass. with σ.

ἐρύω, εἰρύω (Ion. and poet.), fut. ἐρύσω (Epic ἐρύω): pf. pass. εἶρύμαι: middle ἐρύομαι, fut. ἐρύσομαι, (Epic ἐρύομαι): aor. εἶρύσάμην: but ῥύομαι (υ), ῥύσομαι, ἔρρυσάμην (though Il. ο, 29, ῥύσάμην, hence the double σ in ἐρρύσασατο).

εἰλύω (Hom.). εἰλύσω, εἰλύμαι, but εἰλύσα Ath. vii. p. 293 D.

ἰδρύω, (later ἰδρύσω, ἰδρύσα): usually fut. ἰδρύσω: aor. ἰδρύσα: pf. pass.

ἰδρύμαι: aor. ἰδρύθην, seldom ἰδρύνθην.

Also the following obsolete verbs: ἀφύω (ἀφύσσω), aor. ἠφύσα,—ἐλκίω

(ἐλκω), aor. ἐλκῦσα,—κύνω, (κυνίω), ἔκῦσα,—μεθύω (μεθύσκω, which only occurs in pres. and imperf.), μεθύσω,—γάνυμαι, fut. γανύσεται.

b. Some dissyllables in *υ*ω lengthen the vowel in the fut. and aor. act. and middle, and some of them in the pft. and plpft. active, resuming the short vowel in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. passive: as

θύω fut.	θύσω	aor.	ἔθῦσα	pf.	τέθυκα τέθυμαι	aor. pass.	ἐτέθην
λύω -	λύσω -		ἔλῡσα -		λέλυκα λέλυμαι -	-	ἐλήθην
δύω -	δύσω -		ἔδῡσα -		δέδῡκα δέδυμαι -	-	ἐδέθην

c. The III. fut., when the vowel is long in the fut. active and short in the pft. middle or passive, resumes the long vowel, as λελύσεται.

### §. 233. *Contract Verbs with the short vowel in the fut. &c.*

1. *δω*, fut. *δσω*, aor. *ᾶσα*.

a. The verbs in *ᾶω* preceded by λ, retain the short *a* in the fut. and aor. act. and midd.: as,

γελᾶω, fut. γελᾶσμαι (seldom γελᾶσω): aor. ἐγέλᾶσα: passive with σ.

ἐλᾶω, (generally ἐλαύνω), fut. ἐλᾶσω (Att. ἐλῶ), &c.

θλᾶω, θλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κλᾶω, κλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

χαλᾶω, χαλᾶσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

And the following:

δαμάω (generally δαμάζω), domo: aor. ἐδάμασσα.

περάω, I bring to sell, fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα (but περάω, I pass through, intrans., fut. περάσω: aor. ἐπέρασα).

σπάω, σπάσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

σχαίω, σχαίσω, &c.

b. So in the poetic dialect, *ἀάω*, ἀγάσμαι, ἀφάω (ἀφάσσω) aor. ἤφασα Hdt., ὀάσμαι. So verbs in *άννυμι*, as κεράννυμι, κερᾶσω; in *ημι*, as πέρνημι, περᾶσω, περῶ; and βαίνω, in the pft. and aor. pass. of its compounds.

2. *έω*, fut. *έσω*.

a. αἰδέσμαι, αἰδέσμαι, ἠδεσάμην: aor. pass. ἠδέσθην.

ἀκέσμαι, ἀκίεσμαι, ἠκεσάμην; perf. ἤκεσμαι.

ἀλέω, ἀλίεω, Att. ἀλῶ: pf. pass. ἀήλειςθαι (§. 177. 2.).

ἄρκέω, ἄρκέσω: pass. with σ.

ἐμέω, fut. ἐμέσω, &c. ἐμήμεκα: pass. ἐμήμεσμαι (§. 177. 2.).

ζέω (generally intrans. and ζέννυμι trans.), ζέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

κοτέω, κοτέσμαι (poet.).

νεικέω (poet. and Ion.), νεικίεω, &c.

ξέω, ξέσω, &c.: pass. with σ.

τελέω, fut. Att. τελῶ: pass. with σ.

τρέω, τρέσω, &c.

χέω, fut. χέω and χέσμαι, aor. ἔχεα.

b. Here also belong ἀρίεω, fut. ἀρίεω: ἀρχέσμαι, ἀρχέσμαι: μέχεσμαι, μαχέσμαι: νέμω, aor. pass. ἐνεμέθην and -ήθην: and those in *έννυμι*, as σβέννυμι, σβέν-σω.

c. The following have in some tenses the short, in others the long vowel:



αἰνέω, fut. αἰνέσω : aor. ἤνεσα : pf. ἤνεκα : aor. pass. ἠνέθην : pf. pass. ἤνημαι.  
αἰρέω, pf. pass. ἤρέθην : but αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

γαμέω, fut. γαμῶ : aor. ἔγημα : pf. γεγάμηκα : aor. pass. ἐγαμήθην.

δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα, ἐδησάμην : but δέδεκα, δέδεμαι, ἐδίθην : fut. III. δεδήσομαι, which is used for the un-Attic δεθήσομαι.

καλέω, fut. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ : aor. ἐκάλεσα : pf. κέκληκα, κέκλημαι : fut. III. κεκλησώμαι : aor. pass. ἐκλήθην : fut. midd. καλούμαι : aor. ἐκαλεσάμην.

ποθέω, Ion. and old Att. ποθέσομαι, ἐπόθεσα : but ποθήσω, ἐπόθησα : pf. πεπόθηκα, -ημαι : aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην.

πονέω, fut. πονήσω, &c. (*I shall labour*) : πονέσω (*I shall feel pain*) : pf. πεπόνηκα in both senses.

d. Here belong εὐρίσκω—ἐκρίδομαι, ἐκδεσάμην poet., but κηδήσω (*I shall grieve a person*) II. ω, 241 κέκηδα—ᾶζω.

3. ὦω, fut. ὄσω.

ἀρόω, fut. ἀρόσω : aor. ἤροσα : pf. pass. ἀρήρομαι (§. 177. 2.) : aor. ἤρόθην.

### §. 234. Anomalous Tenses of certain Pure Verbs.

1. Two verbs in *ᾰ* or *ᾱ* take in their tenses *av* :

καίω, Att. κᾰῶ (not contracted) : fut. καύσω : aor. ἔκανσα : pf. pass. κέκανμαι : aor. I. pass. ἐκαύθην (aor. II. Ion., and later ἐκάην) : verbal adj. καυστός, καυστός, καυτός.

κλαίω, Att. κλᾰῶ (not contracted) : κλαύσομαι, &c.

2. These five verbs (which express a gliding motion) form their tenses with *ev* :

θέω, *I run*, fut. θεύσομαι or θευσούμαι.

νέω, *I swim*, fut. νέυσομαι or νευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔνευσα.

πλέω, *I sail*, fut. πλεύσομαι, generally πλευσοῦμαι : aor. ἔπλευσα : pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι : aor. ἐπλεύσθην : verbal adj. πλευστός.

πνέω, *I breathe*, fut. πνεύσομαι or πνευσούμαι : aor. ἔπνευσα : aor. pass. ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *I flow*, fut. ῥεύσομαι : aor. ἔρρευσα. Neither of these forms are used in Attic Greek, but ῥνήσομαι, ἔρρύν, pf. ἔρρηνκα.

Obs. 1. Χέω, *I pour*, does not generally follow this analogy : fut. χέω, χέομαι (later χιῶ), ἔχσα, ἔχεαμην, κέχυκα : pf. pass. κέχυμαι : aor. ἐχύθην. The forms in *ev* are only Epic ; fut. χεύω : aor. ἔχευα.

Obs. 2. The *v* in these forms is probably a relic of the digamma (see §. 8. 3. d.).

### The Conjugation of the Fut., Aor., Pft., and Plpft., Pass.

§. 235. General Rule : Pure verbs with a long vowel, or those which lengthen the short vowel in the future, and aorist I., affix the tense endings in the fut. and aor. pass. and in the pft. and plpft. pass. or midd. immediately to the root.

2. Pure verbs, which retain the short characteristic, in all their tenses insert  $\sigma$  between the root and the tense ending: as,

τιμά-ω		τελέ-ω	
ἐ-τιμή-θην	τε-τίμη-μαι	ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην	τε-τέλε-σ-μαι
τιμή-θήσομαι	ἐ-τε-τιμή-μην	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἐ-τε-τελέ-σ-μην.

## §. 236.

*Exceptions.*

1. α. Verbs with a long vowel which insert  $\sigma$ :

ἀκούω	βύω (un-Att.) βυνέω	ἐναύω	κελεύω	κυλίω
λεύω	νέω (un-Att. νήθω)	ξύω	παίω	παλαίω
πλέω	πρίω	πταίω	σειώ	

ῥω, aor. ῥσθην, fut. ῥσομαι (in use for ῥσθήσομαι).

φρέω, (existing only in its compounds, as εἰσφ., ἐκφ.) fut. φρήσω, &c.: midd. φρήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐφρήσθην.

χῶω	χρῶω	χρίω	ψαύω.
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β. The following vary between the formations with and without  $\sigma$ :

γέω, pf. pass. γέγευμαι (Eurip.), but aor. pass. probably ἐγεύσθην. (Cf. γεῦμα), but γευστέον, γευστικός.

δράω, fut. δράσω, &c.: pft. δέδρακα: pft. pass. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι.

θραύω, τέθραυσμαι (Plat. τέθραυμαι), ἐθραύσθην.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω, κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι.

κλείω, κέκλειμαι, Att. κέκλημαι and κέκλεισμαι: aor. ἐκλείσθην.

κολούω, pf. pass. κεκόλουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκολούσθην and ἐκολούθην.

κρούω, κέκρουμαι and σμαι: aor. ἐκρούσθην.

νέω, (*I hear*), fut. νήσω, &c.: pf. pass. νένημαι and νένησμαι: verbal adj. νητός.

ψάω, ἔψημαι and σμαι, ἐψήθην and σθην.

γ. The following take  $\sigma$  in the aor. I., but not in the pft.:

μιμνήσκω (MNA-Ω)	μέμνημαι,	ἐμνήσθην
παύω	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύσθην
πνέω,	πέπνυμαι (poet.)	ἐπνεύσθην
ποθέω,	πεπόθημαι	ἐποθέσθην
χρῶμαι (χρῶμαι)	κέχρημαι	ἐχρήσθην.

2. Pure verbs with a short vowel in the tenses which nevertheless do not insert  $\sigma$ .

δύω, θύω, λύω, (§. 232. 2. b.), εἰλάω (§. 233. 1. a.), αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω (§. 233. 2. c.), ἀρώω (233. 3.), χέω (§. 234. Obs. 1.), σεύω, ἔσσυμαι, ἔσσυσθην &c.

*Paradigm of the Conjugation of Pure Verbs.*

§. 237. 1. Verbs without  $\sigma$ , and with the long vowel in all the tenses.

*Τίω, I honour (poet.)*

*Active.*

Principal Tenses.		<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Conj. or Opt.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίω	τίε	τίω	τίειν	τίων
	Fut.	τίσω		τίσοιμι	τίσειν	τίσων
	Perf.	τέτικα	τέτικε	τετίκω	τετίκηναι	τετίκως
Historic Tenses.	Impf.	έτιον		τιόμι		
	Plpft.	ετετίκειν		τετίκοιμι		
	Aor.	έτισα	τίσον	{ τίσαιμι τίσω	τίσαι	τίσας

*Middle.*

Principal Tenses.						
Principal Tenses.	Pres.	τίομαι	τίον	τίωμαι	τίεσθαι	τιόμενος
	Fut.	τίσομαι		τίσοίμην	τίσεσθαι	τίσόμενος
	Pft.	τέτιμαι	τέτισο	τετιμένος	τετίσθαι	τετιμένος
Historic Tenses.	Imp.	έτιόμην		τιόμην		
	Plpft.	ετετίμην		τετίμένος		
	Aor.	— σο &c.		εἶην		
		έτισάμην	τίσαι	{ τίσωμαι τίσαιμην	τίσασθαι	τίσόμενος

*Passive.*

Aor.	έτίθην	τίθητι	{ τίθῶ τίθειν	τίθηναι	τίθεις
Fut.	τίθήσομαι		τίθησώμην	τίθήσεσθαι	τίθήσόμενος

2. The verbs with a short vowel, which lengthen it in the Fut. and Aor. Act. and Midd., but retain it in the other tenses, are conjugated like τίω, without  $\sigma$ , except that the vowel must be marked and pronounced short in all the tenses but the aor. and fut. act. and midd.; as λύω, λύσω, ἐλύσα, λέλυκα, ἐλελύκειν, λέλυμαι, ἐλελύμην, ἐλύθη, λυθήσομαι.

3. The exceptional verbs (§. 235. 1.) with a long vowel, which insert σ in the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., and in the aor. and fut. pass., are conjugated like *τίω* in all tenses except the following :

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
Pft.	κεκέλευσμαι	κεκέλευσο	κεκελευσμέ- νος ᾧ	κεκελευσθαι	κεκελευσμέ- νος
Plpft.	ἐκεκελευσ- μην		κεκελευσμέ- νος εἶην		
Aor.	ἐκελεύσθην	κελεύσθητι	{ κελεύσθω κελευσ- θείην	κελευσθῆναι	κελευσθείς
Fut.	κελευσθήσο- μαι		κελευσθησώ- μην	-σθήσεσθαι	-σθησόμενος

4. Verbs with a short vowel, and retaining it throughout the conjugation, form the pft. and plpft. midd. or pass., the aor. and fut. pass., like *κελεύω*, with σ ; the other tenses, like *τίω*, substituting therein the short for the long vowel.

#### *Contract Verbs.*

§. 238. A contract verb is a pure verb of which the characteristic is α, ε, or ο, with which the modal vowel coalesces. As the modal vowel follows this characteristic immediately in the present and imperfect only, of course these are the only tenses in which any contraction can take place. Most of these verbs lengthen the short characteristic in their conjugation, which follows the rules of the uncontracted pure verbs (§. 234.).

## I. With a long Vowel

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	PRESENT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Ind.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ῆς	φιλ(έ-εις)εῖς	μισθ(ό-εις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ῇ	φιλ(έ-ει)εῖ	μισθ(ό-ει)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οὔ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Conj.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ῆς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῆς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ῇ	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imp.	Sing. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φιλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τω	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τω
	Dual 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ά-των	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-των	μισθ-ο-έ)οῦ-των
	Plur. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-έ)ά-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-ντων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-ντων	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-ντων
Inf.		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Part.		τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
		G. τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος
		τιμ(α-ού)ού-σης	φιλ(ε-ού)ού-σης	μισθ(ο-ού)ού-σης
IMPERFECT.				
Ind.	Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ-(ο-ον)ουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφιλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφιλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	Dual 1.			
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τον	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τον	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	ἐτιμ(α-έ)ά-την	ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-την	ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-την
	Plur. 1.	ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-τε	ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφιλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι τιμ(ά-η)ῶ τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῶ φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-ται φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-ται μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-μεθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶμαι τιμ(ά-η)ῶ τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	Same as the Indicative. φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι φιλ(έ-η)ῶ φιλ(έ-η)ᾶ-ται φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον φιλ(έ-η)ᾶ-σθον φιλ(έ-η)ᾶ-σθον φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα φιλ(έ-η)ᾶ-σθε φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι μισθ(ό-η)οῖ μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-ται μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθον μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθον μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα μισθ(ό-η)ᾶ-σθε μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθω τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθωσαν or τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθω φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθωσαν or φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθω μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθωσαν or μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον G. τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενος φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένη φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενον φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένου φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενος μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένη μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενον μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένου μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένης
IMPERFECT.		
ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ῶ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)οῦ ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-το ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον ἐφιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)οῦ ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-το ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθον ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον ἐμισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα ἐμισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντο

ACTIVE.				
Moods and Participles.	Number and Person.	IMPERFECT.		
		Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μι	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μι
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)ῶς	φιλ(έ-οις)οἷς	μισθ(ό-οις)οἷς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῷ	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ
	Dual 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τον	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τον	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-την	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-την
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Attic Opt.	Sing. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῷ-ην	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-ης	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-η	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-η
	Dual 2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-ητον	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ητον	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ητον
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῳ-ήτην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ήτην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ήτην
	Plur. 1.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-ημεν	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ημεν	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ημεν
	2.	τιμ(α-οί)ῳ-ητε	φιλ(ε-οί)οἶ-ητε	μισθ(ο-οί)οἶ-ητε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
Conjugation of the other tenses.				
φωρά-ω, tenses with α.	Ind. Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plpft.	ἐτετιμήκειν ἐπεφώρακειν	ἐπεφίληκειν	ἐμεμισθώκειν
	Future	τιμήσω φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor. I.	ἐτίμησα ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
PASSIVE.				
Aorist I.		ἐτιμήθην ἐφωράθην	ἐφιλήθην	ἐμισθώθην
Verbal adjective : τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. σ.
τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-ο   τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-το τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μεθον τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-σθον τιμ(α-οί)ψ-σθην τιμ(α-οί)ψ-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ψ-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)-ψ-ντο	φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μην φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οί-το φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθον φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθον φιλ(ε-οί)οί-σθην φιλ(ε-οί)οί-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οί-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οί-ντο	μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μην μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οί-το μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθον μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθον μισθ(ο-οί)οί-σθην μισθ(ο-οί)οί-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οί-σθε μισθ(ό-οι)οί-ντο
Conjugation of the other Tenses.		
τετίμημαι πεφάρᾱμαι	πεφίλημαι	μεμίσθωμαι
ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεφάρᾱμην	ἐπεφιλήμην	ἐμεμισθώμην
τιμήσομαι φωράσομαι	φλήσομαι	μισθώσομαι
ἐτιμησάμην ἐφωρασάμην	ἐφιλησάμην	ἐμισθωσάμην
III. Fut. τετιμήσομαι	πεφιλήσομαι	μεμισθώσομαι
PASSIVE.		
Fut. I.   τιμηθήσομαι φωραῖθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι	μισθωθήσομαι
φιλητέος, τέα, τέον                      μισθωτέος, τέα, τέον.		

ACTIVE.



## 2. With a short Vowel

ACTIVE.			
Tense.	Character. α.	Character. ε.	Character. ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτελ(ε-ον)ουν	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπᾱκα	τετέλεκα	ἤροκα
Pluperfect	ἔσπᾱκειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἤρόκειν
Future	σπᾶσω	τελέσω(Att. τελῶ.)	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπᾱσα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PASSIVE.			
Aorist	ἔσπα-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives : σπα-σ-τί-ος, τέα, τέον			

## REMARKS.

§. 239. 1. The Attic dialect uses more especially the contract forms of these verbs.

2. Except verbs with a monosyllabic root, as πλέ-ω, πνέ-ω, of which only the contraction ει (from έει or εε) is in use : as,

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε, πλείουσι(ν).

Conj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Impr. πλεί : inf. πλείν : part. πλέων.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλαις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλείοιμι.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλέομεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι : part. πλέομενος : impf. ἐπλέομην.

3. The verb δέω<sup>a</sup>, *I bind*, admits the contractions in all its forms : as τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος—διαδοῦμαι—κατέδουν ; but δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *I am in want*, only the contractions in ει, like πλέω, πνέω, &c., as τὸ δέον—δέομαι—δέισθαι ; the open form of ει (εε) is also used in δέομαι, as δέεται, δέεσθαι<sup>b</sup>. So the resolutions of a disused contraction, πλείει Thucyd. iv. 27, and ἔπλεε Xenoph. Hell. vi. 2. 27<sup>c</sup>. In later writers the open form was found also in other words of this class<sup>d</sup> ; but κατέχεε Arist. Nub. 74 is the aor. not the imperfect.

4. Many words vary from the general rules for contraction :

a. Ae and aei into η and η (instead of α and α) :

ἴ(ά-ω)ῶ, ζῆς, ῆ, ἦτον, ἦτε : inf. ζῆν : impr. ζῆν : impf. ἔζων, ἦς, ἦ, ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦτε.

πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. πεινήν, &c.

διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, διψῆς, &c. : inf. διψῆν.

κν(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. κνήν.

σμ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. σμήν.

ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, ψῆν.

χρ(ά-ο)ῶμαι, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι : so ἀποχρῶμαι, inf. ἀποχρησθαι.

ἀπόχρη (abbreviated from ἀποχρηῆ, Ion. ἀποχρηᾶ), ἀποχρηῆν, impf. ἀπέχρη.

χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, χρῆ, χρῆν ; so also θῆσθαι, from ΘΑΩ, but the Ionians said σμάται, κνάν, χράσθαι.

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 220.

<sup>b</sup> Schæfer Greg. p. 431.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 221.

<sup>d</sup> Lobeck Phryn. l. c. Thom. Mag. p. 366. notes.

in their Conjugation.

MIDDLE.			
Character. α.		Character. ο.	Character. ε.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἔσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἔσπά-σ-μην, σο, το &c. σπᾶσομαι ἐσπασάμην		τελ(ί-ο)οῦ-μαι ἔτελ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην τετέλε-σ-μαι, σαι, ται &c. ἐτετελέ-σ-μην, σο, το &c. τελέσομαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἀρ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι ἤρ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἀρ-ήρομαι, σαι, ται &c. ἀρ-ηρόμην, σο, το &c. ἀρόσομαι ἤροσάμην
PASSIVE.			
Future	σπα-σ-θήσομαι	τελε-σ-θήσομαι	ἀροθήσομαι
τελε-σ-τίος		ἀρο-τός.	

b. Οο and οε into ω (instead of ου), and οη into ῶ instead of οἰ :  
 ριγ(ά-ω)ῶ, inf. ῥιγῶν : part. ῥιγῶντος and ῥιγῶσα : conj. ῥιγῶς, ῥιγῶ, &c. :  
 impf. ἔρριγων : opt. ῥιγῶν. So the Ionic verb, ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶσι, ἰδρῶν,  
 ἰδρῶσα, ἰδρῶντες.

Obs. On the bye form of the opt. in ην, see §. 192. 5 and 7.

5. Λοῶ, though properly not a contract verb, is contracted in all those forms of the imperfect act., and of the pres. and imperfect midd., in the ending of which there is ε or ο : as, ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλοῦμεν for ἐλούομεν : midd. λούμαι, λούται, λούσθαι, ἐλοῦντο, &c., as if from a root ΛΟΕΩ, whence in Homer λοίσσαι, λοίσσασθαι λοίσσασθαι.

6. The absence of the ι subscript in the infin. of verbs in άω is remarkable, άειν=άν not ᾶν. This is by some supposed to arise from the inf. being the Doric εν instead of the common ειν.

7. The analogies of the conjugation in εω are followed by all the contract forms of futures in έω §. 203. 1, and 244—all II. persons in εαι, ηαι, εο : inf. aor. II. act. in έειν—conj. aor. pass. in έώ, είώ.

### Dialects.—Epic.

§. 240. The contract forms are used, though far more rarely than in the Attic dialect.

#### Verbs in αω.

1. The open form αε, αο is used only in some particular words and forms :

- In διψάων, διψάοντα, πεινάων, whose penultimate vowel is long.
- Forms in αον preceded by a short syllable : as πέραον, κατεσκίαον.
- Verbs with monosyllabic roots : as, ἔχραε, ἔχραστο, ἐπύχραον, λάε, λάων, φάε.

d. Some other forms, especially ναιετάω, as ναιετάουσι, ναιετάων, ναιετάοντες (except ναιετάασκον, σκε). And also, αοιδιάει, αοιδιάουσι, ἰλάονται, κραδάων, δημοστιάει, οὔταε, ὕλαει, ὕλαον, ὕλαουσιν, ὕλαόντο.

2. In some verbs the (afterwards so called) Ionic change of α into ε is found : as, μενοίνεον from μενοινάω, ἤντεον from ἀντάω, ὁμόκλειον from ὁμοκλάω.

3. The contracted vowel is, for the metre, often resolved and lengthened :  $\bar{a}$  into  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  or  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ — $\omega$  into  $\omega\omega$  or  $\omega\omega$  ; (but  $\bar{a}$  before a personal ending beginning with  $\tau$  is never thus resolved, as  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\omega$ , never  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota$ ) :

( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\phi\varsigma$	( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\omega$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\omega$
( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\phi\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\omega\sigma\alpha$
( $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega\iota\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$ )	$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega\bar{\alpha}$	$\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega\bar{\alpha}\phi$	( $\beta\omicron\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$ )	$\beta\omicron\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$	$\beta\omicron\bar{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$
( $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\eta\varsigma$ )	$\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$	$\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\phi\varsigma$	( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\mu\iota$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota\mu\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\phi\mu\iota$
( $\mu\bar{\alpha}\eta$ )	$\mu\bar{\alpha}$	$\mu\bar{\alpha}\phi$	( $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$ )	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\sigma\iota$	$\delta\rho\bar{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$

Irregular :  $\nu\alpha\iota\epsilon\tau\bar{\alpha}\omega\sigma\alpha$  for  $\omega\omega\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\alpha\iota$  for  $\delta\rho\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\delta\rho\bar{\eta}\tau\omega$  III. sing. imp. : the form  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\omega\bar{\nu}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  is from  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\bar{\alpha}\omega$ , not  $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\bar{\alpha}\omega$ ².

4. In the following dual forms  $\alpha\epsilon$  is contracted into  $\eta$  instead of  $\alpha$  :  $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\alpha\upsilon\delta\eta\tau\eta\eta$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\eta\tau\eta\eta$ ,  $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\alpha\gamma\eta\tau\eta\eta$ ,  $\phi\omicron\iota\tau\eta\tau\eta\eta$  for  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\eta$ .

5. In the following forms, in which  $\omega$  is followed by two consonants, or has the  $\iota$  subscript,  $\omicron$  is introduced after the  $\omega$ , the  $\iota$  subsc. (if there is one) being annexed to the  $\omicron$ , so that  $\omega$  becomes  $\omega\omicron$ ,  $\phi$  becomes  $\phi\omicron\iota$  : as,  $\eta\beta\bar{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$  for  $\eta\beta\bar{\omega}\tau\alpha$ ,  $\eta\beta\bar{\omega}\iota\mu\iota$ , for ( $\eta\beta\bar{\alpha}\iota\mu\iota$ ) =  $\eta\beta\bar{\eta}\mu\iota$ .

6. On the Epic inf.  $\eta\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ , of verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$  and  $\alpha\omega$ , see §. 198. 2. The corresponding form  $\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$ , is not found.

7. A contraction used in the Epic and Ionic dialects (never by the Attics), is that of  $\omicron\eta$  into  $\omega$ , but not in the present tense : as,  $\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha\tau\iota$  for  $\beta\bar{o}\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\iota$  from  $\beta\bar{o}\acute{\alpha}\omega$  : so  $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ — $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon$  for  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\eta\sigma\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon$  from  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\acute{\iota}\omega$ — $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\bar{o}\gamma\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$  for  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\bar{o}\gamma\bar{o}\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , Hdt. ; cf. §. 12. Obs. 2. So also in Ionic,  $\beta\bar{o}\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , fut  $\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , aor.  $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha$ , pf. pass.  $\beta\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ , aor. pass.  $\epsilon\beta\bar{\omega}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$ — $\nu\bar{o}\acute{\omega}\omega$ , pf.  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$  for  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\nu}\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\eta\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$  from  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\nu}\bar{o}\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , plpf. pass.  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\tau\omega$ . Cf.  $\delta\gamma\bar{\delta}\bar{\omega}\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha$  for  $\delta\gamma\bar{\delta}\bar{o}\eta\kappa\omicron\tau\alpha$ .

#### Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ .

§. 241. 1. The forms in which  $\epsilon$  is followed by  $\omega$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon$ , are not contracted, as  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\iota$ . The other forms are either contract or open, as the verse requires, but  $\epsilon\omicron$  is contracted into  $\epsilon\upsilon$  : as,  $\alpha\lambda\bar{\epsilon}\upsilon\mu\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\upsilon$  ; except  $\epsilon\pi\bar{o}\rho\theta\omicron\upsilon$  II.  $\delta$ , 308,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho\rho\iota\pi\tau\omicron\upsilon$  Od.  $\nu$ , 78.

2. The  $\epsilon$  is sometimes lengthened into  $\epsilon\iota$  instead of being contracted : as,  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\iota\omega$ ,  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\iota\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\phi\iota\bar{\epsilon}\iota\eta$ ,  $\delta\kappa\bar{\nu}\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\bar{\lambda}\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\bar{\nu}\theta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron$ ,  $\nu\epsilon\bar{\kappa}\epsilon\iota\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\epsilon\upsilon$ .

3. In the II. sing. pres. and midd.  $\epsilon\epsilon$  is either contracted into  $\epsilon\iota$ , as in the III. sing., as  $\mu\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\iota$  =  $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$ , like  $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$ , like  $\nu\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ , or one  $\epsilon$  is elided, as  $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$ . This elision almost always takes place in Ionic and Epic in the II. sing. impft. ind. and present imperative, the accent in all cases remaining on the penultima, as  $\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ ,  $\alpha\iota\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron$ , for  $\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon$ , &c. ; Theognis (73.) has the analogous form  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\epsilon\iota\omicron$  from  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ .

4. In the following two,  $\epsilon\epsilon$  is contracted into  $\eta$  instead of  $\epsilon\iota$  :  $\delta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\tau\eta\eta$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\tau\eta\eta$ .

#### Verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ .

§. 242. 1. Three forms of the verbs in  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$  are found in the Epic dialect :

$\alpha$ . The regular contraction, as  $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

$\beta$ . The uncontracted form  $\omega\omega$  lengthened into  $\omega\omicron$ , becoming the same as the forms of the verbs in  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$  (§. 240. 5.),  $\iota\delta\rbar{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$ ,  $\iota\delta\rbar{\omega}\omicron\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\iota\pi\bar{\nu}\bar{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$  (so  $\eta\beta\bar{\omega}\omicron\tau\alpha$ ).

² Liddell and Scott ad voc. Thiersch 210. 70. Obs.

γ. A lengthened form of the contracted diphthong ου (from oo or ουου) into ωω, and of αι into ωφ, (after the analogy of verbs in άω §. 240. 3.), as if the contraction had been ω instead of ου, and φ instead of αι: as, (άρουσι) άρουσι άρώσι (cf. όρώσι)—δηϊόντο δηϊόντο δηϊόντο (cf. όρώντο), (δηϊοιεν) δηϊοιεν δηϊόφεν (cf. όρώφεν).

Obs. All these lengthened forms ωω, ωω, ωφ, are limited to the cases in which ου or αι is followed by two consonants, or has the ι subscript. Thus άροις, άροι, άρουτε, and the inf. άρουν, do not admit them.

### Ionic Dialect.

§. 243. 1. The verbs in έω are, as a general rule, not contracted, except the common contraction of εο and εον into εν: as, φιλέυμεν for φιλόμεν= φιλοῦμεν, έφίλευν for έφίλειον=έφιλουν, φιλεῦ for φιλείου=φιλοῦ. So also Doric φιλεῦντι for φιλοῦσι.

2. The open forms of II. sing. pres. and impft. midd., έη, άη, όη, έου, άου, δου, as φιλέη, τιμάη, μισθόη—έφίλείου, έτιμάου, έμισθόου, are not employed in any of the dialects, and are only given in the tables to explain the contracted forms. Of these persons the Ionic uses the regular contract forms of verbs in άω and όω, as τιμάω, μισθοί, τιμάω, μισθοῦ; but in verbs in έω (as also in the baryton verbs) not the η, ου, but the εαι, εο (§. 196. 3.), as τύπτ-εαι, έτύπτ-εο, φιλέ-εαι, έφίλέ-εο.

3. In the verbs in άω the regular contract forms are used: but in the open forms α is changed to ε, as όρίω, όρόμεν for όράω—χρέται, χρόνται for χράεται, &c.

4. The open form αο is often lengthened to εω, as χρέωνται, έκτέωντο, όρέωντες, πειρώμενος for (χράονται) χρώνται, &c.

5. From this change of α into ε, it follows that the Ionians also sometimes contracted αο and ουν into εν, like εο and εον, as εirώτενν for εirώταον, γελεύσα for γελάουσα, άγαπεῦντες for άγαπάοντες. So often in Doric, γελεύντι for γελάουσι. This contraction εν for ου obtained also in verbs in όω, as δικαιοῦσι for (δικαιόουσι) δικαιοῦν, έδικαίενν from δικαίώω, στεφανεύνται from στεφανώω.

6. Some Ionic writers, as Hippocrates, use η for α, as όρην, &c.; but Herodotus always retains the α, except where ι precedes it, as θυμιῖται for θυμιάται.

7. The Epic lengthened form ωω of verbs in άω, is but seldom found in prose, as κομώωσι, ήγορώωντο, Herodotus.

### Doric Dialect.

§. 244. 1. Contrary to the genius of the Doric, αε and αει are contracted into η without the ι, subsc., as τιμήτε for τιμάτε=τιμάτε, όρην for όρᾶν, έτίμη.

2. The infinitives of verbs in άω and όω have the forms αις and ους besides ην (Dor. for αν) and ουν, as γέλαις for γελᾶν, ύψοις for ύψοῦν (the s of the inf. ήμες Dor. for ελναι, is analogous to this). The verbs in έω have two inf., the old shorter form έν from έμεν, like other verbs, as ποιένν for ποιείν—or ήν after the analogy of verbs in άω, as φιλήνν for φιλείεν=φιλείν. The form ήν is not found in Pindar<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. 1. 260.

3. The contraction of *αο*, *αου*, *αω*, into *ᾱ*, is more properly Æolic than Doric, as *πεινᾶμες* for *πεινώμεν* (*πεινάμεν*), *πεινᾶντι* for *πεινώ(ᾱ-ου)ῶσι*, *γελᾶν* for *γελ(ᾱ-ων)ᾶν*, *φυσᾶντες* for *φυσ(ᾱ-ο)ῶντες*.

4. It is remarkable, that in the Doric, especially the new Doric of Theocritus, the broad *ᾱ* is frequently admitted into the forms of verbs in *ῥω*, as *ἐπόνᾶσα* for *ἐπόνῃσα* from *πονῆω*, *ἐφίλᾶσα* for *ἐφίλησα* from *φιλέω*. In Pindar also this occurs, though more rarely<sup>b</sup>; some verbs, as *κρατέω*, *οἰκέω*, *μυθῶ*, never admit the *α*. For the Doric *εν* for *ου*, see §. 243. 1. and 5.

*Peculiarities in the formation of some Verbs both Pure and Impure.*

*Future.*

§. 245. 1. *Futurum Doricum*.—The circumflexed fut. is used by the Doric in verbs which have the tense characteristic *σ*; as, *τυψῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἰ*, *οὔμεν*, *εἴτε*, *οὔντι*, *τυψοῦμαι*: and this Doric fut. is used by other dialects in the following verbs, but only in the midd. voice with an active sense:

πλέω	Fut. πλευσοῦμαι and πλεύσομαι
πνέω	.. πνευσοῦμαι .. πνεύσομαι
νέω	.. νευσοῦμαι .. νεύσομαι
θέω	.. θευσοῦμαι .. θεύσομαι
κλαίω	.. κλαυσοῦμαι .. κλάυσομαι
φεύγω	.. φευξοῦμαι .. φεύξομαι
παίζω	.. παιξοῦμαι .. παίξομαι
χέζω	.. χεσσοῦμαι
πίπτω	.. πεσσοῦμαι (ΠΕΤΩ)
πυνθάνομαι	.. πυνθοῦμαι (usually πεύσομαι).

Homer also uses *ἑσσεῖται* for *ἔσsetai*.

2. Some verbs form their future without the tense characteristic *σ*. This is declined as the present:

*ἔθ-ω*, Epic (common form, *ἐσθίω*), fut. *ἔθ-ομαι*

*πίν-ω* (ΠΙΩ), fut. *πί-ομαι*

*χέ-ω*, fut. *χέω*, *χεῖς*, *χεῖ*. Fut. midd. *χέομαι*.

*Obs.* So Epic *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, *I shall live*, II. pers. *βήη*, perhaps from *βαίνω*, *I walk*, i. e. *I live*. So *ἐκγεγάονται* fut. from ΓΑΩ: and so from ΔΑΩ, *δήω*, *δῆεις*, *δήομεν*, *δῆετε*, and from ΚΕΙΩ (*κεῖμαι*), *κεῖω* or *κέω*, *κεῖμεν*, *κεῖων*, *κέων*, both Homeric.

3. The fut. in *οῦμαι* without *σ* is used in

*μάχ-ομαι*, fut. *μαχ-οῦμαι* (formed from the Ion. *μαχ-έσομαι*)

*ἔζομαι* (ἘΔΩ), fut. (*ιδ-οῦμαι*) *καθεδ-οῦμαι*

So *θανοῦμαι* from *θνήσκω* (ΘΑΝ).

4. Some impure verbs form a future in *ῥω*, directly from the strengthened pres., as *τυπτήσω* from *τύπτ-ω*, the regular fut. from the root being *τύπσω* = *τύψω*.

§. 246. We find a future act. formed from the pft. active, analogous to the fut. III. pass., but only of those verbs whose perfects act. have a present sense:

<sup>a</sup> Herm. Dial. Pind. Op. i. 258.

θνήσκω, I die. Pft. τέθνηκα, I am dead. Fut. III. τεθνήξω or ξομαι, I shall be dead.  
 κλάζω, I sound. . . κέκλαγα, I sound. . . . κεκλάγξω - ξομαι, I shall sound.  
 ἵστημι, I place. . . ἕστηκα, I am standing. . . . ἐστήξω - ξομαι, I shall stand.

So in Epic from χαίρω, κεχάρηκα, κεχαρήσω and κεχαρήσομαι, I shall rejoice.

## §. 247. Aorist I.

1. The following three verbs in ω have not the tense characteristic σ, in the aor. I. (see also §. 271.):

χέω, aor. I. ἔ-χε-α. Conj. χίω. Inf. χέαι. Imp. χέον, χεάτω &c. Aor. I. midd. ἐ-χε-άμην.

εἰπεῖν (aor. II.), aor. I. εἶπ-α.

φέρω (ΕΓΚΩ), aor. I. ἤνεγκ-α.

And also in poetry:

κά-ω (καί-ω Ion.), aor. I. ἔ-κη-α Epic, and abbreviated ἔ-κε-α tragic. (The lengthened forms in ει are Epic: κεῖαι, κεῖον, κείμεν, κείαντο, κείαντες, κειάμενος.)

σεύ-ω, aor. I. ἔσ-σευ-α (Epic σεῦα, σεύατο).

So Epic ἀλέασθαι, ἀλεύασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

2. Πίπτω=πι-πέτω, has an aor. I. ἔπεσα, (the σ being dropped after τ, as in ἤνυσσα from ἀνύτω,) in Alexandrine writers, and it is found also in a chorus in Eur. Troad. 291 προσέπεσα, and Alc. 471 πέσειε<sup>a</sup>, and perhaps Hdt. vi. 21.

## b. Aorist II.

3. Χέζω forms the aor. II. with a tense characteristic σ, ἔχεσον: in ἔπεσον the σ is not the tense character, but is the τ of the root as found in the Doric aor. II. ἔπετον.

4. The aor. II. ἐκάην, ἐδάρην, ἐφύην from καίω, δαίω, ῥέω, φύω, are not active forms but passive or rather neuter, after the analogy of verbs in μι.

## c. Perfect Middle or Passive.

5. Some verbs which in the root have ευ shorten it to υ̅ in the pft. midd. or passive, as

πεύθομαι, poet. for πυνθάνομαι, πέπυσμαι.

σεύω (poet.), midd. and pass. ἔσσῶμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐσσῶθην.

τεύχω (poet.), pft. τέτυγμαι, aor. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, pft. poet. πεφυγμένος.

On the contrary, ζεύγνυμι (aor. II. pass. ἐζύγην). Pft. ἔζεγνυμαι.

Obs. 1. Χέω follows this analogy: κέχῃκα, κέχῃμαι. While in Homer, on the contrary, we find υ̅ in πέπνῃμαι from πνέω, πνεύσομαι.

6. The following perfects and pluperfects which have an independent present sense, and are therefore less often supplied by the aor. I., form

<sup>a</sup> Cf. Monk ad loc.

their conj. and opt. in the regular form instead of the usual periphrasis with *ἰ* and *εἶν* :

κτά-ομαι, *I acquire*. Pft. κέκτημαι, *I possess*. Conj. κέκτωμαι, η, ηται.  
 Plpft. ἐκετήμην. Opt. κεκτήμην, κέκτητο, κέκτητο οἱ κεκτόμην, ῥο, ῥτο.  
 μιμνήσκω (MNAΩ), *I remind*. Pft. μέμνημαι, *I remember*. Conj. μέμνωμαι,  
 η, ηται. Plpft. ἐμενήμην. Opt. μεμήμην, ηο, ητο οἱ μεμνήμην, ῥο,  
 ῥτο (Ion. μεμνεμένην) and Xen. Anab. i. 7. 5 μέμνοιο.  
 βάλλω (BAA). Perf. βέβλημαι. Conj. only διαβέβλησθε.  
 τέμνω (TMA). Pft. τέτμημαι. Conj. only ἐκτέτμησθον.  
 καλέω. Pft. κέκλημαι. Plpft. ἐκεκλήμην. Opt. κεκλήμην, ηο, ητο.

In Homer also is found the form λάλυτο (III. pers. opt.) for λελύτο, after the analogy of πήγνυτο, δαίνυτο.

*Obs. 2.* These forms were formerly accented as properisp., where the last syllable allowed it, as κεκτώμαι, κεκτήμην, κεκτήσο &c. ; but as no contraction has taken place either in κεκτώμαι or κεκτήμην, which are formed from κέκτημαι and ἐκετήμην, as τύπτωμαι, τυπτόμην from τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην, this accentuation seems erroneous.

*Obs. 3.* The *ι* subscr. in these optatives is the regular optative modal vowel.

### Syncope in the formation of Verbs.

§. 248. Some few verbs, in some of their forms, drop the radical vowel : this is most common in poetry and after a reduplication ; as,

#### a. in the Present.

γίγνομαι, for γι-γένομαι, root ΓΕΝ.  
 ἴσχω (σέχω), for σι-σέχω, the *σ* being dropped.  
 μέμνω, poet. for μι-μένω.  
 πιπράσκω, for πι-περάσκω from περάω.  
 πίπτω, for πι-πέτω, root ΠΕΤ.

#### b. in the Perfect.—See also the next Paragraph.

βάλλω, BAA : pft. βέβληκα. Pft. midd. βέβλημαι. Aor. pass. ἐβλήθην.  
 δαμάω (δαμάζω) (ΔΑΜΩ). Fut. δαμάσω. Aor. ἐδάμασα. Pft. δέδηκα. Pft.  
 midd. or pass. δέδημαι. Aor. pass. ἐδμήθην, ἐδάμην.  
 δέμω (mostly poet. and Ion.), (ΔΕΜΩ). Aor. ἔδειμα. Midd. ἐδειμάμην.  
 Pft. δέδηκα. Perf. midd. or pass. δέδημαι.  
 θνήσκω (θάν-σκω), aor. ἔθανον. Pft. τίθνηκα.  
 καλέω (poet. κικλήσκω, like θνήσκω). Fut. καλῶ. Pft. κέκληκα.  
 κάμνω, aor. ἔκαμον. Pft. κέκηκα.  
 μέλω, *cura sum*, Epic μέμβλεται for με-μέ-ληται. See §. 29.  
 πετάννυμι, πέπταμαι.  
 τέμνω, aor. ἔτεμον. Pft. τέτμηκα.

#### c. in the Aorist II.

κέλομαι, Epic ἐκεκλόμην.  
 τέτμον, ἔτετμον defective Epic aorist, conj. τέ-τμης, from ΤΕΜΩ.  
 ΦΕΝΩ, Epic ἔπεφνον for ἐπέφενον.

So where there has been no reduplication (Poetic) :

πέλομαι, imp. ἔπλεν, ἔπλετο, part. περιπλόμενος—it is however found also in prose.

πέτομαι, fut. πτήσομαι; generally πτήσομαι. Aor. ἐπτόμην, πτίσθαι.

ἀγείρω, aor. ἡγρόμην (inf. ἐγρέσθαι also prose).

ἀγείρω, Epic. Aor. II. midd. ἀγέροντο, ἀγέρισθαι, Epic part. ἀγρόμενος.

ἔρχομαι, aor. II. ἤλθον inf. ἔλθειν &c. from ἙΛΕΥΘΩ.

ἔπω, aor. II. act. ἔσπον, midd. ἐσπόμην, σποῦ &c.

ἔχω, ἔσχον, aor. II., for ἔσεχον from σέχω.

Obs. Ἔσπον is for ἔσ-επον, from σέπω, the aspirate being interchanged with σ, as in ἔξ, σε, ὕς, συς. And this syncopated form of aor. II. gave rise to a corresponding root, ΕΣΠ with the aspirate restored, whence in the middle ἐσπόμην with the aspirate, which was the indicative in common use, while the Epic alone employed the other moods and participials, ἐσπίσθαι, ἐσπόμεναι; but the original syncopated form σπείσθαι for σέπεισθαι was retained by the Epic in the moods of the compounds, as ἐπι-σπείσθαι, not ἐφεσπείσθαι. So also ἔχω (ἔχω), σέχω, ἔσεχον, ἔσχον.

### Metathesis in the formation of Verbs.—(See §. 29.)

§. 249. 1. In the common dialect :

σκέλλω, σκελέω, pft. ἔσκεληκα. Fut. σκλήσομαι.

τλήσομαι, aor. ἔτλην, root ΤΑΛ.

2. In poetry :

ἀμαρτάνω, aor. II. ἡμαρτον; Epic ἡμβροτον (for ἡμροτον), see §. 29. 5.

βλώσκω (for μλώσκω = μόλε-σκω), aor. ἔμολον. Pft. μίμβλωκα (for μέμλωκα).

δαρθάνω, aor. ἔδαρθον; Epic ἔδραθον.

δέρκομαι (δέδορκα), aor., especially in Epic, ἔδρακον, elsewhere ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχθην.

θρώσκω (θόρε-σκω), root ΘΟΡ-, like aor. II. ἔθορον.

πέρθω, aor. II. poet. ἔπαρθον.

ἔπορον, πορεῖν, πορών (poet. defect.). Pft. πέπρωται, πεπρωμένος.

τέρπω, aor. II. pass. ἐτέρπην and ἐτρέπην.

Obs. When by this metathesis two vowels are thrown together, they coalesce, as

In the inflexions of the following verbs :

κερά-ννυμι (poet. κερά-ω), fut. -ᾶσω. Pft. midd. κέκρᾱ-μαι for κε-κρίσμαι (Ion. κέκρημαι). Aor. pass. ἐκράθην (Ion. ἐκρήθην).

πιπράσκω (for πιπρεάσκω from περάω whence) fut. περάσω : Pft. πέπρᾱκα, πέπρᾱμαι. Aor. pass. ἐπράθην. Fut. πεπράσομαι (Ion. η for ᾶ).

στορέ-ννυμι, bye form στρώννυμι (for στορέ-ννυμι), στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἔστρωμαι, ἔστρώθην.

πελάζω, αρρορίνquo, Trag. πελάθω, πλάθω. Aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην; poet. Attic ἐπλάθην. Aor. II. Attic ἐπλάμην. Pft. midd. Attic πέπλᾱμαι.

And in the present : θράττω (ταράσσω, θραάσσω, θράσσω), an Attic form of ταράττω. Aor. I. ἔθραξα. Part. θράττον. So πράσσω (περάσω, πρεάσσω, πράσσω), πρᾶττον, πρᾶγμα<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. 491.



*Irregular Verbs<sup>a</sup>.*

§. 250. 1. Verbs are called Regular when the tenses are formed according to the general rules, the simple root being either unchanged in the present, or strengthened according to the general analogies given in §. 210 sqq.

2. Hence Irregular verbs are divided into

1. Those of which the root has in the pres. and imperf. undergone some anomalous change.

2. Those whose tenses are, either really or apparently, not formed according to the general rules.

*a. Anomala.*—Where the root has undergone such changes, that the connection between the present and the other tenses is seemingly lost, as βλώσκω and μολεῖν, πίπτω and ἔπεσον: or where some change has taken place in the root which is not referable to any general principle, as δάκνω (δακ), fut. δήξομαι.

*β. Defectiva.*—Where some of the tenses which would naturally be formed from the verb not being in use, the notion which they ought to express is supplied by the tenses of some other verb, cognate in sense, whereof the present is generally obsolete, as φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα.

*γ. Abundantia.*—Where there are two or more forms of the same tense in use, as ἔδυνα and ἔδυσα.

*Obs. 1.* The verbs which are seldom or never found in prose are in smaller type.—*M. (Middle)* signifies that the verb forms a fut. and aor. midd.—*D.* signifies *Deponent*, that is, a verb used only in the middle.—*D. M. Middle deponent*, that is, a verb whose passive aorist has a middle, and *D. P. (Passive Deponent)* a passive signification.—*Fut. Midd.* a verb whose fut. midd. is in use instead of the active. Single instances of late forms are not given; for these see Veitch's Irregular Verbs, Edinb. 1848.

*Obs. 2.* The abbreviation, &c., after an irregularly formed future or aorist, signifies that the rest of the tenses, not specified, follow, if formed at all, the future.

*Verbs whose root has in the Pr. and Impft. undergone an anomalous change.*

§. 251. *Verbs whose proper root κ has been strengthened by the insertion of τ.*  
See §. 211.

1. πέκτ-ω, *shear, comb*; Att. πεκτέω (Aristoph.), Epic πέκω (ΠΕΚ), fut. πέξω &c. In the former sense κείρειν, in the latter φαίνειν or κτενίζειν is generally used; but a present πέκω or πέκω is now generally assumed, though the Latin *pecto* seems to point to the form given above.

<sup>a</sup> Carmichael's Greek Verbs. Edinburgh, MDCCCXLI. Buttm. Irregular Verbs. Veitch. Irreg. Verbs. Edinb. 1848.

2. *τίκτ-ω*, *bring forth* (of the mother) or *beget*<sup>a</sup> (of the father) (TEK); fut. *τέξω*<sup>b</sup>, generally *-ομαι*, aor. II. *ἔτεκον*, pft. *τέτοκα*, fut. midd. *τεκείσθε*.

*Obs.* In the sense of *beget*, Homer generally, but not invariably<sup>c</sup>, uses the middle. In Attic Greek only the pres. impft. and aor. II. are used in the active; and in the middle<sup>d</sup> the aor. II. in the sense of *to beget*<sup>e</sup>; but also by poets in the same sense as the active. Pft. midd. *τέτεγμαι*, later *τέτογμαι*. Aor. I. pass. *ἐτίχθην*<sup>f</sup> un-Attic. Aor. I. *ἔτεξα* is very rare. *τέξασθαι*, Hesiod, where *τέξεσθαι* is another reading: Hymn. Ven. 127, there is a fut. form *τεκείσθαι*, and Arat. 124 *τεξείσθε*.

§ 252. Verbs whose Present and Impft. have been strengthened by the insertion of *v*.

*Obs.* *a* has been lengthened to *αι* in *βαίνω*, *αν* in *ελαίνω*.

1. *βαίνω* (BA, *βῶσιν* Od. xiv. 86. Thuc. v. 77 *ἐκβῶντας*), fut. *βήσομαι* (Dorio *βασεύμαι*). Pft. *βέβηκα*: another form is Plur. *βεβάμεν*, *βεβάασι*, *βεβάσι*. Inf. *βεβάναι*. Part. *βεβαώς*, *βεβώς*. Plpft. plur. *ἐβέβᾶμεν*, *ἐβέβᾶτε*, *ἐβέβᾶσαν* Homer. In some compounds we find this form in the Perf. Midd., as *παραβέβαμαι*. Aor. *παρεβάθην*, verb. adj. *βατός*. Aor. II. *ἔβην*. Hom. *βάτην*, *βάσαν*, for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. Aor. I. *ἔβητα* and Fut. *βήσω* in poetry, Ionic, and late prose. Aor. M. *ἐβήσετο*, sometimes *ἐβήσατο* Od. o, 475. Imper. *βήσεο*.

In a transitive sense, the usual form is *βαβαίω*. Another form is *βιβάω* or *βίβημι*, *I step*: *βιβᾶ*, *βιβῶν*, *βιβάς*, and also *βάσσω*, which is both neuter and transitive: the transitive sense is found in the comp. *ἐπιβήτην* Od. ψ, 52: *καταβαίνει* Pind. Pyth. viii. 78. On *βαίνω πόδα*, see §. 558. 2.

2. *δύνω* (ΔΥ), *enter*, *put on*, (synonymous with *δύομαι*), fut. *δύσω*, midd. *δύσομαι*, aor. *ἔδυσα*, midd. *ἐδυσάμην*, pft. *δέδυκα* (intrans.). midd. *δέδυμαι*, aor. I. pass. *ἐδόθην*, aor. II. *ἔδυν*, opt. *δύην* (*ἐκδύμεν*, 1st plur. II. π, 99), Epic aor. II. *δύσκειν*, Epic aor. I. midd. *ἐδύσετο*, imper. *δύσεο*, fut. midd. *δυσόμενος*. Later aor. I. *ἔδυνα*: Hdt. iii. 98 *ἐνδυνέουσι*, for *ἐνδυνούσι*.

3. *ελαίνω* (ΕΛΑ), also *ελάω*, *ῥς*, *ῥ*, (*ἀπέλα* imper. Xen. Cyrop. viii. 3, 32: *ἔλων* II. ω, 696: *ἐλῥ* Pind. Nem. iii. 74: *ἔλα* Eur. Hero. Fur. 819), *ἐλᾶσω*, *ἐλῶ*, *ῥς*, *ῥ*, Att. prose (Ep. *ελάσσω*), 3rd pl. *ἐλώωσι*, for *ἐλῶσι* Xen. Aor. *ἤλασα*, poet. *ἔλασα* (*ἐλασσα*), pft. *ἐλήλακα*, midd. *ἐλήλαμαι* (un-Attic *ἐλήλασμαι*), aor. pass. *ἤλάθην* (un-Attic *ἤλασθην*).—Midd. aor. *ἤλασάμην*.

<sup>a</sup> Eur. Suppl. 1089-92. Herc. Furens 975. <sup>b</sup> Arist. Thesm. 509. Eur. Troad. 742. Æsch. P. V. 868. <sup>c</sup> Il. β, 742, &c. See Liddell and Scott ad voc. <sup>d</sup> Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc <sup>e</sup> Herm. Trach. 831. <sup>f</sup> Elms. Heraclid. 634.

4. *θύω* (ΘΥ), *I rage*, fut. *θύσω*, later aor. I. *ἔθυνα* &c., aor. II. part. *θύμενος*.

5. *πίνω* (ΠΙ), fut. *πίνωμαι*, later *πιούμαι*, aor. II. *ἔπιον*, imp. *πῖθι* (Epic and later also *πέε*), syncopated inf. *πῖν* or *πείν*. Pr. midd. *πίνωμαι* (for *πίνω*) Pind. Ol. vi. 86. Cognate root ΠΟ, Lat. *poto*, from which are formed pft. *πέπωκα*, pft. midd. *πέπομαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπόθην*, fut. *ποθήσομαι*, verb. adj. *ποτός*, *ποτέος*. The *ι* of *πίνωμαι* is long in Aristoph., elsewhere short.

6. *τίνω* (ΤΙ), *pay a penalty*, midd. *avenger*, fut. *τίσω*, aor. *ἐτίσα*, pft. *τέτικα*, perf. midd. *τέτισμαι*, aor. *ἐτίσθην*, verb. adj. *τιστέος*. The *ι* of the present is in the Epic long, in the Attic, and Doric of Pindar, short: but in the forms *τίσειν*, *τίσαι*, *τίσεσθαι*, *τίσασθαι*, both in the simple and compound verbs, the *ι* is long. Ionic bye form *τίνυμι* (Eur. Orest. 323 ὕ).

7. *φθάω* (ΦΘΑ), *get before*, fut. *φθήσομαι*, late *φθάσω*, Dor. *φθάξω*, aor. I. *ἔφθασα*, Dor. *ἔφθαξα*, aor. *ἔφθην*, *φθῆναι*, *φθάς*, pft. *ἔφθακα*. Epic aor. midd. part. *φθάμενος*. *ᾱ* Epic, *ᾶ* Attic, later writers common. The aor. II. imp. conj. opt. *φθῆθι*, *φθῶ*, *φθαίην*, are not commonly used. Epic conj. *φθήη*, *φθέωμεν*, *φθέωσι*. Il. κ, 346 *παραφθαίησι* 3 sing. opt. aor.

8. *φθίνω* (ΦΘΙ), *pass away* (rarely, *destroy*<sup>a</sup>), fut. *φθίσω*, aor. *ἔφθισα*, trans. *I destroyed*. Midd. *φθίσομαι*, pass. *ἔφθιμαι*, III. plur. *ἔφθυνται*, plpft. *ἔφθιμην* (which also has the aoristic sense, and forms its moods after the analogy of verbs in *μι*), conj. *φθίωμαι*, poet. *φθίωμαι*, opt. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο*, inf. *φθίσθαι*, part. *φθίμενος*, verb. adj. *φθιτός* (see 301. c.): bye form *φθίω*, always intransitive. *φθίνω* is found as intransitive in prose also, but only in the present, and certain phrases. Later bye forms of fut. are *φθινήσω*, aor. *ἔφθινησα*, pf. *ἔφθινηκα*: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att.: *ἔφθιμαι*, *ἔφθιμην*, *φθιτός* always short.

§. 253. Analogous to these are three verbs, to whose root a strengthening *ν* is added:

1. *δάκνω* (ΔΑΚ, ΔΗΚ), fut. *δήξομαι*, aor. II. *ἔδακον*, pft. *δέδηχα*, pft. midd. or pass. *δέδηγμαι*, which is the tense mostly in use in the passive: aor. I. pass. *δέηχθην*, fut. *δηχθήσομαι*.

2. *κάμνω* (ΚΑΜ), fut. *καμύμαι*, aor. II. *ἔκαμον*, conj. aor. *κεκάμω* Hom., pft. *κέκμηκα* (*κεκάμηκα*), Epic part. pft. *κεκμηώς*, *ότος*, *ώτος*. Midd. aor. II. *ἐκαμόμην*.

3. *τάμνω* (ΤΕΜ), fut. *τεμῶ*, aor. II. *ἔτεμον* and old Attic *ἐταμον*, pft. *τέτμηκα*, midd. *τέτμημαι*, conj. dual *τέτμησθον*, aor. pass. *ἐτμήθην*, fut. *τμηθήσομαι* Lys. p. 105. 29. III. fut. *τετμήσομαι*, verb. adj. *τμητέος*. M. Epic and Ionic present *τάμνω*, Hom. *τέμω* Il. ν, 707. Apoll. Rhod. *τετμηότι*. Epic bye form *τμήγω*, *ἐτμηξα*, *ἐτμαγον*, *ἐτμάγην*.

<sup>a</sup> Theocr. xxv. 122. Herm. Soph. El. 1414.

§. 254. *Verbs whose proper root has been strengthened by the insertion of  $\nu$  before the termination.*

1. βυνέω (ΒΥ), fut. βύσω, aor. ἐβύσα, pft. midd. βέβυσμαι, aor. pass. ἐβύσθην.

βύω, pres., un-Attic. In Hdt. διαβύνεται and διαβυνέονται.

2. ικνέομαι (ΙΚ), generally found in the compound ἀφικνέομαι, fut. ἔξομαι, aor. ἰκόμην, pft. ἔγμαι, ἀφίγμαι, ἀφίχθαι, III. pl. pft. Ion. ἀπίκатаι. In Hesiod Theog. 481 an Epic syncopated aorist ἰκτο (part. ἰκμενος Soph. Phil. 494!). The root ἰκω is in use in the Epic dialect: impf. ἰκον, aor. ἔκον. The pres. ἰκνούμαι signifies in Homer, *to go through*, in Attic Greek, *to go as a suppliant*; but the usual present in Epic is ἰκω, ἰκάνω, in tragic the latter, and in prose ἀφικνούμαι: so ἦκω, *veni*, *I am here*, is post-homeric, and seems to be a dialectic form of ἰκω, (as σκήπων and σκίπων), aor. ἦφα and pft. ἦκα only in late Greek.

3. κυνέω (ΚΥ), fut. κύσω, Eur. Cycl. 172 κυνήσομαι, aor. ἐκύσα, but προσκυνέω, *I salute*, is προσκυνήσω, προσεκύνησα, poet. also προσέκυσα, inf. προσκύσαι.

4. ὑπισχνέομαι (ὑπίσχομαι Ion.) fut. ὑποσχέσομαι, pft. ὑπέσχημαι, but aor. II. ὑπεσχόμην, imp. ὑπόσχου. In Plat. Phædr. p. 235 D ὑποσχέθῃτι (aor. I. pass.) is a conjecture: so ἀμπισχνούμαι and ἀμπίσχομαι (ἀμπέχω), ἀμφέξομαι, ἡμπισχόμην, and with double augm. ἡμπειχόμην.

5. So also the dialectic forms οἰχνέω (οἰχομαι), ἐνδυνέω Ion. (ἐνδύω).

§. 255. *Verbs whose proper root is in the Pres. and Imp. strengthened by the insertion of  $\alpha\gamma$  or  $\alpha\omega$  before the termination.*

*Obs.* The pres. and impf. of these verbs are formed from a strengthened, the aor. II. from the simple root in the usual way: the fut. from the simple root by adding the termination ἥσω (see §. 184. 5.) instead of ἴσω. The aor. I. and pft. follow the future, and become ἦσα, ἦκα. The  $\alpha$  of  $\alpha\omega$  is short, except ἰκάνω.

1. αἰσθάνομαι, dep. mid., *I feel*, imp. ἦσθανόμην, fut. αἰσθήσομαι, aor. II. ἦσθόμην, αἰσθέσθαι, I. aor. αἰσθηθῆναι LXX. The grammarians seem also to recognise αἰσθομαι as a present.

2. ἀλιταίνω, fut. ἀλιτήσω, aor. II. ἤλιτον: midd. has the same meaning. Pft. part. midd. ἀλιτήμενος, *sinning*; or it may come from an obsolete pres. ἀλίτημι.

3. ἀλφάνω<sup>a</sup>, aor. II. ἤλφον.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 285.

4. ἀμαρτάνω, fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἤμαρτον, Ep. ἤμβροτον, with a lene breathing, (as ἀλτο from ἀλλομαι,) pft. ἡμάρτηκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἡμάρτημαι Soph., aor. I. pass. ἡμαρτήθην Thuc., verbal ἀμαρτητέος Demosth.

5. ἀπεχθάνομαι, (poet. ἐχθομαι, aor. ἤχθόμην), Theocr. ἀπέχθομαι, fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, aor. II. ἀπηχθόμην<sup>a</sup>, pft. ἀπήχθημαι.

6. αὐξάνω, αὐξω, fut. αὐξήσω (αὐξανῶ LXX.), aor. I. ἠύξησα, pft. ἠύξηκα, pass. and midd. pft. ἠύξημαι, fut. αὐξήσομαι, aor. ἠύξθην, fut. αὐξήθήσομαι: Ep. ἀέξω Eur. Hipp. 537, only in pres. and impft.

7. βλαστάνω, fut. βλαστήσω, aor. ἐβλαστον, pft. ἐβλάστηκα, aor. I. ἐβλάστησα Hippoc.: Æsch. Choeph. 589 βλαστοῦσι (?).

8. δαρθάνω, fut. δαρθήσομαι, aor. II. ἐδαρθον (poet. ἐδραθον), pft. δεδάρθηκα, aor. pass. κατεδάρθην Aristoph., κατέδραθεν for -ήσαν Apoll. II. 1229, Od. ε, 471 καταδραθῶ.

9. κιχάνω and κιχάνομαι (κίχω, κίχημι), in tragedy κιγχάνω, fut. κιχήσομαι, aor. II. ἔκιχον, conj. κίχω &c. These alone are in use in Attic poets, but in Epic ἐκίχαστο: impf. ἐκίχεις from ΚΙΧΗΜΙ, aor. (ἐκίχην) ἐκίχημεν, -ήτην, κιχῆναι, κιχήμεναι, conj. κιχείω, opt. κιχείην, part. κιχείς: midd. κιχημένος: Dor. aor. I. ἔκιξα, I pushed away, comes from ΚΙΧΩ: ἱ Ep. ἱ Att., ᾠ Ep. ᾠ Att.

10. οἰδάνω, οἰδαίνω (οἰδέω, οἰδάω), fut. οἰδήσω, pft. ᾤδηκα Eur. Cycl. 227, aor. ᾤδησα. Eur. Hipp. 1210 ἀνοἰδησαν.

11. ὀλισθάνω (-αίνω un-Attic<sup>b</sup>), fut. ὀλισθήσω, aor. II. ὠλισθον, pft. ὠλίσθηκα, aor. I. late ὠλίσθησα<sup>c</sup>.

12. ὀφλισκάω, I am guilty of, fut. ὀφλήσω, aor. II. ὠφλον<sup>d</sup>, pft. ὠφληκα, pass. ὠφλημαι, aor. I. late ὀφλήσαι, Her. ὠφλεε for ὠφλει, impft. of ὀφλέω. The double strengthening of pres. by the ισκ and the αν is remarkable.

§. 256. The following verbs lengthen the radical α into αι :

1. ἐριδαίνω, aor. I. Hom. ἐριδήσασθαι.

2. ἐρυθαίνω, fut. ἐρυθήσω, midd. ἐρυθαίνεται, Homeric bye form ἐρεύθω, ἐρεύσαι, aor. I. late ἐρύθηνε Apoll.

3. κερδαίνω, in Attic, regular.; Ion. and late fut. κερδήσω, aor. I. ἐκέρδησα, which is the older formation; Herod. has both forms of the aor.: pft. κεκέρδασκα and κεκέρδακα<sup>e</sup>.

4. ὀσφραίνομαι, (ὀσφραῖσθαι late), fut. ὀσφρήσομαι, aor. ὠσφρόμην and ὠσφράμην Hdt. i. 80, aor. I. ὠσφρησάμην and ὀσφρανθήναι, late.

<sup>a</sup> Elms. Med. 293.

<sup>b</sup> Porson Phœn. 1398.

<sup>c</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

<sup>d</sup> Elms. Ach. 689. Heracl. 985.

<sup>e</sup> Lobeck Phryn. 34.

§. 257. Verbs in which *αν* is inserted before the termination and *ν* before the radical Consonant.

*Obs.* The short vowel of the simple root is lengthened in the tenses, as *λανθάνω*, *λήσομαι*, except *μανθάνω*.

1. *ἀνδάνω* (ΑΔ), fut. *ἀδήσω* Hdt. v. 39, impft. *ἐάνδανον* Hdt. (*εἴηνδανον*, *ἦνδανον* Hom.<sup>a</sup>), aor. II. *ἔαδον* Hdt., *ἄδον* Hom., pft. *ἔαδα*, Theocr. *ἔαδε*, Dor. midd. aor. *ἀδέσθαι*.—Homer. aor. *εὔαδον*, that is *ἔφφαδον*.

2. *ῥευνγγάνω*, ἘΡΥΓΓ, (for *ῥευνγάνω*), fut. *ῥερεύσομαι*, aor. II. *ῥήρυγον*—a bye form is *ῥερεύγω* and *ῥερεύγομαι*, but not in Attic Greek—and *ῥερευζάμην*, but not in Attic Greek or Homer.

3. *θινγγάνω*, ΘΙΓΓ, (for *θινγάνω*) fut. *θίξομαι*, aor. II. *θίγιον*.

4. *λαγχάνω*, ΛΑΧ, (for *λανχάνω*), fut. *λήξομαι*, Ion. *λάξομαι*, aor. II. *ἔλαχον*, Hom. aor. *λέλαχον*, conj. *λελάχω* (trans.): pft. *εἰληχα* (sometimes *λέλογχα* from ΑΕΓΧ, as *πέπονθα* from ΠΕΝΘ) pft. midd. *εἰληγμαι*, aor. *ἐλήχθην*, verbal *ληκτέος*.

5. *λαμβάνω*, ΛΑΒ, (*λανβάνω*), fut. *λήψομαι*, Ion. *λάμψομαι*, Dor. *λαψούμαι* and *λαψεύμαι*, aor. II. *ἔλαβον*, *ἔλλαβον* Hom., imper. *λάβε* and *λαβέ*, pft. act. *εἰληφα*, Ion. and Dor. *λελάβηκα*, pft. pass. *εἰλημμαι* and *έλέλημμαι*<sup>c</sup>, Ion. *ελέλᾱμμαι*, *λελάμφθαι*, Dor. *ελέλᾱμμαι*, *λελάφθαι*, aor. I. pass. *ἐλήφθην*, un-Attic *εἰλήφθην*, Ion. *ἐλάμφθην*, aor. II. midd. *ἐλαβόμην*, Hom. *ελλαβόμην*, Ep. *λελαβέσθαι*: verb. adj. *ληπτέος* and Ion. *λαμπτέος*.

6. *λανθάνω*, ΛΑΘ, (Homeric present *λήθω*, sometimes in Attic), fut. *λήσω*, aor. II. *ἔλαθον*, *λελάθω* Trag., pft. *λέληθα*. Midd. *λανθάνομαι*, *I forget* (*I lie hid from myself*), *λάθομαι*, sometimes *λήθομαι*, fut. *λήσομαι*, fut. III. *λελήσομαι* Eur., *λασεύμαι* Theocr., pft. *λέλησμαι*, (*ελέλᾱσμαι* Ep.) aor. II. *ἐλαθόμην*, *λελαθέσθαι* Ep., aor. I. *ἐλησάμην* Moschus, *λησάμενος* Pind.: Theocr. *λασθήμεν* aor. I. pass. = *λαθέσθαι*—*λησόμενος* Soph. Elect. 1249, *about to be forgotten*—*ἐπιλήθω*, *I cause to forget*, aor. Hom. *ἐπέλησα*: in Pind. *ἐπιελέλᾱθα*, *I have forgotten*, instead of *ἐπιελέλησμαι*, *ἐπιλασθέν* aor. I. pass. part. Theocr.—*ἐκληθάνω* Hom., *ἐκέλεαθον* Hom., Theocr. *ἐκλάσας*<sup>d</sup>.

7. *μανθάνω*, ΜΑΘ, fut. *μαθήσομαι*, *μαθεύμαι* Theocr., aor. II. *ἔμαθον*, pft. *μεμάθηκα*.

8. *πυνθάνομαι*, ΠΥΘ (poet. *πεύθομαι*), fut. *πεύσομαι*, very rarely *πενσοῦμαι*, aor. II. *ἐπυνθόμην*, Ion. imper. *πύθεν*, *πειπύθοιτο* Epic opt., pft. *πέπυσμαι*, *πέπῦσαι* Plat., *πέπυσσαι* Ep.: verb. adj. *πενστός*, -τέος.

9. *τυγχάνω* (ΤΥΧ), fut. *τεύξομαι* (from lengthened root ΤΕΤΧ), aor. II. *ἔτυχον*, pft. *τετύχηκα* Thuc. I. 32, Ion. *τέτευχα*, plpft. *έτε-*

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs ad loc.

<sup>b</sup> Lobbeck Phryn. p. 63, 64.

<sup>c</sup> Æsch. Ag.

876. Eur. Ion. 1112. Aristoph. Eccl. 1090.

<sup>d</sup> Henh. Gaisf. p. 16.

τεύχες, part. τευχώς Od. μ, 243, aor. I. Epic ἐτύχῃσα : active form τεύχω, *I make to be* ; fut. τεύξω, aor. ἔτευξα, pft. τέτυγμα (Hom. III. pl. τετεύχεται, -ατο), ἐτύχθην, Epic III. fut. τετεύξομαι, verb. adj. τευκτός and τυκτός : (τετεύχατον, supposed pft. from τεύχω, is to be read ἐτεύχετον.) Ep. aor. τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι in sense of τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι.

*Obs.* The midd. or pass. of τεύχω, τετύχθαι, is used for εἶναι Ep., and ἐτύχθῃ for ἔτυχε.

10. χανθάνω (ΧΑΔ), fut. χείσομαι (as πείσομαι, σπείσομαι), aor. II. ἔχαδον, inf. χαδέειν, pft. pass. κέχανδα, plpft. κεχάνθειν Il. ω, 192.

§. 258. Verbs, whose proper root is strengthened in the Pres. and Impft. by the insertion of σκ, when the character. of the root is a Vowel (except κυ-ισκω, χρη-ισκομαι) ; ισκ, when it is a Consonant.

1. ἀλίσκομαι (ΑΛ or ΑΛΟ), fut. ἀλώσομαι, aor. II., after the analogy of verbs in μι, ἦλων, Att. ἐάλων, conj. ἄλῳ (ἀλώω Hom.), φς &c., opt. ἀλοίην, ἀλψήν Hom., inf. ἀλῶναι, ἀλώμεναι Hom., part. ἀλούς, pft. ἦλωκα and ἐάλωκα, (Dor. ἄλωκα). The former is the more usual Ionic<sup>a</sup> and Attic form, but the latter always in Thucyd., Demosthenes and the common dialect, and sometimes in Attic<sup>b</sup> poetry. The active voice is supplied by αἰρεῖν.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλῶω<sup>c</sup> (ΑΜΒΑ or ΑΜΒΑΟ), fut. ἀμβλώσω, aor. I. ἤμβλωσα, pft. ἤμβλωκα, midd. ἤμβλωμαι, aor. II. ἤμβλων, later Greek.

3. ἀμπλακίσκω, (Dor. ἀμβλακίσκω, aor. II. ἤμβλακον), fut. ἀμπλακίσω, aor. ἤμπλακον, ἀπλακεῖν trag.

4. ἀναβιώσκομαι (ΒΙΟΩ), *a. I live*, aor. II. ἀνεβίω, *b. I restore to life* ; aor. I. midd. ἀνεβιωσάμην.

Act. ἀναβιώσκω late and rare, aor. ἀνεβίωσα—βιώσκομαι Aristoph., aor. I. ἐβιώσας, *restore to life*, Od. θ, 486.

5. ἀνάλισκω (ΑΛΟ), (old Attic ἀναλόω), imp. ἀνήλισκον (old Attic ἀνάλουν without augment), fut. ἀνᾶλώσω, aor. I. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα (κατηνάλωσα), pft. ἀνάλωκα, Attic<sup>d</sup> ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι, aor. I. ἀνᾶλώθην and ἀνηλῶθην (always ᾶ).

6. ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦΟ, palpor), fut. ἀπαφήσω, aor. I. ἐξεπάφησεν, aor. ἤπαφον, midd. ἀπάφοιτο, in act. sense. The other forms are supplied by the kindred verb ἀπατάω : so always in Homer ἀπατήσω, ἡπάτησα &c.

7. ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ or ΑΡΟ), trans. ; fut. ἀρῶ and ἀρσω, aor. ἤρσα, midd. ἀρσάμενος (Hesiod. Sc. 320). More usual aor. ἤραρον, ἀραρεῖν, ἀραρών, (also intrans.). Imp. ἀράρισκεν Od. ξ, 23. Intrans. pft. ἀράρα, Ion. and Ep. ἀρηρα.—Ep. part. ἀράρυνία, plpft. ἡράρειν, pft. midd. or pass. ἀρήρεμαι, ἀρηρέμενος, Ep. ἀρήμενος, aor. I. midd. ἀρσάμενος Hesiod.

<sup>a</sup> Hdt. i. 83.

<sup>b</sup> Æsch. Ag. 30.

<sup>c</sup> Eur. Androm. 356.

<sup>d</sup> Moeris p. 25. Valck. Phoen. 591. Elmsley Soph. Aj. 1049. Herm. Aj. 1028.

8. ἀρέσκω (APE), (Soph. Electr. 147), fut. ἀρέσω, aor. I. ἤρεσα poet. ἄρεσσα, pft. (ἀήρεκα is quoted as in use) ἤρεσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἤρέσθην.

9. βιβρώσκω (BPO), fut. βρώσομαι, late, (in Attic ἔδομαι or ἐσθίω and aor. II. ἐφαγον were used), pft. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρώς, II. pft. opt. βεβρώθοις (but see §. 261. 3.), pft. midd. βέβρωμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐβρώθην, Ep. aor. ἔβρων, fut. βεβρώσομαι Od. β, 203.

10. βλώσκω (MOA), aor. ἔμολον, fut. μολοῦμαι, pft. μέμβλωκα: (μολίω, μολίσκω, by attraction of liquids, μλοίσκω, βλοίσκω, βλώσκω.)

11. γεγώνισκω (γεγωνίω), impft. ἐγεγώνευν (III. sing. ε), inf. γεγωνεῖν, imper. γεγωνεῖτω Xen., fut. γεγωνήσω, aor. I. ἐγεγώνησα, Ep. pft. γέγωνα, whence both the presents are formed: inf. γεγωνέμεν, part. γεγωνός, imp. γέγωνε, conj. γέγωνω: verb. adj. γεγωνητέον, ἐγέγωνον, aor. Hom. (†).

12. γηράσκω (ΓΗΡΑ), fut. γηράσομαι (seldom γηράσω), aor. I. ἐγήρασα (trans. Æsch. Supp. 901.), inf. γηράσαι: also γηράναι (Att. especially) from an old aor. II. ἐγήραν from γήρημι, Epic part. γηράς II. ρ, 197, Hes. ε, 188, pft. γέγήρακα.

13. γινώσκω (later γινώσκω), ΓΝΩ, fut. γνώσομαι, aor. II. ἔγνω, III. pl. ἔγνω and ἔγνω Pind. γνώθι, γνώτην, συγγνώμη (?) Æsch. Suppl. 230, γνώ, γνώναι, Epic γνόμεναι, γνοῦς—pft. ἔγνωκα, pft. midd. or pass. ἔγνωσμαι, aor. I. pass. ἐγνώσθην, verb. adj., γνωστός (old form γνωτός) γνωστός: aor. act. in compounds ἔγνωσα.

This verb is formed from the root γνούς, γνω (Engl. know) by a reduplication: γιγνώ-σκω.

14. διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ), Ion. διδρήσκω &c.: generally compounded as ἀποδ-, διαδ-, ἐκδ-, fut. δράσομαι, pft. δέδρακα, aor. II. ἔδραν, (δράλην, δρώ, δράναι, δράς,) aor. I. ἔδρασα, common dialect; this is also a reduplicated word.

15. ἐπαυρίσκομαι (ΑΥΡ), (ἐπαυρίσκω Theogn. ἐπαυρέω Hesiod), aor. ἐπαύρου Pind., conj. ἐπαύρη, inf. ἐπαυρεῖν -έμεν Hom., *I reap the fruit of*; fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι: aor. midd. ἐπηυρόμην, ἐπαυρέσθαι: by form of aor. II. inf. ἐπαυράσθαι: aor. I. ἐπαύρασθαι non-Attic.

16. εὐρίσκω (ΕΥΡ), fut. εὐρήσω, pft. εὐρηκα, pft. pass. εὐρημαι, aor. II. εὐρον, imp. εὐρέ, aor. I. pass. εὐρέθην, verb. adj. εὐρετός and εὐρητέος, aor. II. midd. εὐρόμην, later εὐράμην: for aug. see §. 173. 2.

17. ἡβάσκω (ΗΒΑ), *I am growing a man* (ἡβάω, *I am a man*), aor. ἡβησα: in compounds the form in δω has the sense of “to grow:” ἀνηβάν, *to grow young again*.

18. θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ. Metath. ΘΝΑ,) ἀποθνήσκω, *I die*; fut. ἀποθανούμαι, (poet. θανοῦμαι), aor. II. ἀπέθανον, poet. ἔθανον, θανών, (οἱ θανόντες, *the dead*, also in prose), pft. τέθνηκα, I. pl. τέθναμεν &c.



(see 305) III. pl. *τεθνᾶσιν* in poetry and prose, opt. *τεθναίην*. inf. *τεθνάναι*, often in present sense, (probably from *τέθνημι* : Ep. *τεθνάμεν* : Æsch. Agam. 539 *τεθνᾶναι*, contracted from *τεθναέναι*, part. *τεθνηκώς* and *τεθνεώς*, fut. III. *τεθνήξω* (old Attic) and *τεθνήξομαι*.

*καταβήσκω*, poet. always *κατθανεῖν*, *κατθανών*, imp. *κάτθανε* but seldom.

19. *θρόσκω* (ΘΟΡ. Metath. ΘΡΟ), fut. *θοροῦμαι*, aor. II. *ἔθορον*, pft. II. *τέθορα*.

20. *ιδάσκομαι* (ΙΑΑ), Ep. also *ιδάομαι*, Æsch. *ιλέομαι*, fut. *ιδάσομαι*, Dor. *ιδάφομαι*, aor. I. *ιασάμην*. Poet. active forms, *ιληθι* Ep., *ιᾶθι* Dor. : (*be favourable*) *ιλήκω*, *ιλήκοιμι*.

21. *κικλήσκω*, bye form of *καλέω*.

22. *κύσσω*, *I conceive*; inchoative of *κύω* : aor. *ἔκυσα*—M. *ἐκυσάμην*.

23. *μεθύσκω* (ΜΕΘΥ), *I make drunk*, fut. *μεθύσω*, aor. *ἐμέθυσα* : *μεθύω*, *I am drunk*, borrows its forms from the passive, *ἐμεθύσθην* &c.

24. *μιμνήσκω* (ΜΝΑ), *I remember*; fut. *μνήσω*, aor. *ἐμνησα*, midd. *ἐμνησάμην*—midd. *μιμνήσκομαι*, *I remember or mention*; pass. aor. *ἐμνήσθην*, fut. *μνησθήσομαι* : pft. with present sense *μέμνημαι*, imp. *μέμνησο*, conj. *μεμνώμαι* : plpft. *ἐμεμνήμην* with impft. sense : opt. *μεμνήμην*, Att. *μεμνολίμην* and *μεμνόμεν<sup>a</sup>*, fut. III. *μεμνήσομαι*, *I will be mindful*; in trag. also *I will mention* : fut. *μνησθήσομαι*, *I will mention* : *μνάομαι* Ion. (in the sense of “*woo*,” also in the other dialects) : hence the Ionic forms *μνέεται*, *μνεώμενος*, *μνώνοντο* Hom. *μνώεο* Apoll. In Hom. we find *μέμνη* for *μémνησαι*, imp. *μέμνεο* for *μέμνησο*.

25. *πάσχω* for *πάθσκω* (ΠΑΘ), aor. *ἔπαθον*, fut. *πέλομαι* from a root ΠΕΝΘ, as seen in *πένθος*. (So *σπέλομαι* from ΣΠΕΝΔ, *χέλομαι* from ΧΑΝΔ.) Pft. *πέπονθα*. Syncop. II. plur. *πέποσθε*, Hom. part. *πεπαθυῖα* from ΠΑΘ. Æsch. Ag. 1624 aor. I. *πήσας* : verb. adj. *παθηγρός*.

26. *πίπσκω* (ΠΙΠ) fut. *πίσω*, aor. I. *ἐπίσα*.

27. *πιπράσκω* (ΠΡΑ). (Fut. and aor. are expressed in common language by *ἀποδώσομαι*, *ἀπεδόμην*.) Pft. *πέπρᾱκα* (from *πεπέρᾱκα*), pft. midd. *πέπρᾱμαι*, inf. *πεπρᾶσθαι*, often used as the aor. : aor. *ἐπρᾶθην*, fut. III. *πεπράσομαι*, often used as simple fut. *πραθήσομαι*. The Ionic forms have *η* : *πιπρήσκω*, *ἐπρήθην* &c. Epic and old form *πέρνημι*, fut. *περάσω* (*περῶ*, *περᾶν*, *περάν*), aor. *ἐπέρᾱσα*.

28. στερίσκω (seldom στερέω) (ΣΤΕΡ), *I deprive*; fut. στερήσω, aor. ἐστέρησα, Hom. (?) ἐστέρεσα pft. ἐστέρηκα—pass. στερίσκομαι, στεροῦμαι; fut. στερήσομαι, pft. ἐστέρημαι, aor. ἐστερήθην: στέρομαι signifies a neuter, not a passive state, *am without it—am deprived*; hence also στερεῖς poet. aor. II. as well. The more usual form of the active is ἀποστερέω. In Hom. we find a conjugation with ε, as στερέσαι: hence the old Att. fut. ἀποστερεῖσθαι for -ήσεσθαι.

29. τινάσκω (τορέω, ΤΡΟ), fut. τρώσω, aor. ἔτρωσα, pft. pass. or midd. τέτρωμαι, aor. ἐτρώθην, fut. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι: Hom. τρώω, *to hurt*.

30. φάσκω (ΦΑ), ind. obsolete, impft. ἔφασκον, fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα, aor. II. midd. ἐφάμην.

31. φαύσκω or φώσκω, *I appear*; only found in comp. with διά, ἐπί, ὑπό. Fut. φαύσω, aor. ἔφανσα, only found in the Greek scriptures; πιφαύσκω, *to shew*; which has only the pres. and impft.

32. χάσκω (ΧΑΝ, χαίνω later) aor. II. ἔχανον, fut. χανοῦμαι, pft. κέχηνα, *to have one's mouth open*, plpft. ἐκεχήνειν; (imper. κεχήμετε Arist. Ach. 133.)

§. 259. In the following verbs the radical κ of the root is strengthened by σ.

1. διδάσκω (ΔΑΚ, doc-eo, Lat.), *I teach*; fut. διδάξω, Ep. διδασκήσω, aor. ἐδίδαξα Ep. ἐδιδάσκησα, pft. δεδίδαχα, Pass. δεδιδάγμαι aor. I. pass. ἐδιδάχθην.—Midd.

2. ἴσκω (ΙΚ, εἶκω), *I compare*; only pr. and impft. The poet. form ἴσκειν, *he spoke*, is quite distinct.

3. λάσκω (ΛΑΚ<sup>a</sup>), ληκέω Ion., λακέω Dor., fut. λακήσομαι, aor. ἐλάκησα, aor. II. ἔλακον, midd. -αμην, Ep. λελάκοντο, pft. λέλακα, Ep. λεληκα, part. Ep. λελακνία.

4. τυύσκω, (ΤΥΚ) = τεύχω, only in prose in the same sense as τεύχειν, *to prepare*; and (with gen.) as τυχεῖν, *to acquire*.

§. 260. The two verbs following form their tenses from the present strengthened by σκ, retaining the κ and dropping the σ:

1. ἀλθήσκω, ἀλθίσκω, fut. ἀλθήξω, midd. ἀλθομαι, impft. ἤλθετο, fut. ἀλθήσομαι.

2. ἀλύσκω, fut. ἀλύξω, aor. I. ἤλυξα, Hom. impft. ἀλύσκαγε, like ὀφλίσκάνω: (simpler form ἀλεύομαι?)

§. 261. Verbs whose proper root is strengthened by inserting before the initial consonant or after the initial vowel a reduplication of the first consonant with ι, sometimes ε.

Obs. 1. The tenses are mostly formed from the simple root, but the reduplication is carried through the tenses of a few verbs, and these generally have a stronger sense.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, ad voc.

1. ἀκαχίζω (AX), *I vex* (Ep. and Ion.): fut. ἀκαχήσω, aor. I. ἠκάχησα, aor. II. ἠκαχον, midd. ἀχομαι, ἀχυνμαι, *I vex myself*; pft. ἀκήχηναι (so ἀρήρημαι, δρώρεμαι) and ἀκάχημαι, III. pl. ἀκηχέσθαι, part. ἀκαχήμενος. (On the accent, see §. 205. Obs. 2.) Pr. part. ἀχέων, ονσα, vexed. (On the change of χ into κ, see §. 30. 1.)

Obs. 2. In this verb α is repeated with the consonant, not ε or ι; the ι belongs to the ending ιζω.

2. ἀτιτάλλω, Ep. and Ion. aor. ἀτίτηλα.

3. βεβρώθω (BPO) only occurs II. δ, 35, βεβρώθοις: βρώω, βρώθω, so κνίω, κνήθω—ἀλίω, ἀλήθω.

4. βιβάζω (BA), *I bring*, fut. βιβάσω, Att. βιβῶ, ῥς, ῥ: but βιβῆ also from βιβάω, *I stride*, Hom.

5. γίγνομαι (common dialect γίνομαι) (GEN, γένω, γιγένω, γίγνω (Lat. gigno, genui), γίγνομαι, as from MEN μένω and μίμνω=μμένω), fut. γενήσομαι, Doric and common γενηθήσεσθαι (also Plat. Parm. p. 141 E), pft. γέγονα, γέγαα from ΓΑ (I. pl. γέγαμεν, III. γεγάασιν, inf. γεγάμεν, part. γεγαώς, gen. γεγαῶτος for αῶτος) and γεγέννημαι: aor. II. ἐγενόμην (Call. γείνατο), poet. ἔγεντο, γέντο. A Doric and common aor. is ἐγενήθην, fut. III. ἐκγεγάδονται (Hymn. Ven. 198), *will be born*.

Obs. 3. From the same root GEN is formed, α. γίνομαι, *I am born*; pres. only Epic, and in aor. I. *to beget*; after the analogy of TEN—τείνω. β. γεννάω, *to beget*.

Obs. 4. γέγονα and ἐγενόμην supply the pft. and aor. of εἰμί, *I am*; and sometimes γέγονα has a present sense—I have been born and am, like πέφυκα.

6. δειδίσσομαι (also ττ) (ΔIT), *I frighten* (Hom. also *I fear*), bye form δεδίσκομαι.

7. ληλαίωμαι (ΛΑ λάω, volo), only in pres. and the Ep. pft. λελήμαι.

8. μίμνω (MEN)=μμένω, bye form of μένω.

9. δειπτεύω, *I look around*.

10. πίπτω (PIET)=πιπέτω, imper. πίπτε, fut. πεσοῦμαι, Ion. πεσέομαι, aor. II. ἔπεσον, ἔπετον Pind. and other Doric writers: κάπετον Pind. for κατέπεσον, aor. I. (very rare) ἔπεσα, opt. πέσειε Eur. Alc. 465 (see §. 240. 2.), pft. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτῶς, πεπτεῶς, πεπτηῶς.

11. τινάω (TPA), fut. τρήσω, aor. ἔτρησα. The bye form τιτραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, aor. -ῆνα, pft. τέτρηκα, pass. τέτρημαι, is more usual.

12. τετραμαίνω (TPEM), τρέμω, only pres. and impft. of either verb.

13. τιταίνω (TEN), Epic aor. ἐτίτηνα.

Obs. 5. Many verbs of the class in §. 252. have also this reduplication. (See also the verbs in μι.)—It seems to have been one of the oldest forms of the language, as most of the verbs which have it are anomalous in their conjugation, and as it is found in the verbs in μι, which undoubtedly represent the oldest form of the verb.

*Formation of a Present from a Perfect form.*

§. 262. As the expression of complete past action nearly coincides with the present, so that many perfects have a present sense, a present form naturally arose in many of these cases from the perfect; as, *δέδοικα*, *δεδοίκα* Theocr., fut. *δεδοικήσω*. The following instances of this formation are found in the Doric dialect and in some Epic forms:

1. *ἀνήνοθα*, rise up ('ANETHΩ); impft. *ἀνήνοθε* in Homer<sup>a</sup>.
2. *ἐνήνοθα*, lie upon ('ENEΘΩ); impft. *ἐπενήνοθε*, *κατενήνοθε* Homer.
3. *ἀνωγα*, command; *ἀνώγει* III. sing. pr. Homer and Hdt. vii. 104: *ἀνώγετον* indic. Homer: *ἤνωγον* or *ἀνωγον* impft. Hom. and Hdt. iii. 81: *ἤνωγε* Hesiod. Hence also the Epic forms *ἀνώξω*, *ἤνωξα*.
4. *γέγωνα* (whence *γεγωνίσκω*), call; *έγγωνε(ν)* and *γέγωνεν* Epic impft., also with aoristic sense; the latter form is also used as a present. Imp. *γέγωνε* trag., *γέγωνε* conj. CEd. Col. 213. From a present in *έω* are formed imper. *γεγωνείτω* Xen. Ven. vi. 24, inf. *γεγωνείω* poet., impft. *έγγώνεν* Hom., *έγγώνει* III. sing. impft. or plpft., fut. *γεγωνήσω* Eur. Ion., aor. *γεγωνήσαι* Æsch. P. V. 989, verb. adj. *γέγωνητός* Pind. Ol. ii. 10.
5. *δέδασα*, learn (ΔΑΣΩ), whence *δεδάσθαι* from *δεδάομαι* Hom.
6. *δεΐδια*, fear; Epic impft. *δειδιε*.
7. *έστηκα*, stand; Ion. pr. *έστηκω*, fut. *έστήξω*, *έστήξομαι*.
8. *κέκληγα*, scream (ΚΛΑΖΩ); Epic pres. part. *κεκλήγοντες*.
9. *λάληθα*, forget; *έκλελάθω*, I make to forget; *έκλελάθοντα* Theocr.
10. *μέμηκα*, bleat; Epic impft. *έμέμηκον*.
11. *έρριγα*, shudder; *έρριγοντι* Hesiod.
12. *πέφυκα*, I am (begot); *έπίφυκον* Hesiod.
13. *κέχλαδα*, (ΧΛΑΔΩ), *κεχλάδοντος* Pind. (swelling).

§. 263. Verbs which in Poetry, and especially in the Attic Poets, have a bye form in *θω*.

Obs. 1. Another sort of bye form is found in the aor. and impf. in *αθον* and *θον*<sup>b</sup>, which are found even in Attic prose, as if from presents in *θω* and *άθω*: the forms in *ήθω* passed also into the common dialect.

1. *αγείρω*, I collect; Epic *ήγερίθονται*.
2. *αίρω*, *αἶρω*, I raise; Epic *ήερίθονται*: in both these verbs the quantity of the root has been changed.
3. *αλέξω*, I ward off; trag. inf. aor. *αλάθειν* (ΑΛΕΩ).
4. *αλήθω*, late bye form of *αλίω*.
5. *αμύνω*, impf. and aor. *ήμύναθον*, *αμυνάθειν*, *αμυνθανοίμην* &c.
6. *διώκω*, impf. and aor. *εδιώκαθον* &c., even in Attic prose, as Plato.
7. *εἴκω*, impf. and aor. *είκαθον*.
8. *είργω*, impf. and aor. *είργαθον*.
9. *έχω*, aor. II. *έσχον*: whence *έσχεθον*, *σχεθείν* Hom., *σχεθεῖν*, *σχήθων* (as present in Æsch.). The accentuation of this aor. part., as if it were a present, is analogous to that of *πέφνων*.
10. *θάλλω*, aor. II. *έθαλον*: whence *θαλίθω*.
11. *κίω* (poet.), Epic impft. *μετεκίαθον*.
12. *κνάω*, *κνήθω*.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 112.

<sup>b</sup> Elms. Eur. Med. 186.

13. νέμω, νεμέθω.
14. νέω, *I spin* ; νήθω.
15. πελάζω, trag. bye form πελάθω, πλάθω.
16. πίμπλημι (ΠΛΑΩ), πλήθω.
17. πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), Hom. ἐνέπρηθον.
18. σάω, *I sift* ; (whence σώσι,) Hdt. σήθω.
19. φάω, φαίθων.
20. φθίνω, φθινύθω.
21. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, ομαι poet.

*Obs.* 2. Of the forms in άθειν the indicative is not found ; in πελάθω, which seemingly contradicts this, the α belongs to the root.

§. 264. Verbs which assume a stronger meaning by inserting α as their characteristic, and change the radical ε into ω.

1. βρέμω, only pres. and impft. : βρωμάομαι, *I shriek* ; only pres. and impft. : δέμω, δωμάω : νέμω, νομάω : πέτομαι, πατάομαι, and, contrary to the rule, with ο, ποτάομαι : στρέφω, στρωφάω Ion. and poet. : τρέπω, τρωπάω : τρέχω, τρωχάω Epic.

2. So of many dissyllabic barytons with ε for their radical letter, a bye form arises by the insertion of ε before the final ω, and the change of the radical ε into ο : βρομέω, δομέω, πορθέω, ποτέομαι, τρομέω (τρέμω), φοβέω (φέβω), φορέω (φέρω) : hereto must be referred the pft. forms δεδοκήμενος (*expecting*) from δοκέω (δέχομαι), βεβόλημαι from βολέω (βάλλω), ἐκτόνηκα from κτονέω (κτείνω), μεμόρηται from μορέω (μείρω), ἐόλητο from εόλέω (εἶλω).

3. The most simple formation of bye forms is by the addition of ε to the root, as the new characteristic of the verb : αἰδομαι αἰδέομαι, πέκτω πεκτέω, εἶλω ειλέω, ῥίπτω ῥιπτέω, κύω κνέω &c.

4. In the Ionic and Epic dialects there are some forms in which the formation in έω obtains ; as,

βάλλω, συμβαλλέομενος, ὑπερβαλλέειν Hdt.—πιέζω, πιέζειν for ἐπιέζειν Hom., πιεζέυμενος Hdt.—δύνω, ἐνδυνέουσι Hdt., and some others.

αἰρεύμενος Hesiod. ε, 474 for αἰρόμενος from αἶρω,—πινεύμενος Hippocr. for πινόμενος,—φειδεύμενος Ion. for φειδόμενος,—ὀφειλεούση Ion. for ὀφειλουήση,—εἰρεύσαι Hesiod. Theog. 38, for εἰρύνσαι from the Ep. εἶρω, &c.

Further in Herodotus : εῖψε (inf. ἐψέειν in Hippocr.), ἐνείχεε and ὤφλεε for εῖψε, ἐνείχε and ὤφλε from εῖψω, ἐνέχω and ὠφλον, and also the three perfects in εε for ε :

οἰχώκεε pft. and plpft. from οἰχομαι,—ὀπώπее for ὀπωπε,—εῷθεε for εῷθε (Att. εἴωθε), Hdt. iii. 37, ii. 68, of which the two last forms are Ionic plpft. ; they all arise from the Ionic tendency to insert ε.

5. The following verbs strengthen the root by the assumption of ε :

1. ἀγαίομαι, *I envy* (Epic and Ionic prose), bye form of ἀγάομαι : the fut. ἀγάσομαι and aor. I. ἡγασάμην : also in the sense of *I wonder*, like ἀγαμαι.

2. δαίω, *I divide* (poet.) ; fut. δάσομαι, and aor. I. ἐδασάμην, both also in prose : pft. pass. δέδασμαι (III. pl. δεδαίσται Od. α, 23).

3. δαίω, *I burn* ; midd. am burnt ; aor. II. conj. δάηται, pft. δέδηα, pft. midd. δεδαυμένος (Call. Ep. 52. 3).

4. καίω (Att. κᾰω uncontracted) (ΚΑΨΩ), fut. καύσω &c.
5. κεδαίω, κεραίω, for the common forms σκεδά-ννυμι, κερά-ννυμι.
6. κλαίω (ΚΛΑΨΩ), fut. κλαύσω.
7. μαιόμαι, fut. μᾰδομαι, aor. ἐμᾰσάμην.
8. ναίω (poet.), aor. ἔνασσα, *I cause to settle*; midd. and pass. *I settle*; νάσσομαι Apoll., ἀπενασσάμην Homer: also in post-Homeric, used as the active, ἔνασσα, ἐνάσθην—ένάσμαι late.

§. 265. *Verbs which according to the usual analogies would form the Future by adding σω to the root, but which form it in ἦσω, or form some of their tenses as if the future were in ἦσω.*

*Obs.* It seems unnecessary to suppose a form in ἦω, of which in most cases there is no trace. (See §. 184. 5. *Obs.* 3.) In the three verbs αἰδομαι, ἀχθομαι, μάχομαι, the future is ἔσω not ἦσω.

1. αἰδομαι, *have reverence* (pr. in old Ion. and poetry, in the common dialect αἰδέομαι); impft. αἰδόμην (§. 172.), fut. αἰδέσομαι (Epic -έσσομαι and -ήσομαι), aor. ᾠδέσάμην, *I pardoned* (an offender), pft. ᾠδεσμαι, aor. I. pass. ᾠδέσθην. In non-Attic Greek both aorists have the same meaning.

2. ἀλέξω, fut. ἀλεξήσω. Midd. *ward off from myself*; fut. ἦσομαι: (rarely and only poet. ἀλέξομαι from ἀλέκω,) aor. ἤλεξάμην. In Hom. aor. I. act. ἀλεξήσειεν and ἀπαλεξήσαιμι; poet. aor. II. ἤλαλκον, ἀλαλκείν, ἀλαλκόν (from ἈΛΚΩ), whence the poet. fut. ἀλαλήσω and the trag. inf. aor. II. ἀλάθειν, §. 257.

3. αὔξω, see αὐξάνω (§. 249.)

4. ἀχθομαι, fut. ἀχθέσομαι, aor. ἤχθέσθην, fut. ἀχθεσθήσομαι in the same sense as ἀχθέσομαι.

5. δῶ, aor. δῖσα and δσα Hom.

6. βόσκω (trans.), fut. βοσκήσω, aor. ἐβόσκησα: Midd. intrans.

7. βούλομαι, fut. βουλήσομαι, pass. βεβούλημαι, aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἤβουλ. Augm. §. 171. *Obs.* 1.

In Homer pft. προβίβουλα, *I prefer*; inf. pr. βόλεισθαι (whence *volo*) for βούλεισθαι.

8. γράφω, pft. γεγράφηκα for γέγραφα rare, and blamed by grammarians.

9. ΔΑΩ, *a. I teach*; Fut. δαήσομαι, pft. midd. or pass. δεδάμην. Epic aor. II. δέδαι Hom. Od., ἔδαι Theocr. and Apoll. *b. I learn*; δεδάως Hom., δεδάσι other writers: aor. II. ἔδάνην, *have been taught, learnt*. On δεδάσθαι, see §. 256. 1., and on fut. δήω §. 238. 2., δαήμεναι inf. is a relic of the old form δάμην.

10. δέω, *I want*; generally imp. δεῖ, *it is wanting, it is necessary to the completion of any thing* (whence to the performance of our duty=*it ought*); fut. δεήσει, aor. ἐδέησε, conj. δέη, part. δέον,

inf. δεῖν, impft. ἔδει, conj. δέοι. Midd. δέομαι, fut. δεήσομαι, aor. ἐδεήθην.

Homer forms from the root ΔΕΥ (ΔΕΥ) *ἐδεύσεν* (only Od. ε, 540.), *δεύομαι*, *ἰδεύετο*, *δενύσομαι*. In the sense of "*oportet*" Hom. almost always uses *χρή*, only once (Il. ι, 337.) *δεῖ*, and once (Od. σ, 100.) *ἔδησεν*.

11. *ἐθέλω* and *θέλω*, inf. *ἤθελον* and *ἔθελον*, fut. *ἰθελήσω* and *θελήσω*, aor. *ἠθέλησα* and *ἰθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* in good writers.

12. *εἶδω*, *videō*, fut. *εἶσομαι* (rarely *εἰδήσω*; late poetry *ἰδησῶ*, *sciam*), old and non-Attic aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

13. *εἶλω* (*εἰλλω*, *εἰλλω*, *ἰλλω*, also *εἰλέω*, *εἰλέω*), fut. *εἰλήσω*, perf. midd. *εἰλημαι*, aor. pass. *εἰληθείς*.

The aspirated forms belong especially to the Attic dialect. Homer has only the present and impft. from *εἰλεῖν* and part. *εἰλόμενος*, the other tenses from *ἔΛ*: namely, *ἔλσαν*, *ἔλσαι*, *ἔλσαι*, *ἔλσας* (*νήα*), pft. midd. *ἔελμαι*, *ἔελέμενος*: aor. II. pass. *ἔωλην* (III. pl. *ἔωλεν* without augm.), *ἔωληναι*, *ἔωληται*, *ἔωλες*, *ἔωλεν* or aspirated as *ἔωλην* &c. In Pind. Pyth. iv. 414, there is an impft. *ἔωλει*, and a plpft. *ἔωλητο* for *ἔελοτο*, Apoll. iii. 471, (both in the sense of "*to press down*") after the analogy of *τρομέω* from *τρέμω*.

14. *ἐλκω*, *I draw*, fut. *ἐλξω* (which is preferred to the other form *ἐλκύσω* from *ἔΛΚΥΩ*), but Hom. *ἐλκήσω*, *ἠλκησα*, *ἐλκηθείς*, aor. I. *ἐἴλκυσα*, more usual than *ἐἴλφα*: aor. pass. and pft. midd. only *ἐἰλκύσθην* and *ἐἴλκυμαι*.—Midd.

15. *εἰπόμεαι*, fut. *ἐρήσομαι*, aor. *ἠρόμην*, *ἐρέσθαι*, *ἔρωμαι*, *ἐροίμην*, *ἐροῦ*, *ἐρόμενος*. The other tenses are supplied by *ἔρωτάω*.

In Homer we find the inf. pr. *ἔρεσθαι*; in Hom. and Ion. are *εἶρωμαι*, *εἶρεσθαι* &c., impft. *εἰρόμην*, fut. Ion. *εἰρήσομαι*, oftener *ἐπειρήσομαι*.—Aor. I. late *ἠρησάμην*. Ἐρ. *ἐρέω* (*ἐρελομεν* for *ἐρέωμεν*), *ἐρέομαι* (*ἐρέεσθαι*, *ἐρέοντο* &c.), and *ἐρεῖνω*.

16. *ἔρρω*, *I go forth to ill*, fut. *ἐρρήσω*, aor. *ἤρρησα*.

17. *ἔδω*, *to eat* (old form of *ἐσθίω*), pf. *ἐδήδοκα* &c. See §. 177. 2.

18. *εὐδω*, generally *καθεύδω*, *I sleep*; fut. *εὐδήσω*, *καθευδήσω*. Augm., see §. 173.

19. *ἔχω*, imp. *εἶχον*, fut. *ἔξω* and *σχήσω*, connected with aor. II. *ἔσχον*, imp. *σχές* (*παράσχεις*), after verbs in *μι* (also *πάρασχεις*), conj. *σχῶ*, *ῆς* (*παράσχω*, *παράσχεις*) &c., opt. *σχολήν*, inf. *σχεῖν*, part. *σχών*, midd. *ἐσχόμην* (*παρασχεῖσθαι*, *παράσχου*), pft. *ἐσχικα*, pft. midd. *ἐσχηνμαι*, aor. pass. *ἐσχέθην*, verb. adj. *ἐκτός* and *σχετός*.

The pres. ἵσχω, *I hold fast*, is an abbreviation and contraction (contracted from *σιείχω*), fut. *σχήσω*, aor. *ἴσχον*: the imper. *σχέ* is found in an oracle in Schol. ad Eur. Phœn. 641, but the reading is doubtful. Poet. aor. *ἴσχεθον*, Ep. pft. *ἔχωκα* (*συνοχωκότε* Il. β, 218), Hom. plpft. *ἐπώχατο*. The fut. *σχήσω*, and aor. II. *ἴσχον*, are formed from an old verb *σέχω*, (fut. *σεχήσω*,) contracted into (*σχῶ*, *σχήσω*); like *ἐσπόμην* from *ἐπομαι*, *σέπομαι*, Lat. *sequor*.

20. *ἔψω*, *I cook*; fut. *ἐψήσω*, verb. adj. *ἐφθός* or *ἐψητός*, *ἐψητέος*.

21. *ἵω*, generally *καθίζω* (ΕΔΩ<sup>a</sup>, *ἔδος*, *sedeo*), *I place* or *sit*; fut. *καθιῶ*, aor. *ἐκάθισα*, pft. *κεκάθικα*: midd. intr. fut. *καθιζήσομαι*: aor. *ἐκαθισάμην*, *I placed for myself, caused to sit*.

Bye forms since Aristotle: *ἰζάνω*, *καθιζάνω*.

22. *κέλομαι* (poet.=*κελεύω*), fut. *κελήσομαι*, aor. *έκελησάμην*, aor. II. *έκεκλόμην* Hom.

23. *κῆδω*, *I make to care* (active, only Epic); fut. *κηδήσω*, aor. I. *έκηδισα* (*άκηδέω*, *άκηδεσα* Il. ξ, 427.) pft. *έκηδα*, *I am in care*; *κήδομαι*, *I care for*; Æsch. imper. *κήδεσαι*: Ep. fut. *κεκαδήσομαι* Il. θ, 353, from *έκηδα*, the η being shortened, like *τίθηλα*, *τεθαλνία*.

24. *κλαίω* (ΚΛΑΪ), Att. *κλάω* uncontracted, fut. *κλαύσομαι* (Arist. *κλαυσούμαι*), (sometimes *κλαιήσω* or *κλαήσω*), aor. *έκλανσα*, midd. *έκλانسάμην*, pft. pass. or midd. *έέκλαυμαι*: verb. adj. *κλαυστός*, *κλαυτός*, *κλαυτέος*: fut. in active form *κλαύσω* Theocr. xxiii. 38: fut. III. *κεκλαύσομαι*.

25. *κύνω* (old form *κνέω*), *κνήσω* &c. (poet.) *έκῦσα*, transitive, *fructify*; Ep. *ύποκυσαμένη*, *conspiciens*.

26. *μάχομαι*, *I fight*; fut. *μαχοῦμαι* (f. *μαχέσομαι*), aor. *έμαχεσάμην*, pft. *μεμάχημαι*, verb. adj. *μαχετέος* and *μαχητέος*.

Ion. pres. *μαχέομαι*;—Hom. part. pres. *μαχειόμενος* and *μαχεούμενος*, fut. *μαχήσομαι*, aor. *έμαχεσσάμην*, or *ησάμην* in some editions <sup>b</sup>.

27. *μέλλω*, *I intend*, hence *delay*; imp. *έμελλον* and *ήμελλον*, fut. *μελλήσω*, aor. *έμέλλησα*, only in the sense of "*delay*."

28. *μέλω* (*μοί*), *it is a care to me* (the personal *μέλω* is seldom found); fut. *μελήσει*, aor. *έμέλησε*, pft. *μεμέληκε*, midd. *μέλομαι*, generally *έπιμέλομαι* and less good Att. *έπιμελοῦμαι*, fut. *έπιμελήσομαι*, aor. *έπεμελήθην*, fut. pass. *έπιμεληθήσομαι*.

The compound *μεταμέλει* is only impersonal: Ep. pft. *μέμηλε*, Dor. *μέμαλε*—and in prose in a present as well as a perfect sense, *μέμηλα curo, curavi*; part. *μεμηλώς*: also in poetry *μέλομαι* for *μέλω*, *I am a care to*; *μεμέληγτό σοι*, *it was a care to you*, Theocr.; Ep. pr. *μέμβλεται* for *μεμέληται*. (see §. 29.)

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 130, note.

<sup>b</sup> Heyne, Wolf, Bekk.



29. μύω, fut. μυήσω &c. Late pr. μυζάω, μυζέω: Ep. pft. μεμυζότε.

30. ὄω, fut. ὀρήσω, aor. ὤρησα, pft. II. ὄωδα with a pres. sense. Ion. and late ὀρίσω, ὀρισα.

31. οἶμαι, οἶμαι, *I think*; II. pers. οἶει, I. φόμην, ῥμην, fut. οἰήσμαι, aor. ῥήθην, οἰήθηναι. Augm. §. 173. 5.

The abbreviated forms οἶμαι, ῥμην, are used almost as interjections, like the Latin *credo*, or our *I think*; and hence sometimes with a certain degree of irony: οἶμαι on the contrary is used as a governing verb; Ep. ὀω, ὀόμαι, *I suppose, anticipate*; aor. ὀίσάμην and ὀίσθην (οἰσθῶσι Arrian.), later οἰήσασθαι.

32. οἴχομαι, *abii*; imp. ῥχόμην, fut. οἰχήσομαι, pft. ῥχηκα Ep. ῥχημαι (which is only found in the common dialect compounded, as παρῥχημαι,) οἴχωκα ῥχωκα Attic poets. Ion. plpft. οἰχώκεα, part. οἰχωκώς.

The Homeric οἰχέω and ἐποίχομαι, *I go to*, have a present sense: οἴχομαι is but rarely found in Homer. The impft. ῥχόμην sometimes signifies *I was gone*, but generally *I was going forth*; pft. παρῥχηκεν, II. κ. 252.

33. ὀφείλω, *debeo*; fut. ὀφειλήσω, aor. ὠφείλησα, plpft. ὠφειλήκειν, aor. II. ὠφελον, ες, ε (I. and II. pl. not used, except ὠφέλετε II. ω, 254,) in formulas of wishing; *utinam*.

The Homeric pr. ὀφέλλω is used in two significations: α. in the same as ὀφείλω; β. *augeo*. Irregular aor. I. opt. ὀφέλλειεν for ὀφείλειεν: aor. II. Ion., poet. (except the tragic dialogue), and late prose, ὀφελον, ες, ε, Ep. ὤφελον, ὀφελλον, and Hesiod ὤφειλον, all used only in formulas of wishing.

34. παίω, fut. παίσω (Att. παιήσω in Aristoph.), aor. ξπαισα, pft. πέπαικα, pass. with σ, §. 236. 1. α.

35. πέρδω, aor. ξπαρδον, fut. παρδήσομαι, pft. πέπορδα.

36. πέτομαι, fut. (πετήσομαι, Aristoph.) generally πτήσομαι, aor. ἐπτόμην, πτέσθαι, pft. πεπότῃμαι. For aor. II. act. and midd. see verbs in μι.

Ep. ποτέομαι (ποτέονται) and πωτάομαι (πωτῶνται); Att. poet. ποτάομαι, fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch., aor. ἐποτάθην Dor., also in Aristoph., pft. πεποτάμαι Dor., also in Æsch. and Eur., plpft. πεποτήμην; poet. pr. πέταμαι and late prose: ἱπταμαι late; πετάομαι late prose, aor. ἐπετάσθην, pft. πέπηκα only in the grammarians.

37. σκᾶλλω or σκελέω, fut. σκλησόμαι, aor. II. ἔσκλην (as verbs in μι), pft. ἔσκληκα, intr.: Ep. aor. I. ἔσκηλα from σκᾶλλω.

38. τύπτω, Att. fut. τυπήσω, τυπηήσομαι, pft. τετύπημαι, verb. adj. τυπτητός.

39. χαίρω, fut. χαίρήσω, aor. I. ἐχαίρησα late, midd. ἐχηράμην II. xiv. 270, aor. II. ἐχάρην, pft. κεχάρηκα part. κεχαρηώς, and κεχάρημαι:

Epic. red. aor. II. M. κεχάροντο : κεχαρμένος perf. midd. part., III. fut. κεχαρήσομαι, verb. χαρτός.

Here also belong those in *άνω* (§. 249, 250.) φθίω §. 246. and ὑπισχνί-  
ομαι §. 248. : ἀθίσκω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀκαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, γεγωνίσκω, ἐπαυρί-  
σκομαι, εὐρίσκω, διδάσκω, λάσκω, from §. 252. : ἀκαχίζω, γίγνομαι, δεδοίκα, from §. 256.

§. 266. To this class of verbs also belong the following liquid verbs, which forming the aor. and fut. like the other liquid verbs, have other tenses as if from a theme in *έω* :

1. βάλλω, fut. βαλλῶ, (sometimes βαλλήσω Arist.) aor. II. ἔβαλον, pft. βέβ(α)ληκα, pft. pass. βέβλημαι (oonj. διαβέβλησθε), aor. I. ἐβλήην.—Midd.

Ep. aor. ἔβλην, ἐβλήμην, fut. βλήσομαι, Ep. pft. βεβόλημαι.

2. κάμνω, (§. 247.).

3. μένω, fut. μενῶ, aor. ἔμεινα, pft. μεμένηκα (Eur.), verb. adj. μενετέος.

Eur. Iph. Aul. 1495 II. pft. μέμονε for μένει.

4. νέμω, fut. νεμῶ (late νεμήσω), aor. ἔνειμα, pft. νενέμηκα, aor. ἐνεμήην and -έθην, verb. adj. νεμητέος.

5. τέμνω, (§. 247.).

§. 267. Verbs, from the aor. II. of which a future in *ήσω* and other corresponding tenses are formed.

1. πείθω, aor. 1. ἔπειθον, fut. πιθήσω, aor. ἐπίθησα, to trust; Ep. aor. II. πέπειθον, fut. πεπιθήσω, to persuade.

2. φείδομαι, Ep. aor. πεφιδέσθαι, whence fut. πεφιδήσομαι.

3. χαίρομαι, aor. Ep. κέκαδον, fut. κεκαδήσω.

4. χαίρω, aor. II. ἐχάρην, κεχαρήσω, -σομαι Epic.

§. 268. Pure Verbs with an impure root, which have tenses and forms not usually found in Pure Verbs; an *a* or *ε* has been added to the impure root in the Present and Impft.

1. ἀπαιρώ<sup>a</sup> (Ep.), imp. ἀπηύρων, as, α, aor. I. part. ἀπούρας, aor. I. midd. ἀπηύρατο, part. (Hesiod α, 173.) ἀπουράμενος.

The original form of the aor. I. seems to have been ἀπέφραν (as ἀπιδραν) part. ἀπόφρας (like ἀποδράς); hence the pres. ἀποφράω, ἀπανράω, and lastly ἀφαιρέω : so ἀπουράμενος = ἀποφράμενος.

2. ἀρόμαι (ᾶ Att., ᾗ Ep.), AP, aor. II. pass. ἀρήμεναι.

3. βρυχάομαι (BPTX), poet. pft. βέβρυχα, with pr. sense (II. ρ, 54 ἀναβέβρυχεν, of the spouting forth of water, but the root of this word is uncertain<sup>b</sup>.)

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lexil. No. 23.  
ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 204. Irreg. Verb. p. 46. Liddell and Scott.

4. γαμέω (ΓΑΜ), *duco* fut. γαμῶ, Ion. γαμέω, aor. ἐγημα, inf. γῆμαι, pft. γεγάμηκα. Midd. *νυδο*; fut. γαμοῦμαι, aor. ἐγημάμην, pft. γεγάμημαι. Pass. in *matrimonium ducor*; aor. ἐγαμήθην &c. The fut. γαμήσω, and aor. ἐγάμησα is late. Il. ι, 394 γαμέσσεσθαι, *give to wife*: in which sense also ἐγάμησα is used by Menander<sup>a</sup>. Theocr. viii. 91 γαμεθεῖσα, (γαμηθεῖσα Gaisf.)

5. γηθέω (ΓΗΘ), pft., generally used in the place of the present, γέγηθα, fut. γηθήσω, aor. ἐγήθησα (pr. γηθόμενος late Ep.).

6. δαμάω (ΔΑΜ), *I subdue*; aor. II. pass. ἐδάμην.

7. δατέομαι (ΔΑΤ), has the same forms as δαίω (§. 258. 5.) (compare πατέομαι,) aor. I. Hesiod δατέασθαι, like ἀλέασθαι from ἀλέομαι.

9. δοκέω (ΔΟΓ), fut. δόξω, aor. ἔδοξα, pft. δέδογμαi, *visus sum* (τὰ δεδογμένα, *decreta*), δοκήσω and δεδόκημαι poet., the latter also Hdt.

9. δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ), pft. δέδουπα, aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα from ΓΔΟΥΠ. So τύπτω and κτυπέω.

10. θηλέω (ΘΗΛ), fut. ἦσω, pft. τέθηλα (τεθάλνῃα), aor. II. ἔθαλον rare. Dor. θαλίω, late Ep. θαλίω, prose θάλλω.

11. κελάδew (ΚΕΛΑΔ), fut. ἦσω &c.; the form κελάδων, -οντα, is probably the Epic aor., which has changed its accent as being used only as an adjective.

12. κεντέω, *I stick*; fut. ἦσω, Il. ψ, 337 κίνσαι.

13. κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. II. ἔκτυπον.

14. κυρέω, KYP (rarely κύρω,) Ion. and poet. fut. κύρσω, seldom κυρήσω, aor. ἐκύρσα, sometimes -ησα, pft. κεκύρηκα. From κύρω we have only ἔκτυρον and the Homeric midd. κύρεται.

15. λιχμάομαι (ΛΙΧΜ), Hesiod pft. part. λελειχμότες: so μέμηκα, μέμνυκα from μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι.

16. μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ), Ep. pft. μέμηκα with pr. sense, μεμακνῖα: from this pft. is formed an impft. ἐμέμηκον: aor. II. ἔμακον, part. μακών.

17. μυκάομαι (ΜΥΚ), pft. μέμνυκα, aor. ἔμυκον.

18. ξυρέω (ΞΥΡ), midd. ξύρομαι, aor. ἐξυράμην, but pft. ἐξύρημαι—ξυρέομαι Ion., very rarely Attic, ξυράω late.

19. πατέομαι (ΠΑΤ), Ion. midd. dep., aor. ἐπασάμην, pft. πέπασμαι: comp. δατέομαι.

20. ριγέω (PIR), fut. ριγήσω, &c., pft. with pres. sense ἔρριγα: on ἐρρίγοντι see §. 256.

21. στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ), fut. ἦσω, so pft. ἀπεστύγηκα: but aor. II. ἔστυγον, Hom.; aor. I. ἔστυξα in Hom. trans. *to make to fear*, but in the later poets neut. *to fear*.

22. τορέω (ΤΟΡ), Ep. aor. I. ἐτόρησα, but II. ἔτορον.

23. φιλέω (ΦΙΛ), fut. ἦσω, Ep. aor. I. ἐφίλατο, imp. φίλαι, conj. φίλωνται.

24. χραισμεῶ, *I help*; Ep. aor. II. ἔχραισμον, but fut. χραισμήσω, aor. ἐχραισμησα.

25. ὠθέω (ΩΘ), imp. ἐώθουν, fut. ὤσω and ὠθήσω, aor. ἔωσα, inf. ὠσαι, pft. ἔωκα, pft. midd. ἔωσμαι, aor. ἐώσθην.

Obs. The form γοήμεναι, must be a relic of the old verb γόημι, and the poet. ἔγοον aor. II. is an anomalous and probably an accidental form.

<sup>a</sup> Lobeck Phryn. p. 742.

§. 269. *Verbs which borrow all or some of their tenses from different verbal roots which agree only in sense with each other.*

1. αἰρέω, *I take*; fut. αἰρήσω, pft. ἤρηκα, aor. I. pass. ἤρέθην, fut. αἰρεθήσομαι §. 232. 2. c.: verb. adj. αἰρετός, τέος. ('ΕΛ-). Aor. II. εἶλον, εἰλεῖν: fut. midd. ἐλούμαι, very rare, aor. II. midd. εἰλόμην, ἀφαιρήσομαι pass.

Alexand. aor. εἶλα, εἶλαι, midd. εἶλάμην, un-Att. aor. I. ἤρησα in common dialect, but ἐξηρήσατο also in Aristoph.: Ion. pft. ἀραίρηκα, ἀραίρημαι: Ep. γέιντο is used for εἶλετο, as κέιντο for κέλετο, the γ<sup>a</sup> representing the aspirate.

2. ἔρχομαι, *I come or go*. The other moods of the present are borrowed from εἶμι, ἔω, ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών: imp. ἤρχόμην rare, and only in poetry, usually ἦειν or ἦα, opt. ἴοιμι. ('ΕΛΕΥΘ, cf. κέλευθος, see §. 36. 4), fut. ἐλεύσομαι poet., (generally εἶμι with a fut. force;) pft. ἐλήλυθα, Ep. εἰλήλουθα, I. pl. εἰλήλουθμεν for -θαμεν (ἐλήλυμεν comedy), part. εἰληλουθώς, ἐληλουθώς II. ο, 81, plpft. ἐληλύθειν, aor. ἦλθον (for ἦλυθον Hom.), Dor. ἦνθον, Lacon. ἦλσον, conj. ἔλσω, verbal adj. ἐλευστέος. The notions of *come* and *go* are both contained in ἔρχομαι: the former is the one generally expressed by ἐλθεῖν, the latter by εἶμι. In their compounds each of these three verbs contains both notions, and the particular force of the verb is defined by the preposition.

3. ἐσθίω, *I eat* (Ep. ἔδω, *edo*, ἔσθω), fut. ἔδομαι, late comedy ἐδοῦμαι, pft. ἐδήδοκα, Ep. pft. II. ἐδηδώς, pft. midd. ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδομαι Homer, aor. pass. ἠδέσθην ἀπεδέσθην, also in Plato Com.: verb. adj. ἐδεστός. (ΦΑΓ) aor. II. ἔφαγον, φαγεῖν.

4. ὁράω, *I see*; impft. ὥρων, pft. ὥρακα (poet. ἑώρακα), pft. midd. ἑώραμαι (augm. §. 173. 9.). Aorist. I. pass. ὁραθῆναι Plato. fut. supplied by ὄψομαι, ('ΟΠ-) ὄψει, pft. ὤμμαι, ὤψαι &c., inf. ὠφθαι, aor. I. pass. ὠφθην, ὀφθῆναι, fut. ὀφθήσομαι. (ΕΙΔ-) aor. II. εἶδον, ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδειν, ἰδών, ἴδε, Att. ἰδέ. Midd. ὀράσθαι and εἰδόμην, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδοῦ (and, in the sense of *ecce*, ἰδοῦ), uncompounded only poet.—Verb. adj. ὁρατός and ὀπτός.

Ion. pr. ὁρέω, impft. ὤρεον—Ep. II. sing. midd. ὄρηαι or -ῆαι for ὀρᾶ, ὄρητο or ὀρήτο for ὀράτο—Ion. and poet. pft. ὤρωπα (ὀπώπει). The compound ἐπιώψομαι has the force of *selecting*; aor. ἐπιώψατο: ἐπόψομαι, fut. in the sense of *εἰφορέω*, aor. ἐπόψατο Pind. Of ΕΙΔΩ, *video*, we only find in Ep. poet. εἶδομαι, εἰσάμην, *videor*: and, with the dative, *I am like*, Hom., εἰσίατο, εἰσάμενος, Pind. εἰιδόμενος. The pft. of εἶδω, οἶδα has always the sense of *I know*, as also the future εἴσομαι, rarely εἰδήσω: verb. ἰστίον, f. ἴσημι. Later poetry has the pr. εἶδω, *I see*; fut. ἰδήσω from ἰδῆναι.

5. τρέχω, *I run*; (Dor. τράχω) fut. θρέξομαι, aor. ἔθρεξα very rarely.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 496. Donaldson's Cratyl. p. 200, note.

(ΔΡΑΜ), fut. usually supplied, δραμοῦμαι (ὑπερδραμῶ comed.), aor. II. ἔδραμον, pft. δεδράμηκα, pft. II. Ἐρ. δέδρομα.

6. φέρω, *I bear*, 1. (OI), fut. οἶσω, aor. imp. οἶσε, οἶσέτω Aristoph. 2. (ΕΓΚ) aor. I. ἤνεγκα, aor. II. ἤνεκον of which ἐνεγκεῖν, ἐνεγκών, ἐνεγκε were especially in use. In the I. sing. ind. and throughout the opt. the usage fluctuated between *ον* and *α*, *αἰμι* and *οἰμι*). The other forms of the active and those of the middle voice are formed from the aor. I. (ἤνέγκαμεν, κατε, καν—ἐνεγκάτω—ἐνεγκαί—κασθαί—κάμενος.) (ΕΝΕΚ-) Pft. ἐνήνοχα (§. 177. 2.), pft. midd. ἐνήνεγμαί, (-γξαι, γκται on ἐνήνεκται.) Aor. pass. ἤνέχθην, fut. ἐνεχθήσομαι and οἰσθήσομαι.—Verb. adj. οἰστός, οἰστέος (poet. φερτός).

Ion. format : aor. ἤνεκα, ἐνέικαι &c., ἤνεκάμην, pft. ἐνήνεγμαί, aor. pass. ἤνείχθην.—Pres. συνενέικεται Hes. Sc. 440.—Eur. Elect. 1089, ἀπηνέγκω with the augm. in conj. as if it were the pft.—Anomalous aor. II. inf. οἰσέμεν. In late writers, aor. I. οἶσαι.—ἀνῶσαι Hdt. i. 157, (cf. vi. 66 ἀνώσιος for ἀνώσιος).—Perf. προοίσται Lucian. Paras.—φέρετε Epic for φέρετε §. 242.

7. φημί, *I say* ; impft. with aor. force ἔφην, hence φάναί. (ΕΡ) fut. ἐρῶ (Ion. ἐρέω). From the Ep. pr. εἶρω, pft. εἶρηκα, pft. midd. εἶρημαι. (ΕΠ) aor. II. εἶπον, εἶπω, εἶποιμι, εἶπέ (compos. πρόειπε), εἶπειν, εἶπών, aor. I. εἶπα, I. pers. sing. and III. pl. Ion. rather than Att., but the Attics especially use εἶπας, εἶπατε, εἶπάτω, as well as εἶπες, εἶπετε, εἶπέτω (but rarely the imper. εἶπον, or inf. εἶπαι ; part. εἶπας, ασα, αν Ion. (PE-) aor. pass. ἐρρήθην (ἐρρέθην seemingly un-Attic), ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθéis, fut. ῥηθήσομαι, for which the fut. III. εἰρήσομαι is more usual.—Midd. only in compos.—fut. ἀπεροῦμαι and aor. I. ἀπέπασθαι, *to disclaim*, as ἀπειπεῖν.—Verb. adj. ῥητός, ῥητέος.

In composition, ἀπαγορεύω, *I forbid*, ἀπείπον, *I forbade*, ἀντιλέγω, *I contradict*, ἀντίειπον, *I contradicted*, are more usual than ἀπηγορεύεσα and ἀντέλεξα : so ἀγορεύω τινὰ κακῶς, but ἀντίειπον κακῶς.

A strengthened form of the root ΕΠ is ἐνέπω (ΕΜΠ, so ΟΡΓ and ὀρέγω). Imp. with aor. force ἔνεπον, ἔνεπον : aor. ἐνισπον from ἐνίσέπω (cf. ἐσπόμεν from ἐπομαι), ἐνισπεῖν, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι : impr. ἔνισπε (ἐνίσπες at the end of the line is doubtful) : fut. ἐνίψω and ἐνισπήσω.

#### Verbs in μι.

§. 270. 1. The verbs in μι are distinguished from the common conjugations by having in their present, imperfect, and generally in their II. aorist, a different termination, and by the indicative of these tenses having no modal vowel. In the other tenses they agree, with some little variation, with the later formation of the verbs in ω.

2. It has been before stated that it is only by a grammatical fiction that verbs in  $\mu$  are said to be derived from verbs in  $\omega$ . Most of the verbs with impure roots have passed from the conjugation in  $\mu$  to that of  $\omega$ , while those that remain in  $\mu$  are mostly primitive verbs with pure roots. The fourth conjugation retains some impure in  $\mu$ ; and the *Æolic* dialect has some in other conjugations.

*Obs. 1.* The aorists passive of all verbs follow the formation, and take the inflexions of the aor. II. act. of these verbs, which generally has an intransitive sense. This aor. II., afterwards called passive, was the original form for the intransitive or neuter notion, and follows exactly the analogy of the pft. II., which is also intransitive, in taking the inflexions of the active voice to which it originally and properly belonged.—Compare ἐκπλήττω, *I alarm*, ἐξέπληξα, *I alarmed (some one)*, ἐξεπλάγην, *I am alarmed*, with ἵστημι, *I place*, ἔστησα, *I placed*, ἔστην, *I stood*. Hence it is clear whence it is that many verbs in  $\omega$  form an aor. II. act. in  $\etaν$  with an intransitive sense: it is a relic of the old form. From the aor. II. in  $\etaν$  arose, by the insertion of  $\theta$ , a lengthened form in  $\thetaην$  (aor. I. pass.), for the expression of the passive notion; as ἐξεπλάγην, *I am in alarm (neuter)*, ἐξεπλήχθην, *I was alarmed (passive)*; ἔστην, *I stood*, ἐστάθην, *I was placed*.

3. Most verbs in  $\mu$  with *monosyllabic* roots take a reduplication, which is of two sorts.

a. When the verb begins with a single consonant, or a mute with a liquid, the first letter of the root is repeated with  $\iota$  (*Proper*).

$\beta$ . When with  $\pi\tau$ ,  $\sigma\tau$ , or an aspirated vowel,  $\iota$  with a rough breathing, which seems to represent a letter (as ἵστημι *S-isto*) is prefixed (*Improper*). Thus:

ΣΤΑ ἵ-στη-μι	ΔΕ (δδ-δη-μι) διδέασι
ΧΡΑ κί-χρη-μι	ΘΕ τί-θη-μι
ΒΑ (ββ-βη-μι) βιβάς	Έ ἱ-η-μι
ΠΤΑ ἱ-πτα-μαι	ΔΟ δδ-δω-μι
ΠΛΑ πί-μ-πλη-μι	
ΠΡΑ πί-μ-πρη-μι	

*Obs. 2.* This reduplication in the present tense is found in the cognate languages: Indian III. conj. *tis-'t' āmi*, root ST'A (ἵστημι). Also Zend *histāmi* (ἵστημι), and Latin *sisto* f. *sto*. So in many verbs in which the  $\mu$  has become  $\omega$  this reduplication is retained; as, γίγνω = γαγένω.

*Obs. 3.* Three verbs with monosyllabic roots have no reduplication: φημί (ΦΑ-), εἰμί (Ε), εἶμι (Ι).

*Obs. 4.* Few verbs in  $\mu$  are regular even in the three tenses which belong to this form of the verb: but of four verbs only, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι,

ιημι, are all the forms found, though even in these verbs there are other inflexions and forms in use borrowed from verbs in ω.

Obs. 5. The only instance of the redupl. in the future is διδώσειν, διδώσομεν Od. ν. 358., ω, 314.

### Classes of Verbs in μι.

§. 271. I. Those which annex the personal ending μι immediately to the root, which ends in

a. α, as ἵσσημι, root ΣΤΑ-

b. ε, ... τίθημι, root ΘΕ-

c. ο, ... δίδωμι, root ΔΟ-

d. ι, only εἶμι, root 'Ι-

e. υ, as ἔρμαι, root 'ΕΡΥ-

II. Those which annex the personal ending μι to the root by the addition of ννυ or νυ or poet. νη. The original root ends,

a. In α, ε, or ο, and takes ννυ.

a. α, as σκεδά-ννυμι, root ΣΚΕΔΑ.

b. ε, ... κορέ-ννυμι, root ΚΟΡΕ-

c. ι, only τί-ννυμι, root ΤΙ- (Ion. Att. τίννυμι)

d. ο, as στρώ-ννυμι, root ΣΤΡΟ-

Obs. 1. In the Ionic form εἴννυμι for ἔννυμι the former ν is dropped on account of the diphthong.

Obs. 2. The insertion of this syllable ννυ is analogous to the Indian verbs of the ν conj. which in like manner annex nu to the root, as su-nu-ma, "we witness," from su,—ap-nu-mas, adipiscimur, from āp.

b. Or in a consonant to which νυ or poet. νη, is attached: the final letter is either

α. a mute, as δέικ-νυμι, root ΔΕΙΚ-

β. a liquid, ... ὄμνυμι, root ΟΜ.

Obs. 3. In ὀλνυμι (ΟΛ) the ν is assimilated to the λ, and the verb becomes ὀλλυμι.

Obs. 4. When a diphthong precedes the final consonant of the root, that consonant is dropped, except it is a Κ sound, as

αἶ-νυμαι AIP (cf. αἶρ-ω, αἶρ-νυμαι)

δαί-νυμαι ΔΑΙΤ (cf. δαίς, δαίτ-ός)

καί-νυμαι ΚΑΙΔ or ΚΑΔ (cf. pf. κέκαθ-μαι, κέκασμαι)

κτεί-νυμι ΚΤΕΙΝ or ΚΤΕΝ (fut. κτεν-ῶ);

but δέικ-νυμι, εἶργ-νυμι, ζεύγ-νυμι, οἶγ-νυμι).

Obs. 5. In the verbs γάννυμαι, κίννυμαι, ἔρνυμαι, εἶρνυμαι, λάζνυμαι, and some other, the ν belongs to the root.

The verbs in *νμ* (Class. II.) form only the pr. and impft. in this conjugation ; and even in these tenses the active form *ύω* is as much in use as that in *νμ* : in the sing. impft. the forms from *ύω* prevail, and these are the regular forms of the pr. conjunctive, and the impft. optative. The verb *σβέννυμι* is the only one of this class which has an aor. II., *έσβην* from ΣΒΕ ; but many verbs in *ύω*, of which there is no form in *νμ*, from an aor. II. after the analogy of these verbs, as *δύω*, *έδυν*.

*Lengthening of the Characteristic Vowel and strengthening of the Root.*

§. 272. 1. In the verbs of Class. I. the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened in the active voice—*α* and *ε* into *η*, *ο* into *ω*.

Of these lengthened vowels, *η* (from *ε*) and *ω* however are retained only in the singular indic. and in the conj. ; *η* from *α* is shortened again in the plur. of the indic. of pres. and imperf., and in the imperative, but runs throughout the persons of the indic. and the impr. and the infin. of aor. II. (See Paradigm, §. 272.) The infin. aor. II. of verbs in *ε* lengthen it to *ει*, in *ο* to *ου*, as *θεΐναι*, *δοῦναι*. In the whole of the middle the short vowel returns.

Obs. 1. Exceptions :—In the following verbs the long vowel remains in all the persons except III. pl. ind.—*ᾄημι* (ΑΕ), III. pl. *ᾄουσι*, *ᾄημαι*, and *διζήμαι* (ΔΙΖΕ), *διζήται* &c., but the II. sing. is *metri grat.* *διζέαι*, *διζέο*.

Obs. 2. The sing. of aor. II. *ἔδων*, *ἔθην*, is not used, but supplied by aor. I., *ἔδωκα*, *ἔθηναι*.

Obs. 3. Both the aor. pass. follow the analogy of *ἔστην* ind., *στήθι*, imp., *στήναι* inf.

2. The verbs (Class II.) in *νμ* which annex *νν* to a pure root retain the short vowel, except those whose root ends in *ο*, as *στρώ-ννυμι* (ΣΤΡΟ) : and those in which *νν* is added to a root ending in a consonant strengthen the present by lengthening the radical vowel ; thus

*α* becomes *η*, as *πήγ-ννυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐπαΐγ-ην*.

*πλήγ-ννυμι*

*ρήγ-ννυμι*

*α* ..... *αι*, ... *αἶ-ννυμαι* for *ἄρννυμαι*, root 'ΑΡ, 'ΑΙΡ

*καί-ννυμαι* for *καίδννυμαι*, root ΚΑΔ, ΚΑΙΔ

*ε* ..... *ει*, ... *εἶργ-ννυμι* root 'ΕΡΓ ('ΕΡΓ)

*δείκ-ννυμι* root ΔΕΚ, as Ion. *ἔδεφα*

*υ* ..... *ευ*, ... *εὐγ-ννυμι*, aor. II. pass. *ἐζύγ-ην*

3. When *νη* is inserted after a T sound or a liquid, *ε* is generally, though not always, changed to *ι*, as



$\kappa\lambda\delta\text{-}\nu\eta\text{-}\mu$  root  $\text{KE}\Delta$  but  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\nu\eta\text{-}\mu$  root  $\text{ΠΕΡ}$

$\kappa\acute{\iota}\rho\text{-}\nu\eta\text{-}\mu$  ...  $\text{KEP}$

$\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\text{-}\nu\eta\text{-}\mu$  ...  $\text{ΠΕΤ}$

*Obs.* 4. In some dissyllabic roots seemingly ending in a vowel, the final vowel does not belong to the root. The radical form of some of these verbs is found either in their aor. II. or some byē form; as,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\mu$  (seeming root  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\nu\eta$ ), aor. II.  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\chi\text{-}\eta\mu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ , so  $\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\nu\mu$  and  $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\rho\text{-}\nu\mu$ .

### Modal Vowel.

§. 273. 1. The indicative has no modal vowel, but the personal ending is annexed immediately to the root; as,

$\text{ἵστα-μεν}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$
$\text{ἵστα-μέθα}$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ .

2. The conj. has the same modal vowels as the verbs in  $\omega$ , namely  $\omega$  and  $\eta$ , but these coalesce with the characteristic vowel, wherein the following deviations from the general rules of contraction in verbs are to be remarked:

$\acute{\alpha}\eta$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\eta$  into  $\hat{\eta}$  and  $\hat{\eta}$ , not, as in contract verbs in  $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , into  $\hat{a}$  and  $\hat{a}$ .  
 $\acute{\omicron}\eta$  into  $\hat{\phi}$ , not, as in the contract verbs in  $\acute{\omicron}\omega$ , into  $\omicron\iota$ ; as,

$\text{ἵστα-}\omega=\text{ἵστα}\hat{\omega}$	$\text{ἵστα-}\eta\varsigma=\text{ἵστα}\hat{\eta}\varsigma$	$\text{ἵστα-}\eta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota=\text{ἵστα}\hat{\eta}\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$
$\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega=\sigma\tau\hat{\omega}$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\eta\varsigma=\sigma\tau\hat{\eta}\varsigma$	
$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega=\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\hat{\omega}$	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\eta\varsigma=\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\hat{\eta}\varsigma$	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota=\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\hat{\omega}\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ .
$\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\omega=\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\hat{\omega}$	$\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\eta\varsigma=\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\hat{\phi}\varsigma$	$\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\acute{\omicron}\eta=\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\hat{\phi}$ .

The two aorists passive of these and other verbs follow this as analogy,  $\tau\nu\phi\theta\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\text{-}\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ ,  $\text{-}\hat{\eta}$ , &c. from  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\hat{\omega}$  from  $\text{ἵστημι}$ .

*Obs.* 1. All these anomalous contractions seem to arise from the lengthening the radical vowel in the indicative, and this long vowel coalescing with the modal vowel of the conjunctive naturally produces these contractions, as  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\text{-}\eta\varsigma$  naturally becomes  $\sigma\tau\hat{\eta}\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\eta\varsigma=\delta\hat{\phi}\varsigma$ .

*Obs.* 2. The conjunctive of verbs in  $\nu\mu$  is the same as of those in  $\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ , as  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\upsilon}\eta\varsigma$  &c.

3. The opt. has, like the verbs in  $\omega$ , the modal vowel  $\iota$ , with this difference, that in the latter the  $\iota$  coalesces with the modal vowel of the historic tenses  $\omicron$  or  $\alpha$ , whereas in the verbs in  $\mu$  the  $\iota$  is annexed immediately to the radical vowel of the verb with which it forms a diphthong; as,

$\text{ἵστα-}\iota\text{-}\eta\nu=\text{ἵστα}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\text{ἵστα}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\eta\nu$
$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\iota\text{-}\eta\nu=\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$	$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$
$\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\omicron\text{-}\iota\text{-}\eta\nu=\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$	$\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$	$\delta\omicron\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$ .

Both the aor. pass. of all verbs follow in their optative the analogy of the verbs in  $\epsilon$  (τίθημι), *as σταθείην, τυφθείην, τυπέην*.

*Obs. 3.* The opt. of verbs in  $\nu\mu$  follows the analogy of verbs in  $\acute{\omega}$ , *as δεικνύοιμι*. There are however some optatives of verbs in  $\nu\mu$ , formed after verbs in  $\mu$ , in  $\theta\eta\eta$  for  $\nu\eta\eta$  (like *αἰνῶ* &c.) and in the middle voice  $\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\eta$  for  $\nu\mu\eta\eta$ . In the conj. the  $\nu$  coalesces with the  $\eta$  and is lengthened. This is more common in the middle than the active: Plat. Phædon. p. 77 D *μὴ διαφύσῃ καὶ διασκεδανῶσι* (for *διασκεδανῆῃ*): Ibid. B *ὅπως μὴ διασκεδανῶται* (for *-ῆται*): Lucian. de Saltat. 70 *ἐπιδεικνύται* (for *-ῆται*).

*Obs. 4.* This opt. active is not found in Attic but is in Epic; *as*, Il. π. 99 *ἐκδύμεν* (for *-νύμεν*): Theocr. φῶη from *ἔφυν* (for *φυνῆῃ*): midd., Plat. Phædon. p. 118 A *ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πηγνύτο* (for *πηγνύοιτο*): Lucian. Harmonid. iii. *ἐπιδεικνύμεν*.—Epic: Il. ω. 665 *δαίνυτο*: Od. σ. 248 *δανύτατο*, *so* Hom. φθίο, φθίτο opt. from *ἐφθίμην* ind.

### Personal Endings.

#### §. 274. 1. Active voice. Present indicative:

Sing. 1.	μῦ	ἴ-στη-μῖ
2.	ς (properly σι)	ἴ-στη-ς
3.	(τι Dor.) (σι)ν	ἴ-στη-σι(ν)
Dual 2.	τον	ἴ-σῳ-τον
3.	τον	ἴ-σῳ-τον
Plur. 1.	μεν (properly μες)	ἴ-σῳ-μεν
2.	τε	ἴ-σῳ-τε
3.	(ντι, νσι, ασιω)	(ἴ-στα-ντι ἴστα-σι(ν)).

The original ending of III. pl. *ντι* is found only in Doric; *ντι* was weakened to *νσι*, and the  $\nu$  changed to  $\alpha$  (*ασι*), which coalesced with the preceding radical vowel; but the pure Attic dialect admitted this contraction only in verbs whose root ended in  $\alpha$ , *as*

ἴστα-νσι	becomes (ἴ-σῳ-ασι) ἴ-σῳ-ασι
τί-θε-νσι	Att. τι-θέ-ασι, commonly τι-θεῖσι
δί-δο-νσι	... δι-δό-ασι, ..... δι-δοῦσι
δείκνυ-νσι	... δεικνύ-ασι ..... δεικνύσι.

*Obs. 1.* The open forms *ἄσι, ὄσι, ὕσι*, though properly pure Attic are found also in Ionic. The contracted forms *εῖσι, οῦσι, ὕσι*, are the usual forms of the Ionic and older Attic, and of the writers in the common dialect. In the III. pl. of *ἴστημι* the Ionic inserts its  $\epsilon$ , *as* *ἰστιάσι* for *ἴσῳσι* pres., *ἰστιάσι* for *ἴσῳσι* pft. The III. pl. of *ἵημι* (root 'Ε) is, in Attic, *ἱᾶσι*, contr. from *ἰ-έ-ασι*.

2. The personal endings of the conj. pr. and aor. II. are the same as in the verbs in  $\omega$ .

#### 3. Imperfect and aorist II. indicative:

Sing. 1.	ν	Impf. ἵ-στη-ν	ἑ-τί-θη-ν
2.	s (final i dropped)	ἵ-στη-s	ἑ-τί-θη-s
3.	η(τι dropped)	ἵ-στη	ἑ-τί-θη
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. ἑ-στη-τον	ἑ-θε-τον
3.	την	ἑ-στή-την	ἑ-θέ-την
Plur. 1.	μεν (prop. μες)	ἑ-στη-μεν	ἑ-θε-μεν
2.	τε	ἑ-στη-τε	ἑ-θε-τε
3.	σαν	ἑ-στη-σαν	ἑ-θε-σαν.

So ἑ-τύπ-ην (ἑ-τύφ-θην), ἡς, η, ἡτον, ἡτην, ἡμεν, ἡτε, ἡσαν.

4. The personal ending of the I. person in the impft. and aor. II. optative is the same as the indicative:

σταί-ην ἱ-σταί-ην θεί-ην τι-θεί-ην δοί-ην δι-δοί-ην.

Obs. 2. In the Attic dialect the *η* of the impft. opt. is generally dropped in the dual and plural, and the III. pl. ἡσαν is always shortened to *εν*; as,

τιθεί-μεν = τιθείμεν      ἱσταί-ητε = ἱσταίτε  
τιθεί-ησαν = τιθείεν      διδοί-ησαν = διδοίεν.

Except *είσαν* which is sometimes used instead of *είεν* from *εἰμί sum.*—These abbreviations also take place in the opt. aor. II., as *θείμεν*, but the abbreviated are (except in the III. pl.) less in use than the longer forms; the long form of III. pl. aor. II., such as *δοίησαν*, is very seldom used. So also in the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *παιδευθείμεν* = *παιδευθείμεν*.

Obs. 3. We find also *διδῶην* and *δῶην* for *διδόην*, *δοίην*. So all the MSS. read in Dem. p. 840. 27 *εἰ μὲν ἀντιδῶην*. So *βιῶην*, *ἀλῶην* Hom. for *βιοίην*, *ἀλοίην*.

#### 5. Present and aorist II. imperative:

Sing. 2.	θι	Pr. (ἵ-στα-θι)	(τί-θε-θι §. 30. 1.)	(δί-δο-θι)
3.	τω	... ἱ-στά-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω
Dual 2.	τον	Aor. II. στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
3.	των	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
Plur. 2.	τε	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
3.	τωσαν	στή-τωσαν	θέ-τωσαν	δό-τωσαν
		or στάντων	θέντων	δόντων.

Obs. 4. In the II. sing. pres. the *θι* is dropped, to compensate for which the short vowel is lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, *ο* into *ου*, *υ* into *ῡ*,

ἵ-στα-θι = ἵστη      τί-θε-θι = τίθει  
δί-δο-θι = δίδου      δίκνυ-θι = δίκνυ.

Obs. 5. Very few verbs retain *θι* in the pres. imper., which however is the original ending (§. 195.), as *διδῶθι* Od. γ, 380 Ep. for *δίδου*, *φάθι* from *φημί*, *ἴσθι* from *εἰμί*, *ἴθι* from *εἰμι*, in Ep. *ἴληθι*, Dor. *ἴλᾱθι*, later *ζῆθι* from *ζᾶω* for *ζῆ*; and *ἐμπίληθι* Il. φ, 311, *ἐπόμνυθι* Theogn. 1195; lastly some old perfects of verbs in *ω*, as *τέθναθι*.

*Obs.* 6. In the aor. II. of τίθημι and δίδωμι the *θι* is abbreviated to *ε*, as *θεί-θι* becomes *θείς*, *δίδ-θι* becomes *δίδς*. So *σχε-θι*, the original form of aor. II. imper. of *ἔχω*, becomes *σχέις*, and *ἔ-θι*, aor. II. of *ἔημι*, becomes *ἔς*. The aor. II. of ἵστημι retains the *θι*, as well as the aor. pass. of all verbs, as *τίπηθι*, *παιδεύθητι* (see §. 30. 1.). In composition *σῆθι* may be abbreviated to *σῆ*, as *παράσῆ*, *ἀπόσῆ*, so *βῆθι* aor. from *βαίρω* becomes *παράβῆ*.

6. The infinitive ending of the pres. and aor. is *ναι*. In the pres. this is annexed to the short characteristic vowel: in the aor. II. this vowel is lengthened, *α* to *η*, *ε* to *ει*, *ο* to *ου*, as

Pres. ἰ-σά-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δεικ-νύ-ναι
A. II. στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι.	

So also both the aor. pass. like *στήναι*, as *τυπῆ-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*.

*Obs.* 7. The inf. in Epic becomes sometimes *ῆμεναι*, as *τιθήμεναι* II. ψ, 13, or *ἔμεν*, as *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 472: and the aor. II. inf. becomes sometimes *μεναι*, and *μεν*, as *δόμεν*, *δόμεναι*—*θίμεν*, *θίμεναι*.

7. The participle, pres. and aor. II., ends in *ντις*, *ντσα*, *ντ*, which is joined according to the usual rules (§. 25. and 28.) to the radical vowel, as

ἰ-σά-ντις=ἰ-σάς, ἰ-σῶσα, ἰ-σάν	σάς, σῶσα, σάν
τι-θέ-ντις=τι-θείς, εῖσα, ἐν	θείς, θείσα, θέν.

The passive participles of both the aorists follow the analogy of the verbs in *ε*, *τιθείς* or *θείς*, as *τυπείς*, *εῖσα*, *ἐν*, *βουλευθείς*.

### Personal Endings and Modal Vowels of the Middle.

§. 275. 1. The personal endings of the middle are the same as in the verbs in *ω*, except that the II. sing. ind. pres. and impft. and the imperative almost invariably retain the form in *σαι* and *σο*.

2. The modal vowel of the conjunctive is *ω* and *η* (as in verbs in *ω*) with which the radical vowel coalesces, as *ἰσά-ω-μαι*=*ἰσῶμαι*, *τιθέ-ω-μαι*=*τιθῶμαι*, *τιθέ-η*=*τιθῇ*, *τιθέ-η-ται*=*τιθῆται*.

3. The modal vowel of the opt. is *ι* (as in verbs in *ω*), but as the indicative has no modal vowel, the *ι* is joined immediately to the radical vowel, and forms with it a diphthong, hence *τιθε-ι-μην*, *διδο-ι-μην*, *ἰστα-ι-μην*.

*Obs.* 1. These forms ought not to be accented as contracted, *τιθεῖο* &c., but *τιθεῖο*, for the diphthongs *ει*, *οι*, *αι*, are optative, answering to the diphthong *οι* of the verbs in *ω*, *τύπτοιω* not *τυπτοιό*; so in *δυναμαι*, the only verb besides *δίδωμι* with *ο*, the accent is always *δυναίω*.

Conj. δύνωμαι, δύνῃ, δύνηται &c.	Opt. δυναίμην, δύναιο, δύναιτο
ἐπίστωμαι, ἐπίστη, ἐπίστηται &c.	ἐπιστάμην, ἐπίσταιο, ἐπίσταιτο.

## 4. On the personal endings we may remark :

a. Verbs in  $\alpha$ : the II. sing. pres. ind. is in the Attic prose writers always *σαι*; the contracted form is found only in poetry, as *ἐπίστη* from *ἐπίσταμαι* Æschyl., *δύνη* from the Ionic *δύνει* for *δύνη* Soph. and Eur. In the II. sing. impft. and imperative the contracted form  $\omega$  was used in the common dialect, as *ἴστω*, (ind. and imper.) *ἔδυνω*, for *ἴστασο*, *ἔδυνασο*.

b. Verbs in  $\epsilon$ : both the uncontracted and contracted forms of the pres. and impft. seem to have been used, as *τίθεται* and *τίθη*, *ἐτίθετο* and *ἐτίθου*, *τίθεσο* and *τίθου*; though the latter is the most usual even in prose, and in the aor. II. of verbs in  $\epsilon$  or  $\omicron$  the contracted is the regular form, as *ἔθου*, *θεύ*, *ἔδου*, *δεύ*.

c. Verbs in  $\omicron$ : the contracted forms are not used in the ind. pres., but in the impft., imper., and aor. II. both are found in use.

d. The contracted forms are used in all the conjunctive tenses, and in the optative the  $\sigma$  is dropped, but no contraction takes place.

Obs. 2. In the Epic dialect we find the open forms, as *δαίνο* imper., *μάρναο*, *φάο*, *θείο*, *ἐνθεο*, *σύνθεο*. In Ionic the first  $\alpha$  of *σαι* for *σαι* is changed to  $\epsilon$ , as *ἐπίσται*, *δύνει*, and hence arise the contracted forms *ἐπίστη*, *δύνη*, used by the Ionic writers and Attic Tragedians.

Obs. 3. The Epic duplication of the  $\sigma$  in the endings *σαι*, *σο*, as *ἔρασσαί*, *πέτασσαί*, *δνοσσο* from *ἔραμαι*, *πέταμαι*, *δνομαι*, is very rare.

Obs. 4. The conjunctives and optatives midd. of *τίθημι*, *ἵμι*, *δίδωμι*, are, in the Attic dialect, formed like those of verbs in  $\omega$ , as if from *ΤΙΘΩ*, *ΙΩ*, *ΔΙΔΩ*: the characteristic  $\epsilon$  or  $\omicron$  being thus lost, no contraction takes place, and therefore the word is accented as the opt. or conj. of verbs in  $\omega$ ; and the opt. of *ἵμι* and *τίθημι* takes the proper modal characteristic  $\omicron$ ; as,

Att. Conj. Pres. *τίθωμαι*, *τίθη*, *τίθηται*, *τίθησθον*, *τίθησθε*, *τίθωνται*

... Impf. *τιθοίμην*, *τίθοιο*, *τίθοιτο*, *τιθοίμεθον*, *τίθοισθον* &c., not *τιθείμην*  
So *ἵωμαι*, *ἵη*, *ἵηται* &c.: *ιοίμην*, *ιοιο*, *ιοιτο* &c.

Conj. Aor. II. *πρόσθωμαι*, *πρώωμαι*, *πρήη*, *πρήηται* &c.

Opt. ... *προσθοίμην*, *προοίμην*, *πρόοιο*, *πρόοιτο*, *προοίμεθον* &c.

Conj. Pres. *δίδωμαι*, *δίδω*, *δίδωται*, *ἀπόδωμαι* &c.

Obs. 5. The conjunctive *ιστάμαι*, *ιστή* &c. always retains the circumflex, but the compounds of *ἵσταμαι*, and the verbs inflected like it, take the Attic accentuation; as,

<i>ἐπίστωμαι</i>	<i>ἐπίστη</i>	<i>ἐπίσθηται</i>
<i>δύνωμαι</i>	<i>δύνη</i>	<i>δύνηται</i> .

Obs. 6. So also the following poetic forms: Od. ρ, 317 *δίοιο* from *δίαμαι*, Od. λ, 512 *μαρνοίμην* from *μάρναμαι*, and Aristoph. Vesp. 298 *κρέμοισθε* from *κρέμαμαι*.

Obs. 7. There are two instances of this form in the active: *ἀφίειρε* Plat. Apol. p. 29, *ἀφίη* not *ἀφίη* Xen. Cyr. viii. 1. 2, but both readings are doubtful.

*Bye forms of Verbs in μι borrowed from the Conjugation in ω.*

§. 276. The II. and III. pers. ind. of *τίθηναι* and *ἵκναι* are in Attic poetry sometimes *τιθεῖς*, *εἶ*, *λεῖς*, *εἶ* (ΤΙΘΕΩ, ΙΕΩ), but the readings in the passages in which they are found are not undoubted. The sing. impft. act. of *τίθηναι* and *διδωμι* is generally formed from *τιθίω* and *διδάω*, with the usual contraction *τίθει*, *ἐδίδου*, where we may see the beginning of that change from the form in *μι* to *ω* which took place wholly in other verbs. These forms occur also in the Epic, Doric and Ionic writers, but the contracted forms of *ἵστημι* seem not to have been used, though in Hdt. iv. 103, we find *ἵστω* for *ἵστησι*. A remarkable form is the Homeric (II. α, 291) *προθίονσι* for *προτιθίσαι*, from ΘΕΩ.

*Formation of the Tenses.*

§. 277. 1. In the formation of all the tenses of the active, and of the fut. and aor. middle, the short characteristic vowels, *α*, *ε*, *ο*, are lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *η* (except in the pft. act. of *τίθηναι* and *ἵκναι* into *ει*), *ο* into *ω*, but remains unchanged in the middle voice (except in the fut. and aor. I.). The pft. and plpft. of *τίθηναι* and *ἵκναι* here also have *ει*.

2. The aor. I. of *διδωμι* and *τίθηναι*, *ἵκναι*, have the character. *κ* instead of *σ*, as

*ἐ-θη-κ-α*, *ἦ-κ-α*, *ἔ-δω-κ-α* (see also §. 240. 1.).

But these forms *ἐθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, are only used in the ind., and in good authors only in the singular, and the III. pl.: the other moods, persons and participials, are supplied by the aor. II., though there are some few exceptions: Dem. p. 838. 8 *παρεδῶκατε*, but just before *παρέδοτε*. On the other hand, the singular indicative aor. II. of the simple verbs *ἐθην*, *ἦν*, *ἔδων*, are never used. The aor. I. midd. *ἐθηκάμην*, *ἔδωκάμην* and part. *θηκόμενος* are found in Ion. and Dor. writers, but the Attic use the aor. II. midd.; the other moods of these words and the form *δωκόμενος* are unknown.

3. The verb *ἵστημι* forms its aorist regularly with *σ*: *ἕστησα*, *ἕστησάμην*. The aor. II. midd. *ἕσταμην* is never used, but some verbs form a similar one, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπιδάμην*.

4. The aor. II. pass. and fut. II. pass. are wanting in this conjugation, as also the fut. III., except of *ἵστημι*, *ἑστήξω* old Attic and *ἑστήξομαι*.

5. We may remark of the verb *ἵστημι*, that the pres., impft., fut.,

aor. I. act. are transitive; the pft., plpft. and aor. II. act., intransitive: *ἵστην* I did place, *ἕστην* I stood, *ἕστησα* I have placed, *ἕστηκα* I stand, *ἕσθηκειν* I was standing. The midd. signifies *to place oneself* or *for oneself* or *to be placed*. Instead of the pft. *ἕστηκα*, the old Attic used either the aor. II. or a periphrasis with the midd. verb. In the later writers we find a pft. and plpft. with a transitive sense: *ἕστακα*, *ἕστακται*; and on the contrary *ἕσθην* Call. Min. 83.

## §. 278.

## Paradigm of

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδομι	δείκνυμι <sup>a</sup>
		2.	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
		3.	ἵστησι(ν)	τίθεισι(ν)	δίδοσι(ν)	δείκνυσι
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		3.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
		P. 1.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
		2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστασιν(ν) (fr. ἵστάσιν)	τίθεισιν(ν) & τιθείσιν(ν)	δίδοσιν(ν) & διδοῦσιν(ν)	δείκνυσιν(ν) & δεικνύσιν(ν)
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	ἵστω	τιθῶ	δίδω	δείκνυω
		2.	ἵσθης	τιθῆς	διδῶς	δείκνυης
		3.	ἵσθῃ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	&c.
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵσθῃτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	
		3.	ἵσθῃτον	τιθῇτον	διδῶτον	
		P. 1.	ἵστωμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδώμεν	
		2.	ἵσθῃτε	τιθῇτε	διδώτε	
		3.	ἵστωσιν(ν)	τιθῶσιν(ν)	διδῶσιν(ν)	

<sup>a</sup> and δεικνύ-αι, εις &c., especially δεικνύουσιν(ν). See §. 265. c.

6. Verbs of the second class in *νμι* are conjugated regularly from the root, after dropping the termination *ννμι* or *νμι*. The verbs in *ο* which have lengthened that vowel to *ω* retain *ω* through all the tenses, as *στρώ-νν̄-μι*, *ζώ-νν̄-μι*, *ῥώ-νν̄-μι*, *χών-νν̄-μι*, fut. *στρώ-σω* &c. The verbs whose root ends in a liquid, form some tenses as if from a root ending in a vowel. The aor. II. and fut. II. pass. are found in only a small number of verbs of this class, as *ζεύγ-νν̄-μι*.

Verbs in *μι*.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σᾶ-μαι	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νύ-μαι
ἴ-σᾶ-σαι	τί-θε-σαι or	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νύ-σαι
(ἴ-σᾶ poet.)	τί-θῃ		
ἴ-σᾶ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νύ-ται
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἴ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δεικ-νυ-σθε
ἴ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δεικ-νυ-νται
ἴ-σᾶ-μαι	τι-θῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup>	δι-δῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup>	δεικνύ-ωμαι
ἴ-σῃ	τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ	δεικνύ-ῃ
ἴ-σῃ-ται	τι-θῶ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	&c.
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον	
ἴ-σῃ-σθον	τι-θῇ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σῃ-σθον	τι-θῇ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἴ-σᾶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	
ἴ-σῃ-σθε	τι-θῇ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	
ἴ-σᾶ-νται	τι-γῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: *τίθωμαι*, *τίθῃ*, *τίθεται* &c., *δίδωμαι*, *δίδῃ*, *δίδονται* &c. (Accent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)



ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Present.	Imperative.	S. 2.	ἴ-στη (for ἰσῆσθαι)	τί-θει (for τίθεσθαι)	δί-δου (for δίδουσι)	δείκ-νῦ (for δεικνῦσθαι)
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-τω	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω	δείκ-νῦ-τω
		D. 2.	ἴ-σῶ-τον	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-των	τι-θε-των	δι-τό-των	δείκ-νῦ-των
		P. 2.	ἴ-σῶ-τε	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-τωσαν & ἴ-σῶντων	τι-θέ-τωσαν & τι-θέντων	δι-δό-τωσαν & δι-δόντων	δείκ-νῦ-τωσον & δεικ-νύντων
Imperfect.	Inf.		ἴ-σῶ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-ναι
	Part.		ἴ-σῶς, ἄσα, ἄν G. ἄντος	τι-θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. ἐντος	δι-δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. ὄντος	δείκ-νύς, ὕσα, ὕν G. ὕντος <sup>a</sup>
	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἴ-στη-ν	ἐ-τί-θη-ν gen. ἐτίθουν	ἐ-δί-δω-ν gen. ἐδίδουν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ν gen. ἐδεικνῦον
		2.	ἴ-στη-ς	ἐ-τί-θη-ς gen. ἐτίθεις	ἐ-δί-δω-ς gen. ἐδίδους	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-ς gen. ἐδεικνύεις
		3.	ἴ-στη	ἐ-τί-θη gen. ἐτίθει	ἐ-δί-δω gen. ἐδίδου	ἐ-δείκ-νυ gen. ἐδεικνύε
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἴ-σῶ-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τον
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-την	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἐ-δεικ-νῦ-την
		P. 1.	ἴ-σῶ-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν
		2.	ἴ-σῶ-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-τε
		3.	ἴ-σῶ-σαν	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν
	Optative.	S. 1.	ἴ-σταί-ην	τι-θεί-ην	δι-δοί-ην	δεικνύοιμι
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ης	τι-θεί-ης	δι-δοί-ης	&c.
		3.	ἴ-σταί-η	τι-θεί-η	δι-δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ητον gen. ἴσταίητον	τι-θεί-ητον gen. τιθείητον	δι-δοί-ητον gen. διδοίητον	
		3.	ἴ-σταί-ήτην gen. ἴσταί-ήτην	τι-θεί-ήτην gen. τιθείητην	δι-δοί-ήτην gen. διδοίητην	
		P. 1.	ἴ-σταί-ημεν gen. ἴσταίμεν	τι-θεί-ημεν gen. τιθείμεν	δι-δοί-ημεν gen. διδοίμεν	
		2.	ἴ-σταί-ητε gen. ἴσταίητε	τι-θεί-ητε gen. τιθείητε	δι-δοί-ητε gen. διδοίητε	
		3.	ἴ-σταί-εν	τι-θεί-εν	δι-δοί-εν	

<sup>a</sup> Generally δεικνύ-ων, οὔσα, ὄν, §. 271.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
ἴ-σᾶ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-σά-σθω ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-σά-σθων ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-σά-σθωσαν ἔ ἴ-σάσθων	τί-θε-σο and τί-θου τι-θεί-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θεί-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θεί-σθωσαν ἔ τι-θείσθων	δί-δο-σο and δί-δου δι-δό-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δό-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δό-σθωσαν ἔ δι-δόσθων	δείκ-νυ-σο δείκ-νυ-σθω δείκ-νυ-σθον δείκ-νύ-σθων δείκ-νυ-σθε δείκ-νύ-σθωσαν ἔ δεικ-νύ-σθων
ἴ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἴ-στά-μενος, η, ον	τι-θεί-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δείκ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἴ-στά-μην	ἐ-τι-θεί-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μην
ἴ-σᾶ-σο and ἴ-στω ἴ-στα-το	ἐ-τί-θε-σο and ἐ-τί-θου ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-σο and ἐ-δί-δου ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σο ἐ-δείκ-νυ-το
ἴ-σά-μεθον ἴ-στα-σθον ἴ-σά-σθην ἴ-σά-μεθα ἴ-στα-σθε ἴ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τι-θεί-μεθον ἐ-τί-θε-σθον ἐ-τι-θεί-σθην ἐ-τι-θεί-μεθα ἐ-τί-θε-σθε ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον ἐ-δί-δο-σθον ἐ-δι-δό-σθην ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα ἐ-δί-δο-σθε ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μεθον ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθον ἐ-δείκ-νύ-σθην ἐ-δείκ-νύ-μεθα ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
ἴ-σταί-μην ἴ-σται-ο ἴ-σται-το ἴ-σταί-μεθον ἴ-σται-σθον	τι-θεί-μην <sup>a</sup> τί-θει-ο τί-θει-το τι-θεί-μεθον τί-θει-σθον	δι-δοί-μην <sup>a</sup> δί-δοι-ο δί-δοι-το δι-δοί-μεθον δί-δοι-σθον	f. δεικ-νύ-ω δεικνυοίμην δκ.
ἴ-σταί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	
ἴ-σταί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	
ἴ-σται-σθε	τί-θει-σθε	δί-δοι-σθε	
ἴ-σται-ντο	τί-θει-ντο	δί-δοι-ντο	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: τιθοίμην, τίθω, τίθωτο &c. διδοίμην, δίδοι, δίδοιτο &c. (Aloesent, §. 275. Obs. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Indicative.	S. 1.	ἔ-στη-ν	(ἔ-θη-ν) } Aor.	(ἔ-δω-ν) } Aor.	
		2.	ἔ-στη-ς	(ἔ-θη-ς) } I.	(ἔ-δω-ς) } I.	
		3.	ἔ-στη	(ἔ-θη) } used	(ἔ-δω) } used	
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἔ-στη-τον	ἔ-θε-τον	ἔ-δο-τον	
		3.	ἔ-στη-την	ἔ-θε-την	ἔ-δο-την	
		P. 1.	ἔ-στη-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	
		2.	ἔ-στη-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	
		3.	ἔ-στη-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	
	Conjunctive.	S. 1.	σταῶ	θαῶ	δοῶ	
		2.	στηῖς	θηῖς	δωῖς	
		3.	στηῖ	θηῖ	δωῖ	
		D. 1.				
		2.	στη-τον	θη-τον	δω-τον	
		3.	στη-τον	θη-τον	δω-τον	
		P. 1.	σταῶ-μεν	θαῶ-μεν	δοῶ-μεν	
		2.	στη-τε	θη-τε	δω-τε	
		3.	σταῶ-σι(ν)	θαῶ-σι(ν)	δοῶ-σι(ν)	
	Optative.	S. 1.	σταί-ην	θεί-ην	δοί-ην	
		2.	σταί-ης	θεί-ης	δοί-ης	
		3.	σταί-η	θεί-η	δοί-η	
		D. 1.				
		2.	σταί-ητον (seldom σταῖτον)	θεί-ητον (seldom θει-τον)	δοί-ητον (seldom δοι-τον)	
		3.	σταί-ήτην (seldom σταί-την)	θεί-ήτην (seldom θει-την)	δοί-ήτην (seldom δοι-την)	
		P. 1.	σταί-ημεν (seldom σταῖ-μεν)	θεί-ημεν (seldom θει-μεν)	δοί-ημεν (seldom δοι-μεν)	
		2.	σταί-ητε (seldom σταῖ-τε)	θεί-ητε (seldom θει-τε)	δοί-ητε (seldom δοι-τε)	
		3.	σταί-εν	θεί-εν	δοί-εν	

M I D D L E.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(ἰ-στέ-μην is not found, but)	ἰ-τέ-μην ἰ-θου (fr. ἰθειςσο) ἰ-θε-το ἰ-θέ-μεθον ἰ-θε-σθον ἰ-θέ-σθην ἰ-θέ-μεθα ἰ-θε-σθε ἰ-θε-ντο	ἰ-δέ-μην ἰ-δου (fr. ἰδοσο) ἰ-δο-το ἰ-δό-μεθον ἰ-δο-σθον ἰ-δό-σθην ἰ-δό-μεθα ἰ-δο-σθε ἰ-δο-ντο	
(στώ-μαι)	σώ-μαι <sup>a</sup> σῆ σῆ-ται σώ-μεθον σῆ-σθον σῆ-σθον σώ-μεθα σῆ-σθε σώ-νται	δῶ-μαι <sup>a</sup> δῶ δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθα δῶ-σθε δῶ-νται	
(σταί-μην)	θεί-μην <sup>b</sup> θεῖ-ο θεῖ-το θεί-με-θον θεῖ-σθον  θεί-σθην  θεί-μεθα  θεῖ-σθε  θεῖ-ντο	δοί-μην <sup>b</sup> δοί-ο δοί-το δοί-με-θον δοί-σθον  δοί-σθην  δοί-μεθα  δοί-σθε  δοί-ντο	

<sup>a</sup> Attic: ἀπόθωμαι (for ἀποθῶμαι), ἀπόθῃ, ἀπόθῃται &c., πρόσθωμαι, πρόσθῃ, πρόσθῃται &c.

<sup>b</sup> Attic: προσθείμην, πρόσθωιο (for προσ-θῶιο), πρόσθωιτο &c., ἐνδοίμην, ἐνδοίω, ἐνδοίωτο &c. (Accent, §. 275. Ods. 4.)

ACTIVE.						
Tense	Mood	Num. and Pers.	ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
Aorist II.	Imperative.	S. 2.	στή-θι <sup>a</sup>	θές (for θέθι)	δός (fr. δόθι)	
		3.	στή-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω	
		D. 2.	στή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον	
		3.	στή-των	θέ-των	δό-των	
		P. 2.	στή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε	
		3.	στή-τωσαν and στάντων	θέ-τωσαν and θέντων	δό-τωσαν and δόντων	
	Inf.		στή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	
	Part.		στάς, ἄσα, ἄν G. σάντος	θείς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος	δούς, δοῦσα, ὄν G. δόντος	
Fut.			στή-σω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	δείξω
Aorist I.			ἔ-στη-σα	ἔ-θη-κα ἔ-δω-κα in the Dual and Plural and in the Moods and Participles the Aor. II. is used.		ἔ-δειξα
Perf.			ἔ-στη-κα <sup>b</sup>	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	δέ-δειχ-α
Plpf.			ἔ-στη-κειν and εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔ-τε-θει-κειν	ἔ-δε-δώ-κειν	ἔ-δε-δείχ-ειν
Fut. III.			ἔ-στήξω Att.			
P A S						
Aor. I.			ἔ-σταῖθην	ἔ-τέ-θην	ἔ-δέ-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

<sup>a</sup> But in compos. : παρόστα, ἀπόστα, ἀνδοτά (§. 274. Obs. 6.)<sup>b</sup> On ἔσταμεν, ἔσταναι &c., see below, §. 309.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ-	ΘΕ-	ΔΟ-	ΔΕΙΚ-
(στά-σο, & στῶ)	θῶ (for θέσο) θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθασαν and θέ-σθων	δῶ (for δόσο) δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθασαν and δό-σθων	
(στά-σθαι)	θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	
(στά-μενος)	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος, η, ον	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἰ-στη-σάμην	(ἰ-θη-κά-μην) in Attic the Aor. II. Midd. is used, §. 271. 2.	(ἰ-δω-κά-μην)	ἰ-δειξάμην
ἰ-στιά-μαι	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἰ-στιά-μην	ἰ-τε-θεί-μην	ἰ-δο-δέ-μην	ἰ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἰ-στήξομαι			

## S I V E.

Fut. I.	στά-θήσομαι	τε-θήσομαι	δο-θήσομαι	δειχ-θήσομαι
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*Dialects.*

§. 279. 1. The III. pl. impft. and aor. II. in *σαν* are in Ep. and Dor. abbreviated to *ν*, as *ἔτιθεν* for *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, *θέν* for *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, *στάν* for *ἔστησαν*: so *ἔτλαν* for *ἔτλησαν*, *βάν* for *ἔβησαν*: *φθάν* for *ἔφθησαν*; *ἔιδον* for *ἐίδοσαν*, *ἔδον*, *δόν* for *ἔδοσαν*; *ἔφυν* for *ἔφυσαν*, *ἔδυν*, *δύν* for *ἔδυσαν*.

2. The II. sing. imper. pres. of *ἵστημι* is in Homer generally *ἵστη*; but Il. ι, 202 *καθίστα*.

3. The short radical vowel is sometimes lengthened before personal endings beginning with *μ* or *ν*, *metri gratia*, as *τιθήμενος* (perhaps read *τιθήμενος*) Il. κ, 34; *τιθήμεναι* Il. ψ, 247; *διδόμεναι* Il. ω, 425; *διδώθι* Od. γ, 380; *ζυγνύμεν* (wrongly read *ζυγνύμεν*) Il. π, 145. So *ἴληθι* Epic for *ἴλαθι*.

4. The III. sing. conj. has, in Epic, the ending *σι*, as *λοτῆσι* for *λοτῆ*, *δῶσι* for *δῶ*, so that these forms are to be distinguished from the pres. ind. or III. pl. conj. only by the accent and *ι* subscript.

5. The contracted conj. of the verbs in *ε* or *ο* is resolved in the Epic sometimes, and regularly in the Ionic, into the open forms; as,

a. The verbs in *α*, by *ε* (*ἵστημι*):

(*ιστά-*) *ιστῶ* Ion. *ιστέ-ω*, *ιστέ-ης*, *ιστέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*  
(*στά-*) *στῶ* .. *στέ-ω*, *στέ-ης*, *στέ-ωμεν* &c.

Obs. 1. So in Hdt. v. 49 *προεστέατε* and Id. i. 200, iii. 62 *έστέασι*, for *-άσι* *έστεώς* for *έστώς*, gen. *έστεώτος*, neut. *έστεώς*, fem. *έστεῶσα*. So also in Attic: *τεθνεώς* (and *τεθνηκώς*), *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεώς*, gen. *τεθνεώτος*.

b. Verbs in *ε* by *ε* (*τίθημι*):

*τιθῶ* Ion. *τιθέ-ω*, *τιθέ-ης*, *τιθέ-ωμεν*, *έ-ητε*, *έ-ωσι*  
*τιθῶμαι* .. *τιθέ-ωμαι*, *τιθέ-η* &c.  
*θῶ* .. *θέ-ω*, *θέ-ης*, *θέ-ωμεν* &c.  
*θῶμαι* .. *θέ-ωμαι* &c.

Obs. 2. Both the aorists pass. conj. of other verbs follow the analogy of *τίθημι*, as

*τυπῶ*, *ῆς* Ion. *τυπέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*  
*δαμῶ*, *ῆς* .. *δαμέ-ω*, *έης*, *έωμεν*, *έητε*  
*εὐρεθῶ*, *ῆς* .. *εὐρεθέ-ω* &c.

c. Verbs in *ο* (*δίδωμι*) are resolved by *ω*, as

(*διδό-*) *διδῶ* Ion. *διδώ-ω*, *διδώ-ης*, *διδώ-ωμεν*, *ώ-ητε* &c.

6. Homer has four forms of the conjunctive active: 1. The regular contracted form, as *στής*. 2. The uncontracted form, as *στήης*. 3. The Ionic resolved form into *ε*, as *στέης*. 4. A lengthened resolved form, *ε* and *α* being changed into *ει*, as *θείομεν*, *ο* into *ω*, as *στέωμεν*. The uncontracted form represents the origin of the contraction in verbs in *ε* and *α* into *η*, not *α*, as mentioned above, *ἵστημι*, *ιστή-ης* = *ἴστης*, as *ἔστην*, *στή-ω*, *στή-ης*, *στής* not *σῆς*. This form is, generally speaking, inadmissible when *η* would stand before *ο* or *ω*, as *στήω*, *θήω*, or *ο* before *η* or *ω*, as *δόητε*, *δῶμεν*, but Il. ρ, 95 *περιστήωσι*. When the open form with *ει* is used, the modal vowel (except in the III. pl.) is shortened, as *σείομεν*, *θείομεν*, *θείετον* for *στέωμεν* &c.: so Il. η, 72 *δαμείετε* for *δαμήητε*. This is not admis-

sible in the open form with *ε*, not *στέομεν* but *στίωμεν*. (The conj. pres. of *ἴστημι* and *τίθημι* is not used in Homer, and of *δίδωμι* only the I. sing.) The following forms of the aor. II. are used by Homer. To the doubtful forms an asterisk is prefixed :

	Original.	Contr.	Resolved.
S. 1.		στῶ	στέω, στείω
2.	στήης ●	στῆς	*στής
3.	στήη	στῆ	*στήη
D.	στήετον	στήτον	*στήετον
P. 1.		στίωμεν	στίωμεν, στείομεν
2.	στήετε	στήτε	*στήετε
3.		στώσι(ν)	στίωσι(ν), στείωσι(ν)
S. 1.		θῶ	θείω, θειώ, δαμείω
2.	θήης	θῆς	θείς
3.	θήη	θῆ	θείη
D.	*θήετον	θήτον	*θήετον, θείετον
P. 1.	θίωμεν	θῶμεν	θίωμεν, θειώμεν
2.	*θήετε	θήτε	*θήετε, θείετε, (δαμείετε)
3.	θίωσι(ν)	θῶσι(ν)	θίωσι(ν), θειώσι(ν)
S. 1.	δώ	δῶ	δώ
2.	δώης	δῶς	
3.	δώη	δῶ	
D.		δώτον	
P. 1.		δώμεν	δώομεν
2.		δώτε	
3.		δώσι(ν)	δώοσι(ν)

Obs. 3. The Ionic has also a resolved form of the opt. aor. II. midd. : *θεοίμην*, as if from *θείω*, as *προσθείοιτο* &c.

7. The participle in Æolic, especially in the Argive and Cretan dialects, is found, as in Latin, in its original form, *τιθένης*.

8. The impft. *τίθην* (in Attic usually *τίθουν*), in Ion. retains what was probably its oldest form, *τίθεα* (as *ἐτετύφει* for *ἐτετύφειν*), *τίθειες*, &c.

9. In Homer we find the form *εστάσαν*<sup>a</sup>, (which is variously written *ἔστασαν* or *ἔστασαν*), in an active sense ; the former is perhaps correct as it is probably a shortened form of aor. I. *ἔστησαν*, as *ἔκπρεσε* in Hesiod for *ἔκρησε*. *βάτην* Hom. for *ἐβήτην*, *ἔβησαν*. In Homer also we find *ἔστητε* instead of *ἔστατε* for *ἔστήκατε*.

10. The *ν* of the III. pl. midd. is changed in Ionic to *α*, as

*τιθείαται, διδάαται, δεικνύατο* Ion. for *τίθενται* &c.

But if *α* precedes the *ν*, it is changed to *ε*, as *ἰστιάται* Ion. for *ἰστανται*, *ἰστιάατο* Ion. for *ἰσταντο*.

11. In Doric, the *η* of the verbs in *α* is changed to *ᾱ*, as *ἰστιάμ* f. *ἰστημ*, *ἰστιάς* &c., inf. *στιάσαι*, so also in the Conj. *ἰπλίσταται*, *ἔραται* ; but in verbs in *ε* it is unchanged, though in Theocr. we find *ἀνασεῖν* from *ἀνίημι* (as *φιλάσω* for *ἡσω*.)

12. The III. sing. in Doric is *τι*, as *ἰστιάτι, τίθητι, δίδωτι, δείκνυτι*, and the III. pl. is *ντι*, as *ἰσταντι* &c.

13. Less usual Doricisms are *διδῶν* (Theocr.) for *διδόναι* (from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with irregular contraction, as *βιών, ὑπνών*) : *βῶμες* for *βῶμεν* (Theocr.) like *γελῶν* for *γελῶν*, from *γελᾶν*.

<sup>a</sup> Nitzsch Exc. ad Od. v.



14. *Æolic*: *δίδοιμι, δίδουσα, δίδουσι*. This analogy probably produced the form *δίδου* imper. for *δίδου* Pind. Olymp. i. 85.

15. The infin. aor. II. *στήναι* is Dor. *στήμεναι*.

## §. 280.

Table of Verbs in *μι*.

Verbs which annex the personal ending *μι* immediately to the radical vowel, either *a, ε, ι, ο*.

a. Verbs in *a*, as *ἴστημι* (ΣΤΑ).

1. *βῆθιμι* (BA), Ep. bye form of the Epic *βιβάω* and the common verb *βαίνω* (from the same root BA), *I step*. We find only the part. *βιβάς* (Homer, Hesiod), but the aor. of *βαίνω*, *ἔβην* (like *ἔστην*), belongs to it, and the fut. *βήσω* and aor. *ἔβησα* which are frequently transitive; (see *βαίνω*), like *ἔστησα*.

2. *δίδρημι* (ΔΡΑ), Att. bye form of *διδράσκω*: whence aor. II. *ἔδρην*.

3. *ἱαήμι* (ΙΑΑ). In the act. only the Epic imp. *ἱαθι* (Hom.), *be thou gracious* (in invocation to the gods), for *ἱαθι*, as in Theocr. xv. 143, the II. plur. *ἱάτε* (Apoll. Rhod.), and the subj. pft. and plpft. *ἰάκω* (Hom.), *ἱλκοιμι* (Hom.): middle *ἱλαμαι*, *I appease*; Ep. bye form of *ἰάσκομαι*.

4. *ἰσᾶμι*, Dor., *I know*; *ἰσᾶμι* Pind. and Theocr., *ἴσῃς* Theocr. (probably a contracted form, and to be written *ἰσῆς*), *ἰσᾶνι* Theocr., *ἰσαμην* Pind. *ἴσαν* for *ἴσαν* III. pl. impft. (Hom.); part. *ἴσας*, *-αντος* (Pind.), with varying accent; III. pl. *ἰσῶντι*, as if from *ἰσάω*.

5. *κί-χρη-μι* (XPA), *I lend*; inf. *κυχράναι*, fut. *χρήσω* &c., aor. *χρήσαι* (Hdt.), *to give*; midd. *I borrow*; *ἐχρησάμην* is not used by Attic writers, except perhaps Eur. Electr. 190 (where the sense requires *χρήσαι*, and the construction *χρήσαι* with Dind.), and Plato Demad. p. 384 B. C.

6. *χρή* (ἢ *Πυθία* *χρηῖ*, expressing the will of the gods), *oportet*. (XPE or XPA) follows the analogy of verbs in *μι* in some tenses, as impft. *ἔχρην* or *χρήν*, inf. *χρήναι* and *χρήν*, conj. *χρήῃ*, part. (*τὸ*) *χράον*, *χρῶν*, Ion. *χρέων*, gen. *τοῦ* *χρεῶν* Eur. Hipp. 1246, opt. *χρεῖη*. This verb is altogether irregular.

Inf. (Eur. Hec. 258, Hec. 828) *χρήν*, formed by contraction from *χράειν*, as in the comp. *ἀποχρήν*. In the old language this verb also meant *opus est*, *I want*; hence II. pers. *χρής* Cratin. ap Suid., *χρήσθα* Arist.; Hdt. uses instead *χρηῖσκομαι*. The impft. *χρήν* is a contr. from *χράειν*, and the same accentuation was retained when the augm. was attached, as *ἐχρήν*. *ἔχρη* is never found as the III. sing. imperf. in the simple verb; nor *ἔχρην* in the compounds. The forms *χρήσθα*, *χρεῖη*, *χρήναι* seem to belong to a form *χρήμι*.

7. *ἀπόρη* (Ion. *ἀποχρηῖ*), *sufficit*; III. pl. *ἀποχρῶσιν*, inf. *ἀποχρήν*, impft. *ἀπέχρη*, aor. *ἀπέχρησεν* &c. Midd. *ἀποχρῶμαι*, *I have enough*; *ἀποχρησθαι* like *χρησθαι* from *χράομαι*. Hdt. viii. 14 *ἀπεχρέετο* imp., instead of *ἀπέχρα*. In Hdt. also we find other compounds, as *καταχρηῖ*, *ἐκχρήσει*, *ἐξέχρησε*, *ἀντέχρησε*: also I. pers. *ἀποχρέω* for *ἀποχράω*.

8. *δύνημι* (ONA), *I profit*; inf. *δύναναι*: impft. active is wanting: fut. *δνήσω*, aor. I. *ᾠνησα*. Midd. *δύνανμαι*, *I profit myself*=*receive profit*; impft. *ᾠνάνμην*, fut. *δνήσομαι*, aor. II. *ᾠνήμην* (late *ᾠνάμην*, but as early as Eurip. Herc. F. 1368 *ᾠνασθε*), *ησο*, *ητο*, imper. *δνησο*, opt. *δναίμην*, inf. *δνασθαι*, part. *δνήμενος*: aor. I. pass. *ᾠνήθην*, same as *ᾠνήμην*. The other forms are supplied by *ᾠφελεῖν*.

The reduplication of this verb resembles the regular Attic, except that *ι* is substituted for the radical vowel, like *ἀ(ι)τάλλω*, *ὀ(ι)πτεύω* (see §. 256): it is the only verb with a dissyllabic root which has the reduplication, if indeed the *ο* is not merely euphonic, so that the root would be NA. In the aor. II. *ᾠνήμην*, the long vowel throughout the ind. and the part. is remarkable; but this form is probably in its origin a plpft. passive.

9. *πί-μ-πλημι* (ΠΑΑ-), *πμπλάναι*, impft. *ἐπίμπλην*, fut. *πλήσω*, aor. *ἔπλησα*. Midd. *πίμπλαμαι*, *πίμπλασθαι*, impft. *ἐπιμπλάμην*, pft. midd. *πέπλησμαι*, aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην*, §. 210: aor. II. *ἐπλήμην* poet. (*πλήτο*, *πλήντο* Hom.), *ἐνέπλητο* Arist., *ἐμπλήμην* opt. Arist. Ach. 224, Lys. 235, 236; imper. *ἐμπλησο*, part. *ἐμπλήμενος* Arist. Vesp. 603, &c.; *ἐμπίπλο* imperat. Arist. Aves, 1310; *ἐμπίπληθι* Il. φ, 311; Ion. part. *ἐμπιπλεῖς* Hippocr. ii. 226. 13.—Midd.

The *μ* of the redupl. is dropped in composition when there is a *μ* in the preceding syllable, as *ἐμπίπλαμαι*, *ἐνεπιπλάμην*. But in the poets either form was used as suited the metre.

10. *πί-μ-πρη-μι* (ΠΑΑ-), in its tenses and in the dropping of the *μ* in comp. follows *πίμπλημι*, conj. *πίμπρησι* Arist. Lys. 348: *πίμπρη* imp. for *πίμπραθι* Eur. Bye form of the Epic *πρήθω*, of which however we find only *ἐνέπρηθον* Il. ι, 589. Old Epic pft. quoted by Photius *πεπρημένος*. From a root ΠΠΕ, we find *ἔπρεσε* in Hes. Theog. 856.

11. *πιφράναι*, doubtful bye form of *φρέω*, aor. II. imper. *φρέε*; part. *φρέε*s given by grammarians.

12. ΤΑΗΜΙ, aor. *ἔτλην*, *τλήθι*, *τλαίην*, *τλάς*, fut. *τλήσομαι*, pft. *τέτληκα*, Ep. aor. I. *ἐτάλασα*, syncop. pft. *τετλάμεν*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλαίην*, *τετλάναι*, *τετλάμεναι*. These forms seem to represent an original perfect *τέτλαα* (ΤΑΑ), formed directly from the root, as the second pft. of other verbs, like *τέθναα* &c. from *θνα* (see §. 305.). This verb seems to express some strong feeling to which some other feeling is opposed, "to have strength of mind:" hence its various senses of *dare*, *bear*, *deign*, &c.

13. *φημί* (ΦΑ), *I say*. This verb both in its form and accent differs from *ῖστημι*.

## §. 281.

## Active.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. S.	1. φημί	φασί or φάθι	φῶ	φάναι	φάς
	2. φῆς		φής		φᾶσα
	3. φησ(ν)		φή		φάν
D.	2. φατόν		ἔc.		G. φάντος
	3. φατόν				
P.	1. φαμέν		φῶμεν		
	2. φατέ		ἔc.		
	3. φασίν				
Impft. S.	1. ἔφην	Opt. φαίην			
	2. ἔφης, generally ἔφησθα	ἔc.			
	3. ἔφη				
D.	2. ἔφατον				
	3. ἔφάτην				
P.	1. ἔφαμεν		φαίμεν, φαῖμεν		
	2. ἔφατε		ἔc.		
	3. ἔφασαν (poet. ἔφαν).		φαίσαν, φαῖεν		
Fut.	φήσω				
Aor. I.	ἔφησα.				

## Middle.

Aor. II. ἐφάμην, Imper. Hom. φάο or φάσο, φάσθω, φάσθε, Hom. Inf. φάσθαι not used in Attic Greek, but Æsch. Pers. 698, φάσθαι in a Chorus. Part. φάμενος, in the Attic colloquial language, in the sense of "asserting." Pft. Imper. πεφάσθω, *be it said*. Part. πεφασμένος, *said*, only Ep.—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος.

Obs. 1. Φημί is the only verb in ημι with a monosyllabic root, beginning with a consonant which has no reduplication.

Obs. 2. The II. person sing. φῆς is anomalous both in accent and the subsec. ; it seems to be a contr. from φασίς (instead of φάς, like ζῆν for ζᾶν), whence even in composition it has the accent on the ultima : φημί in the pres., except in the II. sing., is enclitic.—(See §. 64. V. 2.)

Obs. 3. It has a double meaning ;

1. *To say* ; generally, which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and participles, but λέγον is more usual for the impft. (or rather aor.) ἔφην. Inf. φάναι and part. φάς.

2. *To assert, pretend, allow* ; which is the signification of the pres. in all moods and part. (though in the infin. φάσκειν is more usual). Fut. φήσω, aor. ἔφησα, which are supplied in the first meaning by λέξω, ἔρῶ, ἔλεξα, εἶπον, ἔφην. The impft. in this meaning is supplied by ἔφασκεν, as ἔφη σπουδάζειν, *he said that he was in haste* ; ἔφασκε, *he maintained that*, &c.

Obs. 4. From the verb φημί (Lat. *for, fari*) may be formed, by an aphæresis which would naturally happen in every day conversation, ἡμί—

though this is more probably a bye form of *δα* (*αίο*), *I sound* (*αἰδῶ*, *αἰδάω*), as *φημί* of *φάω*. This verb is often used in energetic repetitions of a sentence, as *inquam*. The impft. *ἦν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*, *ἦ δ' ὅς*, *spoke he*, is usual in the relation of a speech. So the Epic *ἦ*, "*he said*," after a speech.

*The following Deponent Verbs have a for the Radical Vowel.*

§. 282. 1. *ἀγαμαι*, imp. *ἡγάμην*, aor. *ἡγάσθην*. The Epic aor. *ἡγασάμην* belongs to *ἀγάομαι*.

2. *δέατο* (*ΔΕΑ*), *it seemed*; only found in Od. ζ, 242, where the common reading is *δῶετ'*; hence was formed, by the common change of *ε* to *ο*, *δοάσσοτο*<sup>a</sup>, *δοάσσεσθαι* conj.: *δοάσσαι* Apoll. Rhod. is an abbreviated form of *δοιάσσαι* f. *δοιάω*, *to doubt*<sup>b</sup>.

3. *δύναμαι*, *I am able*; II. pers. *δύνασαι* *δύνε*<sup>c</sup> (*δύνη* from the Ion. *δύνει* §. 269. a. poetry and late prose), conj. *δύνωμαι*, imper. *δύνασο*, inf. *δύνασθαι*, part. *δυνάμενος*: impft. *ἔδυνάμην* and *ἡδυνάμην*, II. pers. *ἔδύνω* (-*ασο* rare), opt. *δυναίμην*, *δύναιο*, fut. *δυνήσομαι*, aor. *ἔδυνήθην* and *ἦδ.* and (chiefly Ion.) *ἔδυνάσθην*, also in Xenoph., §. 171. *Οδς.* 1. (aor. in Hom. *δυνήσατο*), pft. *δεδύνημαι*.—Verb. adj. *δυνατός*.

4. *ἐπίσταμαι*, *I know*; properly *I repose on* or *stop*; probably an Ionic form of *ἐφίσταμαι*. II. pers. *ἐπίστασαι* (*ἐπίστῃ*<sup>d</sup> rare and only poet. §. 269. a; *ἐπίστη* Ion. and poet.), conj. *ἐπίστωμαι*, imper. *ἐπίστω* (*ἐπίστασο* rare), impft. *ἠπιστάμην*, *ἠπίστω* (*ἠπίστασο* rare), opt. *ἐπισταίμην*, *ἐπίσταιο*: fut. *ἐπιστήσομαι*, aor. *ἠπιστήθην*, Augm. §. 181. 3.—Verb. adj. *ἐπιστητός*.

5. *ἔραμαι*, *I love*; only in pres. and impft. *ἡράμην*; poet. for *ἐράω*: aor. *ἡράσθην*, fut. *ἑρασθήσομαι*, both in prose. Aor. I. Epic *ἡρασάμην*, II. sing. *ἑρασσαι* for *ἑρασαι* Theoc. i. 78, *ἡράσσοτο* Hom., *ἑράσσοτο* Pind., Dor. conj. *ἑρᾶται* for *ἑρηται*.

6. *ἵπταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*, *I fly*; aor. II. *ἐπτάμην*, *ἔπταν* Dor. and Æsch. P. V. 115. Soph. Ant. 1307.

7. *κρέμαμαι* (Eur. Med. 438), conj. *κρέμωμαι*, impf. *ἐκρεμάμην*, opt. *κρεμαίμην*, *κρέμαιτο* (Arist. Vesp. 298 *κρέμωσθε*, see *μάρναμαι*, and *μεμνολίμην* §. 242. 2.), fut. *κρεμήσομαι*, *pendebo*, see also §. 287. 2.

8. *μάρναμαι*, poet.; only pres. and impft., throughout the moods like *δύναμαι*, opt. *μαρνοίμην*.

9. *πέταμαι*, late bye form of *πέτομαι*.

10. *πρίασθαι*, aor. II. midd. *ἐπρίάμην*, which the Attics used instead of the obsolete aor. I. of *ώνέομαι*. Conj. *πρίωμαι*, opt. *πριαίμην*, *πρίαιτο*, imper. *πρίασο* or *πρίω*, part. *πριάμενος*.

§. 283. Verbs in *ε* (*τίθημι*):

*ἵημι*, *I send*; many forms of this verb occur only in compounds.

<sup>a</sup> Butt. Lexil. p. 212. Valck. adAmm. i. 16.  
<sup>c</sup> R. P. Hec. 253. Ellendt Lex. Soph. ad voc.

<sup>b</sup> Lidd. and Scott ad voc. *δοάσσοτο*.  
<sup>d</sup> Ellendt Lex. Soph. ut supra.

## ACTIVE.

## Present.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	ἵημι ἵης ἵησι(ν)	(ἵεθι) ἵει ἵέτω &c.	ἰῶ ἰῆς ἰῆ &c.	ἰέναι	ἰείς
Dual	ἵετον ἵετον				
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἰᾶσι(ν) or ἰείσι(ν).				

## Imperfect.

	Ind.	Opt.
Sing.	(ἵην) ἵουν (as in ἀφίουν or ἡφίουν), ἵεω (as προίεω, ἡφίεω) ἵης, generally ἵεις ἵη, generally ἵει	ἰείην &c.
Dual	ἵετον ἰέτην	
Plur.	ἵεμεν ἵετε ἰᾶσαν (as in ἡφίσαν).	

## Aorist II.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. supplied by aor. I. ἦκα		ἕς as ἀφες ἕτω &c.	ᾶ as ἀφῶ ἦς ἦ &c.	εἵην εἵης εἵη	εἶναι	εἷς
Plur.	ἕμεν, gener. ἕτε ..... εἶτε ..... ἕσαν ..... εἶσαν	εἵμεν, as in καθέμεν ἄνεϊτε		εἵμεν εἶτε εἶεν		
Fut. ἦσω.	Aor. I. ἦκα.	Pft. εἶκα, Dor. ἕωκα.	Plpft. εἵκειν.			

Obs. 1. The ι is generally long in Attic, short in Epic Greek.

Obs. 2. The form ἰᾶσι is not found in Attic Greek, but only the contracted form ἰᾶσι, and the regular Ionic form ἰείσι.

Obs. 3. The II. and III. sing. impft. ἵης, ἵη are very rare, and the I. (ἵην) rests on very doubtful authority: ἵεω has the plpft. ending, as the impft. from εἵμι, I go. The Attic and Ion. form ἵουν seems to have arisen as the possible I. sing. of ἵεις, ἵει.

## MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Imper.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἵεμαι	ἵεσο (ἵου)	ἰῶμαι	ἵεσθαι	ἰέμενος
Impft.	ἰέμην		Att. ἵωμαι Opt. ἰεῖμην Att. ἰοίμην		
Aor. II.	ἕμην gen. εἵμην ἕσο ... εἶσο ἕτο ... εἶτο	οὐ ἕσθω	ᾠμαι &c. Opt. not in use.	ἕσθαι	ἕμενος
Plur.	ἕμεθα ... εἵμεθα &c.				

Pft. εἶμαι, εἶσθαι &c.: μεθεῖμαι &c.  
 Plpft. εἰμην  
 Fut. ἥσομαι  
 Aor. I. ἤκαμην only in Ind.

## PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἔθην gen. εἶθην. Part. ἐθείς  
 Fut. ἐθήσομαι  
 Verbal adj. ἐτός, ἐτέος.

*Dialects.*

§. 284. Homer. fut. ἀνίσει, aor. ἄνεσαν, in the sense of *to send back* (ἀνίσταres, ἀνίσταμ, belong to εἶσα); ξύνιον (ΙΩ) for ξυνίεσαν.

Herodotus ii. 165 ἀνίσσεται (ΕΩ), (but the best reading is ἀνίσσεται or ἀνίσσεται), ἀνίσι for ἀνίσσι, ἐμενίετο for μεθίετο, and μετεμείετος for μεθεμείετος.

In one passage of Herod. (iv. 125.) some editions read ἀνίσι, as an Ionic resolution of ἀνίσι. Dindorf reads ἀνίσι, as we find it in other passages.

Theog. ξύνιμ imper. for ξυνίσι.

Ionic ἤκα for ἤκα.

The Doric pft. ἔκα, ἀφείωνται is found also in the N. T.: so ἀνίσσεται.

§. 285. The following poetic or dialectic forms belong to this class:

1. ἄημι (ΑΕ), Ep. I. sing. ἄησι Hesiod., III. pl. δαίσι Hesiod. Theog. 875, part. δαίσι, δαίρος, impft. III. sing. ἄη or δαί, δάσι Odys., ('ΑΕΩ) δαν Apoll. Rh. (ΑΩ). In the other forms the η remains contrary to the analogy of τίθημι, imper. δῆτω, δῆναι, δῆμεναι: midd. ἄημαι: Od. ζ, 131 ἰόμενος and δῆμενος, *pierced through with rain and wind*; impft. δῆτο.

2. αἰνῆμι, old form of αἰνέω Hes., ἐπαινῆμι Æolic, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. p. 346 D.

3. δίδημι, Ep. and old Ion., and Att. (Xen.) old form of δέω, διδέντων Od. μ, 54. διδάσσι Xen. Anab. v. 8. 24 (another reading is δεσμαιύουσι), III. sing. impft. δίδῃ Il. λ, 105.

4. δίζημαι (Ion. dep. midd.); it retains the η in ἐδίζητο, -ητο, -ησθαι, -ήμενος in Hdt.; Hom. δίζηαι, Call. ἦν δίζῃ. It has the short vowel in Theocr. 25. 37: fut. διζήσομαι, aor. I. ἐδιζήσαμην (late).

Obs. 1. The forms of δίζομαι in εἶναι, εἶναι, εἶσθαι are very doubtful; δίζεαι and -εω may come from this form. The verb δίζω, *I doubt* (Hdt. i. 65, Il. π, 713), belongs without doubt to the same root.

5. δίημι (ΔΙΕ), act. only ἐνδίεσαν III. pl. impft. (Il. σ, 584), *they urged on, hunted*; midd. *I urge myself on, fly*; generally in active sense, *hunt, frighten away*; διένται Il. ψ, 475, δίσσεται Il. μ, 304, conj. δίσται, δίσσεται, Opt. δίσσεται (ΔΙΩ) like τίθεται.

Obs. 2. The Epic verb δέω has the intransitive sense *to be alarmed*; the form διόμαι (Æsch. Per. 697, 698) has the force of δέω, *I fear*, not δίσμαι. This verb is seemingly connected with δέωμαι on the one hand, and δέω on the other.

## §. 286.

εἰμί, I am.

The enclitic forms have an asterisk.

Present.				
Indic.	Conj.	Imper.	Inf.	Part.
Sing. 1. εἰμί*	ὦ		εἶναι	ὢν, οὖσα, ὄν
2. εἶ	ἦς	ἴσθι		G. ὄντος.
3. ἐστί(ν)*	ἦ	ἔστω		
Dual 2. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστον		
3. ἐστόν*	ἦτον	ἔστων		
Plur. 1. ἐσμέν*	ἦμεν			
2. ἐστέ*	ἦτε	ἔστε		
3. εἰσί(ν)	ῶσι(ν)	ἔστωσαν, rarely ἔστων and still more rarely ὄντων		

## Imperfect.

Indic.	Opt.
Sing. 1. ἦν, ἦμην	εἶην
2. (ἦς) gen. ἦσθα	εἶης (εἶησθα, Æol.)
3. ἦν (= ἦε-ν)	εἶη
Dual 2. ἦτον or ἦστον	εἶητον
3. ἦτην - ἦστην	εἶήτην (εἶτην Plat. Tim.)
Plur. 1. ἦμεν	εἶημεν (sometimes εἶμεν)
2. ἦτε or ἦστε	εἶητε (..... εἶτε)
3. ἦσαν	εἶησαν, generally εἶεν.

## Future.

ἔσομαι	ἔσολμην	ἔσεσθαι	ἔσόμενος
ἔσῃ or ἔσει			
(ἔσεται) ἔσται &c.			

Verb. adj. ἐστέον, as συνεστέον.

The Perfect and Aorist are supplied by γέγνησθαι, pft. γέγονα,  
aor. ἐγενόμην.

## Observations.

1. We must observe the distinction between εἶν for εἶησαν and εἶεν, an abbreviated form of εἶη with the ν added, "well—be it so."

2. Another form of III. imper., ἦτω for ἔστω is found in Plat. Rep. ii. p. 361 C. One MS. reads ἔστω; it occurs in no other classical author, but often in the N. T.; ὄντων for ἔστωσαν is rare—mostly in Plato.

3. The I. pers. impft. ᾗ, formed from ῥα, is old Attic, and is found in the Traged., Comed., Plato, &c. The middle ἦμην sometimes occurs, though not often, in the old writers<sup>a</sup>, but especially in the formula ἦμην ἄν, I should

<sup>a</sup> Piers. Mær. p. 172. Lobeck Phryn. p. 152.

be. In late writers it is more common. The II. sing. *ἦς* for *ἦσθα* was not commonly used till the late writers, nor in good prose writers, and but rarely in the choric verses of the Attic poets.

4. The fut. *ἔσεται* occurs only in the old and Epic language, never in prose.

5. This verb is in the pres. an enclitic, except the II. sing. *εἶ*. In compounds the accent rests, according to the general rules, on the preposition, as *πάρεμι*, *πάρε*, *πάρεσσι* &c. (but *παρήν*=*παρ(ἐ)ήν* according to the general rules): *παρίσται*=*παρίσεται*, *παρίειναι*=*παρίεμεναι* (but *παρῶ*=*παρ(ἐ)ω*), part. *παρών*, following the analogy of aor. II. participles.

6. A comparison with the cognate forms in Sanscrit and Latin will illustrate the conjugation of this verb:

Ind. <i>as-mi</i>	<i>ἔσ-μι</i>	Lat. (e)s- <i>um</i>
<i>as-i</i>	<i>ἔσ-σι</i>	(es-si)- <i>es</i>
<i>as-ti</i>	<i>ἔσ-τι</i>	<i>es-t</i>
<i>as-mas=mas</i>	<i>ἔσ-μῆς</i>	(e)s- <i>umus</i>
<i>as-tha=stha</i>	<i>ἔσ-τί</i>	<i>es-tis</i>
<i>as-a-nti=santi</i>	<i>ἔσ(ε)-ντί</i>	(e)s- <i>unt</i> .

## §. 287.

Dialectic forms of *εἰμί*<sup>a</sup>.

## Indicative.

Sing. 1.	<i>ἐμμί</i> Dor. (for <i>ἔσμι</i> )
2.	<i>ἔσσι</i> Ep. Dor. sometimes also Att. poetry. <i>ἔσιν</i> Ep. <i>εἶς</i> Ion.
3.	<i>ἔντι</i> Dor. (?) <sup>b</sup>
Plur. 1.	<i>εἰμέν</i> , Ep. and Ion., <i>ἔμέν</i> poet. (rare); <i>ἔμέης</i> <sup>c</sup> , <i>εἰμές</i> Dor.
2.	
3.	<i>ἔασι(ν)</i> Ep. <i>ἔντι</i> and <i>ἔοντι</i> Dor.

## Imperative.

Sing. 2.	<i>ἔσσο</i> Ep., <i>ἔσο</i> Dor.
3.	<i>ἦτω</i> Plat. Rep.
Plur. 3.	<i>ἔόντων</i> , <i>ἔόντω</i> Ion. and Dor.

## Conjunctive.

<i>ἔω</i> Ep. and Ion., <i>εἷω</i> Ep.
Plur. 1. <i>ἔμευ</i> Dor.

## Infinitive.

*ἔμεναι* and *ἔμμεναι*, *ἔμεν* and *ἔμμεν* Ep.  
*ἦμεν* or *ἦμες*<sup>d</sup>, *ἔλμεν* or *εἶμες* Dor.  
*εἰμεναι* Dor.-Ach. 775.

<sup>a</sup> Ahrens Dor. p. 318.<sup>b</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 319.<sup>c</sup> Idem. 320.<sup>d</sup> But see Ahrens, p. 322.



## Participles.

ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν Ep. and Ion. ; fem. ἰοῖσα Dor., εἶσα Call. Theocr. : acc. εἶντα Theocr. ii. 3.

ἔασσα for οὔσα sometimes in Dor., like πρόφρων, πρόφρασσα.

## Imperfect.

Ind. S. 1.	ἔα (cf. ἐρίθεα), so ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον Ep. and Ion. (Il. λ, 762 ἔην with the various reading ἔον) : ἦν, Ep. and Att., old Attic ἦ = ἔα, cf. ἐπεπόνθη et simil.
2.	ἔησθα, ἦσθα Ep. ἔας Ion.
3.	ἔην Ep. and Ion., ἦην, ἦεν, ἔσκε Ep., ἦς Dor.
P. 1.	ἦμεν Dor.
2.	ἔατε Ion.
3.	ἔσαν (ἔπεσαν), Ep. and Ion. : ἔασαν, Hdt. ix. 31 περιέασαν : midd. III. pers. εἶατο for ἦντο Od. v, 106.
Opt.	ἔοιμι, ἔois, ἔοι, Ep. and Ion.

## Future.

ἔσομαι and ἔσσομαι, ἔσεσθαι and ἔσσεσθαι &c. metri gratia.

ἔσούμαι, ἔσσούμαι Dor.

ἔσείραι Dor., Eur. Iph. Aul. Chorus, 772.

ἔσσεῖναι Hom.

III. pl. ἔσούνται Dor., Thuc. v. 77, 79.

## §. 288. Verb in I, only εἰμι (Active 'I, Middle 'IE).

## Present.

	Indicative.	Conj.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
Sing. 1.	εἰμι	ἔω		εἶναι
2.	εἶ	ἔης	ἔθι, in Comp. πρόσσει	Part.
3.	εἶσι(ν)	ἔη &c.	ἔτω ..... προσέτω	ῶν, ῶν-
Dual 2.	ἔτον		ἔτον	σα, ῶν
3.	ἔτων		ἔτων	G. ῶντος.
Plur. 1.	ἔμεν			
2.	ἔτε	.	ἔτε	
3.	ἔσσι(ν)		ἔωσαν or ῶντων	

Obs. 1. In Æsch. Eum. 32, ἔτων for ἔωσαν, like ἔστων for ἔστωσαν.

*Imperfect.*

	Indicative.	Optative:
Sing. 1.	ἤειω, Attic ἤα	λοιμι or λοίην
2.	ἤεις or ἤεισθα	λοῖς
3.	ἤει	λοι
Dual 2.	ἤείτρον or ἤτρον	&c.
3.	ἤειτην - ἤτην	
Plur. 1.	ἤειμεν - ἤμεν	
2.	ἤειτε - ἤτε	
3.	ἤεσαν	

*Obs. 2.* A III. sing. impft. ἤειω is used in Attic iambics for ἤει, only before a vowel.

*Middle—in the sense of "hastening."*

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἔμαι	ἔσο	ἔσμαι	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
	ἔσαι or ἔη &c.		ἔη &c.		

*Opt.*

Impft.	ἔμην	ἑλόμεν &c.
	ἔσο &c.	

Verb. adj. *ἰρός, ἰρέον, or ἰηρόν, ἰητέον.*

*Obs. 3.* Accent.—The compounds follow the rules of εἰμί, whence many forms of these words are exactly the same : as *πάρεσι*, III. pl. from *εἰμί*, III. sing. from *εἰμι*. The accent in the inf. and part. pres. of compounds is the same as in the simple verb.

*Obs. 4.* The pres. especially in the ind. always has a future sense in Attic Greek. The present notion is supplied by *ἔρχομαι*.

*Dialects.*

§. 289.

*Present.*

Indicative Sing. 2. *ἔσθα* Ep., *εἰς* Ion.  
 Conjunctive . . . . *ἔσθαι* Ep.  
 Infinitive *ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν* Ep.

## Imperfect.

Ind. Sing. 1.	ῥια Ep. and Ion., ῥιον Ep.
2.	ῥιες, ῥες Ep.
3.	ῥιε Ep. and Ion., ῥιεν Ep., ῥε(ν), ῥε(ν) Ep. (κατεῖεν without Augm. Hesiod. Scut. 254 <sup>a</sup> ).
Dual 3.	ῥην Ep.
Plur. 1.	ῥομεν.
3.	ῥιον Ep., ῥισαν Ep. and Ion., ῥσαν, ῥσαν Ep.
Opt. Sing. 3.	ῥοι Ep., εῖη Il. ω, 139, and Od. ξ. 496.
Future and Aorist Middle, εἴσομαι, εἰσάμην Ep.	

Verbs in *ο* (δι-δω-μι, ΔΟ).

§. 290. Besides διδωμι, there is only one verb in *ο* of this sort:

δνομαι (Ep. and Ion.), *I blame*; δνοσαι, δνοται &c., imper. δνοσο (δνοσσο), impft. δνόμην, opt. δνοίμην, δνοιτο: fut. δνόσομαι, aor. ἀνοσάμην and ἀνόσθην. Epic forms from 'ON-: οδνεσθε (Il. ω, 241.) for δνεσθε, and this for δνοσθε, though perhaps the best reading is οδνοσθε. Aor. I. middle ἀνάμην, same as the aor. I. of δνίστημι, from ONΩ, as εὔρωτο from εὔρω<sup>b</sup>.

Verbs in *υ*.

§. 291. 1. ΑΓΡΥ-ΜΙ (Att. ἀγρεύω, *I hunt*), whence ἀγρυμένη, caught, Anth. Pal. vii. 702.

2. ἀνυμαι, bye form of ἀνύω, Theocr. vii. 10 ἀνυμες impft. act., ἀνύτο impft. midd.: these forms are also explained as syncopated from ἀνύομεν, ἀνύτο: but in this case the *υ* would be long, as in εἰρύτο below.

3. γάνυμαι, *I rejoice*; only pres. impft. and fut. γανύσσεται Il. ξ. 504: late and even Attic γάνυμι.

4. εἶρυμι, inf. εἶρῦμεναι, *to draw*, Hesiod. Opp. 818: midd. εἶρῦμαι, ἔρῦμαι, *I draw out, save*; III. pl. εἶρῦσται for εἶρυνται (Il. α, 239), inf. εἶρυσθαι and ἔρυσθαι, impft. εἶρυντο (Il. μ, 454.), *to protect*; ἔρῦτο (Hes. Theog. 301.), *was kept*.

Obs. This verb is a poetic form of the poetic and Ionic verb ἐρύω and εἶρύω (*I draw*), ἐρύομαι (*I draw to myself*, as it were from a crowd=*save*), which retains the short *υ* in its tenses, as ἔρῦσα: another form is ῥύομαι which is found even in Attic prose, aor. ἔρρυσάμην. The forms εἶρυντο, ἔρυντο, ἔρῦσα, in the sense of "*preserve*," are abbreviated forms of the pres. and impft. of ἐρύομαι, wherefore they have the long *υ*. So also inf. ῥύσθαι, ῥύσθ' III. pl. impft. Ion. for ῥύετο (Il. σ, 515, Od. ρ, 201.) from ῥύομαι.

5. κίνυμαι, Ep. form of κινέομαι.

6. λάλυμαι, only pres. and impft. Ion. and poetic form of λάζομαι.

7. τάνυμαι, bye form of τανύω, III. sing. τάννται Il. ρ. 393.

<sup>a</sup> Götting ad loc.

<sup>b</sup> Battm. Irreg. Verbs, p. 190.

§. 292. Verbs in μ which insert the syllable νν or ννν between the Radical Vowel and the Personal Ending.

1. Verbs whose Root ends in α, ε or ο.

TENSE.	ACTIVE.		
	α. root α.	δ. root ε.	α. root ο (ω).
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*	κορέ-ννῦ-μι*	στρώ-ννῦ-μι*
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδά-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-κορέ-ννῦ-ν*	ἐ-στρώ-ννῦ-ν*
Perft.	ἐ-σκέδα-κα	κε-κόρε-κα	ῥ-στρω-κα
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-κειν	ἐ-κε-κορέ-κειν	ἐ-στρώ-κειν
Fut.	σκεδάσω,	κορέ-σω,	στρώ-σω
	Att. σκεδά-ῥς-ῥ	Att. κορώ-εις-εῖ	
Aor.	ἐ-σκέδα-σα	ἐ-κόρε-σα	ῥ-στρω-σα
MIDDLE.			
Pres.	σκεδά-ννῦ-μαι	κορέ-ννῦ-μαι	στρώ-ννῦ-μαι
Impft.	ἐ-σκεδα-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-κορε-ννῦ-μην	ἐ-στρω-ννῦ-μην
Perft.	ἐ-σκέδα-σ-μαι	κε-κόρε-σ-μαι	ῥ-στρω-μαι
Plpft.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-μην	ἐ-κε-κορέ-σ-μην	ἐ-στρώ-μην
Fut.		κορέ-σομαι	
Aor.		ἐ-κορε-σάμην	
Fut. III.		κε-κορέ-σομαι	
PASSIVE.			
Aor.	ἐ-σκεδά-σ-θην	ἐ-κορέ-σ-θην	ἐ-στρώ-θην
Fut.	σκεδα-σ-θήσομαι	κορε-σ-θήσομαι	στρω-θήσομαι
Verb.	σκεδα-σ-τός	κορε-σ-τός	στρω-τός
adj.	σκεδα-σ-τέος	κορε-σ-τέος	στρω-τέος

\* And σκεδα-ννῖναι, ἐ-σκεδά-ννυσθαι—κορε-ννῖναι, ἐ-κορέ-ννυσθαι—στρω-ννῖναι, ἐ-στρώ-ννυσθαι (ν always short).

## 2. Verbs whose Root ends in a Consonant.

Pres.	δλ-λῦ-μι*	δλ-λῦ-μαι	δμ-νῦ-μι*	δμ-νῦ-μαι
Impft.	ῥλ-λῦ-ν*	ῥλ-λῦ-μην	δμ-νῦ-ν*	ῥμ-νῦ-μην
Pft. I.	ῥλ-ῥλε-κα (ῥΑΕΩ)		ῥμ-ῥμο-κα (ῥΟΜΩ)	ῥμ-ῥμο-σ-μαι 3. ῥῥῥμοσται Att. sometimes ῥῥῥμοσται, with- out σ &c. Part. ῥῥῥμοσμένος.
Pft. II.	δλ-ῥλ-α			Plpft. ῥμ-ῥμῥ-σ-μην sometimes Att. ῥῥῥμῥοσ without σ
Plpft. I.	ῥλ-ῥλε-κειν		ῥμ-ῥμῥ-κειν	
Plpft. II.	ῥλ-ῥλ-εω			
Fut.	ῥλ-ῥ	ῥλ-ῥῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται	ῥμ-ῥῦμαι, εἰ, εἴται	
Aor. I.	ῥλε-σα	A. II. ῥλ-ῥμην	ῥμῥ-σα A. I. P. ῥῥῥ-θην Fut. I. P. ῥῥῥῥομαι.	ῥμῥ-σάμην

Obs. δλλυμι is formed by assimilation from δλ-νν-μι.

## Catalogue of Verbs of this Class.

## Verbs whose Root ends in a Vowel.

## 1. in α.

§. 293. 1. κερᾶ-νν-μι (poet. form of κινᾶω, Ep. and poet. κερᾶω), *I mingle*; fut. κερᾶσω, Att. κερῶ, aor. ἐκέρᾶσα, pft. ἐκέρᾶκα, pft. midd. ἐκέρᾶμαι, aor. pass. ἐκέρᾶσθην, Att. also ἐκεράσθην.—Midd. On the forms arising from Metathesis, see §. 249.

Late pft. κεκέρασμαι, but also Anacr. xxix. 13. Ion. pft. ἐκέρημαι, ἐκέρη-θην &c. Od. η, 164 ἐπικέρησαι aor. act. II. δ, 260 κέρωνται, as if from κέραμαι.

2. κρεμά-νν-μι, *I hang*; fut. ᾶσω, Att. ῶ, aor. ἐκρέμασα, Midd. κρέμαμαι, *I hang myself*; fut. κρεμασθήσομαι, aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

Aor. midd. κρεμάσασθαι Hesiod. Opp. 627, *to hang any thing from some-thing*; κρεμάω does not occur till late.

3. πετά-νν-μι, *I open*; fut. -ᾶσω, Att. -ῶ, pft. midd. πέπταμαι (§. 248. δ.), aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην.

Pres. πετάω, late pft. πετέτασμαι in an oracle, Hdt. i. 62, and Lucian Somn. πεπέτασται. Many of the forms of this verb are identical with some forms of πέτομαι, as ἐπετάσθην, and an aor. middle ἀναπτάμενος Parm.—πιτνάω, πίτνημι are other forms of this verb.

\* and ῥλλῦ-ω, ῥλλν-ον—ῥμνῦ-ω, ῥμνν-ον(ῥ).

4. σκεδδ-νν-μι, fut. -άσω, Att. -ῶ, pft. midd. ἐσκέδασμαι, aor. pass. ἐσκεδάσθην.

Bye form σκίδνημι. Epic κεδάννυμι, κίδνημι, and Apoll. κεδάω.

## 2. in ε.

§. 294. 1. ἔ-νν-μι, in prose ἀμφιέννυμι (impf. has no Augm.), fut. ἀμφιέσω, Att. ἀμφιῶ, aor. ἤμφιεσα, pft. midd. ἤμφιεσμαι, ἤμφιεσαι, ἤμφιεσται &c., inf. ἤμφιέσθαι, fut. midd. ἀμφιέσομαι—Augm. §. 173. 7., 181. 3. In composition the vowel of the prepos. is usually not elided, as ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐπιέσασθαι, ἐπιεῖμαι.

Epic and Ion. εἴνυμι for εἶνυμι §. 271. Obs. 1. So Æol. κτίνω for κτείνω, σπέρρω for σπειρώ; ἐπείνυσθαι Hdt., εἶνον impf. Hom. Poet. forms, fut. ἔσω, ἔσσω, aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι, midd. ἐσάμην, perf. εἰμαι, εἴσαι, εἴται &c., plpft. ἔσμην, ἔσσο, ἔστο, III. plur. εἴατο. Epic forms, εἴσασατο, ἔεστο, which are explained by the Digamma (§. 174. 5.).

2. βέ-νν-μι, *I boil*, trans.; fut. ζέσω, aor. ἔξεσα, perf. midd. ἔξεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐξέσθην.

ζέω is on the contrary generally intrans.

3. κορέ-νν-μι, fut. κορέσω (Epic κορέω), aor. ἐκόρεσα, pft. midd. κεκόρεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐκορέσθην.—Midd.

Ion. pft. κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι; Epic κεκορήεις.

4. σβέ-νν-μι, *I extinguish*; fut. σβέσω, aor. ἔσβεσα, pft. ἔσβηκα, *am extinguished*; aor. II. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν), *was extinguished*; midd. σβέννυμαι, *I am extinguished*; pft. midd. ἔσβεσμαι, aor. pass. ἐσβέσθην. This is the only verb in ννι, with a pure root, which has an aor. II.

5. στορέ-νν-μι, *I strew* (στόρνυμι); fut. στορέσω, Att. παραστορέω Arist. Eq. 584, aor. ἐστόρεσα. The other tenses are formed from στρώννυμι, ἔστρωμαι, ἐστρώθην, στρώτός. Un-Attic ἐστορέσθην (Hippocr.) and ἐστορήθην.

## 3. Verbs in ι only.

§. 295. 1. ἱ-νν-μι, only in compos. καθίσνυμι, midd. καθίσνυμαι, bye form in Hippocr. of καθίζω and καθίζομαι.

2. τί-νν-μι, *I pay*; midd. τίννυμαι, *I punish*; Epic form of τίω and τίνομαι. In Attic poetry the midd. is found with one ν, τίνυμαι.

## 4. Verbs in ο, which is lengthened to ω.

§. 296. 1. ῥώ-νν-μι, fut. ῥώσω, aor. ἔρρωσα, pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι; ἔρρωμαι is quoted by Suidas as an old Attic form.

2. ῥά-νν-μι, fut. ῥάσω, aor. ἔρρωσα, pft. midd. ἔρρωμαι, imper. ἔρρωσο, *vale*; inf. ἔρρωσθαι, aor. pass. ἐρρώσθην.

3. στρώ-νυ-μι, fut. στρώσω, aor. ἔστρωσα &c., see στορέννυμι §. 294. 5.

4. χρώ-νυ-μι, *I colour*; fut. χρώσω, aor. ἔχρωσα, pft. midd. ἔχρωσμαι, belong to χρώζω.

5. χῶ-νυ-μι, late form of the verb χῶω, fut. χῶσω, pft. κέχωσμαι &c.

*Verbs whose Root ending in a Consonant takes νυ.*

§. 297. 1. ἄγ-νυ-μι, impft. is rare and seems to want the augment, as ἄγνυτο Hes. Scut. 279, fut. ἄξω, aor. ἔαφα, pft. II. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα, *I am broken*; aor. II. pass. ἔαγην.—Midd.

Hesiod. Op. 664. 691 καυάξας is a form of ΚΑΥΑΞΑΙΣ for καταφάξας by assimilation, as καθβῶλλας; the assimilated *f* being softened to the vowel *υ* like εἰδον for ἔφιδον. Homer Il. ψ. 392 ἦξε for ἔφαξε (so ἀτη from ἀτάτη). In Hippocr. we find κάτηξα and the subst. κάτηξίς and κάτηγμα. The augment is retained in the moods, as κατεαγῇ, κατεαγείς Hippocr., ἔξεαγείσα Apoll. and even Plato Gorg. p. 469 Ε κατεαγῆναι (various reading κατεαγέναι), Lys. c. Sim. p. 100. 5 κατεάξωτες with no various reading. This anomaly may have been permitted, to distinguish the forms of this verb from the identical ones of ἄγω and ἔρω. The *a* is said to be naturally long (aor. II. pass. ἔαγην), in Homer common, in the later poets, as Theocr., short; but the *ā* of aor. II. is a temporal augment like ἑώρακα, ἔαλων. Third plur. aor. II. ἄγεν for ἄγησαν.

2. ἄχ-νυ-μαι, Epic form of ἄχομαι which is the middle form of ἀκαχίζω, impft. ἀχνύμην Hom.

3. δαί-νυ-μι, (for δαίτ-νυ-μι), imper. δαινῦ for δαινῦθι Il. ι. 70, midd. δαινυμαι, *I feast*; II. sing. δαινυο, opt. δαινύιτο Il. π. 665, III. pl. δαινύατο Od. σ. 247, fut. δαίσω, aor. ἔδαισάμην. Here also belongs δαισθεῖς Eur. Heracl. 914.

4. δείκ-νυ-μι (ΔΕΚ), fut. δείξω, Ion. δέξω, aor. ἔδειξα, Ion. ἔδεξα. Midd. δέκνυμαι signifies also in Epic *I greet, welcome, pledge*. So pft. δειδεγμαι with a pres. sense, III. pl. δειδέχεται, III. sing. plpft. δείδεκτο, III. plur. δειδέχατο, Ion. pft. δέδεγμαι, aor. I. ἔδειχθην, Ion. ἐδέχθην.

5. εἰργ-νυ-μι (also εἰργω), *I shut in*; fut. εἰρξω, aor. εἰρξα: but εἰργω, ξω, ξα, *I shut out*, Ion. ἐργω &c. Thuc. v. 11 περιέρχαντες, Æsch. Choeph. 444 ἀφερκτος.

This verb had originally the digamma, as may be seen by the Epic forms: ἔεργω (Il. ψ. 72 εἰργουσι wrong reading for ἔεργ., for εἰργω is not digammated), ἀποέργω, ἐέργνυμι, ἔεργον, ἔεργνυ, pft. ἔεργμαι and plpft. III. pl. ἔερχατο (i. e. ἔεργμαι, without redupl.) Od. κ. 241, Il. ε. 89 (but also ἔρχαται, ἔρχατο Od. ι. 221, κ. 283, without augment). Hence the difference in sense between the aspirated and lene forms could not of course have existed in Homer. In Attic and the common dialect it is always observed.

6. *ζεύ-νυ-μι*, fut. *ζεύω*, *ζεύομαι*, aor. *ἔζευα*, *ἔζευάμην*, pft. pass. *-ἔζευνμαι*, aor. II. pass. *ἔζυγην*, aor. I. in the trag. *ἔζεύχθην*.

7. *καί-νυ-μαι*, *I excel*; for *κάδ-νυμι* pft. *κέκασμαι*, see §. 24, (Dor. *κέκαδ-μαι*) with a pres. sense. Eur. El. 616 *κέκασμαι* in the unusual sense of *guarded*. (?)

8. *μίγ-νυ-μι*, *I mingle*; (*μιλογω*, poet.), fut. *μίξω*, aor. *έμιξα*, fut. *μίξαι*, pft. midd. *μέμιγμαι*, aor. pass. *έμιχθην*, *έμιγην*, fut. *μιγήσομαι*, III. *μεμίξομαι*.

9. *οίγ-νυ-μι* or *οίγω*, (prose *ἀνοίγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, *I open*; impft. *ἀνέφ-γον*,) fut. *οίξω*, (*ἀνοίξω*,) aor. *ώξα*, (*ἀνέφξα*, *ἀνοίξαι*,) pft. I. *ἀνέφχα*, *have opened*; pft. II. *ἀνέφγα*, *am open*; Att. *ἀνέφγμαι*. Augm. §. 173. 9, aor. I. pass. part. *ἀνοιχθείς*.

Epic *ἀίξεν*, *ἀίγνυτο*. Un-Attic *ἀνέφα*, late *ἡνέφα*, *ἡνέγην* &c.

10. *δμοφ-νυ-μι*, fut. *δμορφω*, aor. *δμορφα*.—Midd.

11. *πήγ-νυ-μι*, *I fix*; fut. *πήξω*, aor. *έπηξα*, pft. II. *πέπηγα*, *stand fixed*; midd. *πήγνυμαι*, pft. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fixed*; aor. I. *έπήχθην*, aor. II. pass. *έπάγην*, fut. *παγήσομαι*.—Midd. in Hesiod. : Pres. opt. *πηγνύτο* Plat. Phaed. p. 118 A, aor. I. *έπηξάμην*, Dor. *έπαξάμην*, II. sing. Dor. *έπάξα*: *κατέπηκτο* Il. xi. 370, Sync. aor., see §. 308.

Late form *πήσσω*, *πήττω*. In Doric the broad *a* prevails throughout the active tenses.

12. *πλήγ-νυ-μαι*, a rare middle form of *πλήσσω*, found only in a compound *ἐκπλήγνυσθαι* Thuc. iv. 125.

13. *ρήγ-νυ-μι*, *I tear*; fut. *ρήξω*, aor. *έρρηξα*, pft. II. *έρρωγα*, *am torn* (§. 214. Obs. 2.); aor. II. pass. *έρράγην*, fut. *ράγήσομαι* (*ā*). Midd. aor. *έρρηξάμην*.

14. *φράγ-νυ-μι*, late form of *φράσσω*, *ττω*, fut. *φράξω*, aor. *έφραξα* &c. Aor. pass. *έφράχθην*, *έφράγην*.—Midd.

### Verbs whose Root ending in a Liquid takes νυ.

§. 298. 1. *αί-νυ-μαι* (for *αἰρ-νυμαι*), *I take*; Epic only pres. and impft. without augm., *αἶνυτο*.

2. *ἄρ-νυ-μαι* (Epic and also Plato), *I bear away*; a form of *αἰρ-ομαι*, and used only in certain notions; as, *work out*, *earn wages*, *booty*, *glory*, &c.; imp. *ἡρνύμην*, Il. χ, 160 *ἀρνύσθην* without augm. The other tenses are formed from *αἰρ-ομαι*.

3. *θέρ-νυ-μαι* form of *θρώσκω*.

4. *κτεί-νυ-μι*, an Attic prose form of *κτείνω*: KTEIN, lengthened from KTEN. The forms *κτείννυμι*, *κτίννυμι*, *κτίννυμι*, in MSS., are incorrect, arising from mistakes as to the root.

5. *δλ-νυ-μι* (for *δλ-νυμι*), *I destroy*; (§. 292. 2.) The I. pft. is trans., the II. pft. intrans.—Midd. *perire*.



Late writers ὀλίσθην (for ὀλώλα ὑπό τινος). Epic from ὀλέω, Il. τ, 135 ὀλέεσκειν (various reading ὤλεσκειν, ὀλέεσκειν). Part. ὀλόμενος is often used as an adjective, "unhappy," *perditus*; and always the Ep. οὐλόμενος.

6. ὀμ-νυ-μι, *I swear*; fut. ὀμοῦμαι, aor. ὤμοσα, pft. act. ὀμώμοκα, pft. midd. part. ὀωμοσμένος. The other forms of the pft. and plpft. generally have not the σ, as ὀμώμοται, ὀμώμοτο. The σ seems to be an euphonic insertion in those forms where one μ was followed by two others in successive syllables; but we find it even in ὀμώμοσται Eur. Rhes. 816, ὀμοσθήσεται Andoc. Pao. p. 27. 43.

7. ὄρ-νυ-μι, fut. ὄρσω, aor. ὤρσα, pft. ὄρωρα §. 178: midd. ὄρνυμαι (fut. ὄροῦμαι), aor. ὠρόμην.

Epic form ὄρνύω; III. sing. syncopated, Epic aor. midd. ὤρτο &c., imper. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι, part. ὄρμενος: aor. II. ὤρορεν (like ἤραρεν), generally transitive=ὤρσα, but sometimes, intrans., is *awakened*, Il. ν, 78. Hom. pft. midd. ὄρώρεται, conj. ὄρώρηται. Il. β, 398, ψ, 212, we find ὄρίοντο, *they rushed*, from an obsolete pres. ὄρίομαι. The pres. ὄρομαι (Od. ξ, 104.) signifies *I watch*.

8. πᾶρ-νυ-μι, Attic form of παίρω, *I sneeze*, pres. and impft.

9. σῶρ-νυ-μι, *I strew*; see στορέννυμι.

#### §. 299. Poetic Verbs which insert νη between the Consonant and μι.

1. δάμνημι (ΔΑΜ), Ep. bye form of δαμάζω, *domo*; only pres. and impft. (Hom.: Theog.); δάμναμαι Od. ξ, 488, Hesiod. The root is strengthened by ν. See §. 272. Obs. 4.

2. κίδνημι (ΚΕΔ), bye form of κεδάννυμι, Ep. for σκεδ. Hdt. vii. 140, pass. κίδναμαι Homer and Eur. Hec. 898.

3. κίρνημι (ΚΕΡ), bye form of κεράννυμι Pind. Isth. vi. 3, κίρναθι Id. Nem. vi. 119, κερνάμεν Id. κερνίνας Hippocr., κερνάς for κερνάς Alcæus, impft. ἐκίρνην, ἐκίρνη Homer.

4. κρήμνημι (ΚΡΕΜ), Ep. bye form of κρεμάννυμι, only perf. and impft.

5. πέρνημι (ΠΕΡ), *I sell*: bye form of πιπράσκω, fut. περᾶσω, περῶ, aor. ἐπέρασα, pft. πέπρᾶκα, πέπρᾶμαι, πέρνημαι Il. σ, 292, Arist. Eq. 176: ἐπερνάμην Pind. Isth. ii. 11.

6. πίννημι (ΠΕΤ), bye form of πετάννυμι Od. λ, 393 πιννάς, Il. χ, 402 πίνναντο (Wolf πίνναντο).

7. σκίδνημι, (ΣΚΕΔ) bye form of σκεδάννυμι, Il. ε, 526 διασκιδνᾶσιν III. pl., Midd. σκίδναμαι Hom.

8. πίλναμαι (ΠΕΛ, strengthened by ν), bye form of πελάζω, ἐπιλνάμην Homer, Hesiod.

#### Inflection of the two Perfects κείμει and ἤμαι.

§. 300. 1. Κείμει (*I lie*), properly *I have laid myself, have been laid* (as ἀνάκειμαι, *I am laid up as an offering*; σύγκειται, *constat*), is a pft. without redupl. from a root ΚΕΙ, contracted from ΚΕΕ, as may be seen from the Ionic forms κίεται and κέεσθαι.

Perfect.				
Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
κείμεαι	κείσο	κίωμαι	κείσθαι	κείμενος
κείσαι	κείσθω	κῆν		
κείται	&c.	&c.		
κείμεθα.				
κείσθε				
κύνται				
Ind.		Plpft.		Opt.
έκείμην				κειόμεν
έκεισο, έκειτο, III. pl. έκειντο.				

Fut. κείσομαι.

Compounds, *ἀνάκειμαι, ἐπικείμεαι, κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι* &c. Inf. *κατακείσθαι*.

*Obs.* The pres. sense of this verb accounts for the accent of the pft. part., as if it were a present, and the formation of an independent conjunctive instead of the periphrasis.

### Dialects.

2. Homer κίονται, as if from κίομαι; Ion. open forms κέται and κέσθαι, III. pl. Ep. κείται, Ion. κέται, II. sing. κατάκειαι for -κεισαι Hymn. Merc. 254. Plpft. III. pers. έκάτο Hdt., κέατο, κείατο Hom., έκείατο Apoll. Rhod. Doric fut. κείσεύμαι.

3. Instead of κήνται, pres. conj. κῆται is read in the last editions of Homer, but the old reading κείται is the best, which is used as the conj., like διασκεδάννυται (§. 273. *Obs.* 3.) Plato Phædo p. 84 C, 93 A. Isocr. p. 484.

### \*Ἡμαι, I sit.

§. 301. 1. \*Ἡμαι (properly *I have seated myself, have been seated*; Ion. and poet. also of inanimate objects for ἰδρυμαι) is a pft. belonging to the active aor. εἰσα, ΈΔ, εἶδος, εἶρα, Sanscrit *sad*, Lat. *sed-eo*, Goth. *sit*.

*Obs.* 1. The dialectic and poetic aoristic forms of εἰσα are inf. εἶσαι, εἶσσαι (έφέσσαι) part. εἶσας, εἶσας, imp. εἶσον. In the middle, *lay the foundation of*; Attic prose εἰσάμην, part. εἰσάμενος (έφεσσάμενος poet.), εἰσάμενος, impr. εἶσαι, εἶσσαι (έφεσσαι). Fut. poet. εἶσομαι, εἶσομαι (έφέσσομαι): ἦσται is *founded*, Hdt. ix. 57. The forms wanting are supplied by ἰδρύω.

*Obs.* 2. The augment *ει* is dropped in Epic poetry in the moods (except εἶσον Od. η. 163), but in after times it was retained to strengthen the syllable, as εἰσάμενος (Hdt.) On εἰσάτο Od. ξ. 295 (or better εἰσάτο compare εἶωρον, εἶκα) see §. 174. 5.

Pft. Ind. ἦμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦνται. Impr. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c. Inf. ἦσθαι. Part. ἦμενος.

Plpft. ἦμην, ἦστο, ἦμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose κάθημαι is used instead of the simple verb; it never takes *σ* in the III. sing. pft., and in III. sing. plpft. only when it has no syllabic augment:

Pft. κάθημαι, κάθησαι, κάθηται. Conj. κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται. Imp. κάθησο. Inf. καθήσθαι. Part. καθήμενος.

Plpft. ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην, ἐκάθησο and καθήσο, ἐκάθητο and καθήστο. Opt. καθοίμην, καθοίω, καθοίωτο.

*Obs.* 3. The defective forms are supplied by ζέσθαι or ζέσθαι, prose καθίζεσθαι, καθίζεσθαι.

### Dialects.

3. Κάθη for κάθησαι, κάθου for κάθησο, are used, but not in Attic.

4. For ἦνται, ἦντο, the Ion. used εἶται, εἶατο (κατέται, κατέατο) and Epic εἶται, εἶατο.

*Verbs in ω, which in the Aorist II. Active and Middle, and Perfect Active, follow the Analogy of Verbs in μ.*

*Aor. II. Act.*

§. 302. 1. Many verbs with the characteristic α, ε, ι, ο, υ, form an aor. II., like the verbs in μ, without any modal vowel, the ending ην, αν, ον, being annexed immediately to the root.

2. These forms follow through all moods and persons the aor. II. of verbs in μ. The vowel with some few exceptions is lengthened, as in *ἔστην*, α into η, ο into ω, ι into ῖ, υ into ῡ, and is retained throughout the ind., imper., and infin., as *ἔ-β-ην* (from *βαῶ*), *ἔβην*, *βῆθι*, *βῆραι* (but in the poet. abbreviated III. pl. the vowel is shortened, as *ἔβαν*, except *ἔγνω*, *ἔβαν* *Æsch. Pers.* 18.). The conj., opt., and part. follow, with some few variations which are given below, the verbs in μ, as *βαίην* (*σταίην*), *χαρείην* *γνοίην* (*δοίην*), *γνούς* (*δοús*). The II. sing. imper. always takes *θι*. In compounds of *βῆθι*, ῆθι is abbreviated to ᾱ, as *κατάβα*, *πράβα*, *εἰσβα*, *ἐμβα*, *ἐπιβα* for *καταβῆθι* &c.

§. 303.

*Paradigm.*

	a. Character. α. BA-Ω, βαίνω	b. Character. ο. ΓNO-Ω, γι- γνώσκω	c. Character. υ. δύ-ω
Ind. S. 1.	ἔ-β-η-ν	ἔγνω	ἔδυν
2.	ἔ-β-η-ς	ἔγνως	ἔδυς
3.	ἔ-β-η	ἔγνω	ἔδῡ
D. 2.	ἔ-β-η-τον	ἔγνωτον	ἔδύτον
3.	ἔ-βῆ-την	ἔγνώτην	ἔδύτην
P. 1.	ἔ-β-η-μεν	ἔγνωμεν	ἔδύμεν
2.	ἔ-β-η-τε	ἔγνωτε	ἔδύτε
3.	ἔ-β-η-σαν (poet. ἔβαν)	ἔγνωσαν (poet. ἔγνω)	ἔδυσαν (poet. ἔδυν)
Conj. S.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ.	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ	δῶ, ης, η
D.	βῆτον	γνώτον	δύτον
P.	βῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)	γνώμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι(ν)	δύμεν, ητε, ῶσι(ν)
Op. S. 1.	βαίην	γνοίην	δόην (for δυίην)
2.	βαίης	γνοίης	δόης
3.	βαίη	γνοίη	δύη
D. 2.	βαίητον & αἶτον	γνοίητον & οἶτον	δύητον & δύτον
3.	βαιήτην & αἰτήν	γνοιήτην & οἰτήν	δυήτην & δύτην
P. 1.	βαίημεν & αἶμεν	γνοίημεν & οἶμεν	δύημεν & δύμεν
2.	βαίητε & αἶτε	γνοίητε & οἶτε	δύητε & δύτε
3.	βαίεν	γνοίεν	δύεν
Impr. S.	βῆθι, ἦτω	γνῶθι, ὦτω	δύθι, ὕτω
D. 1.	βῆτον, ἦτων	γνώτον, ὦτων	δύτον, ὕτων
P. 2.	βῆτε	γνώτε	δύτε
3.	βῆτωσαν & βάν- των	γνώτωσαν and γνότων	δύτωσαν and δύτων
Inf.	βῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βῶς, ᾶσα, ἄν G. βᾶντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνότος	δύς, ὕσα, ὄν G. δύντος

*Obs.* Βάτε *Æsch. Suppl.* 206 is a Doricism: so βάμες, Theocr. xv. 22, for βώμεν. The opt. δῶην is not used in Attic: in Homer the III. pl. and Dual of ἔβην has the short vowel βᾶτην Il. a, 327, so III. plur. ὑπέρβασαν Il. μ, 469: *Æsch. Suppl.* 230 συγγνώμη opt., which was also used in late Greek.

Besides these the following verbs have one or more forms of this aor. II.

a. *Vowel a* (ἔβην, BA-).

§. 304. 1. γηράω or γηράσκω, aor. II. 3 pers. ἐγήρᾱ Il. ρ, 197: κατηγήρᾱ Hdt. vi. 72, inf. (Att.) γηράναι, part. (ep.) γηράς: *ā* for *η* on account of *ρ* preceding. So

2. διδράσκω, aor. (ΔΡΑ-) ἔδρᾱν (Ion. ἔδρην) *ās*, *ā*, *ā*μεν, *ā*τε, *ās*αν (III. pl. poet. ἔδρᾱν), conj. δρᾶ, *ās*, δρᾶ, δρᾶτον, δρᾶμεν, δρᾶτε, δρᾶσι, opt. δραίην, imper. δράθι, *átw*, inf. δράναι (Ion. δρήναι), part. δράς, *ā*σα, *án*.

3. κλέω, Anacr. Fr. 16 ἀπουκλέω.

4. κτείνω, aor. II. (ΚΤΑ-) ἔκτᾱν with the short vowel: *as* ἔκτᾶμεν, ἔκτᾶτε, III. pl. also ἔκτᾱν for ἔκτᾶσαν, conj. κτῶ (Ep. κτέω), opt. κταίην, inf. κτάναι (Epic κτάμεν, κτάμεναι), part. κτάς. These forms are poet., and mostly Epic.

5. οὔτάω, III. sing. Epic aor. II. οὔτα; inf. οὔτάμεναι, οὔτάμεν: *ā* as in ἔκτᾱν.

6. πέτομαι, aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) ἔπτην, inf. πτήναι, part. πτάς.

7. πτήσσω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΤΑ-) (ἔπτην) καταπτήτην, III. dual.

8. σκέλλω or σκελέω, aor. II. (ΣΚΛΑ-) ἔσκλην, intrans.: inf. σκλήναι, opt. σκλαίην.

9. ΤΑΛΩ, aor. II. ἔτλην. It is perhaps better to suppose a root ΤΑΗΜΙ (§. 280. 12.).

10. φθά-νω, aor. ἔφθην, φθω, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς. (Epic παραφθαίησι).

11. So the late imperative ζήθι for ζῇ.

And these following:

12. βάλλω, Epic aor. II. (ΒΑΛΑ- ἔβλην) ξυμβλήτην Od. φ, 15, inf. ξυμβλήμεναι (for ἦναι) Il. φ, 578: see also §. 307.

13. διδάσκω, aor. II. ἔδδην.

14. καίω, aor. II. ἔκάην, inf. καίηναι, καίμεναι, part. καίς.

15. χαίρω, aor. II. ἔχάρην, opt. χαρείην.

b. *Vowel e* (ἔσβην, ΣΒΕ-).

1. ρέω, *I flow*, (ΡΥΞ); ἐρρύην. To the same root are to be referred pft. ἐρρύηκα, fut. ῥνήσομαι: ῥεύσομαι, ἔρρευσα are not Attic.

Hdt. vii. 14 (oracle) ἰδρᾶτι ρεούμενος is a lengthened form (like the Hom. μαχτούμενος from μαχέομαι) from an Ion. pres. ῥέομαι, with an intensive force.

2. Analogous to this are σχέis aor. imp. from ἔσχον, φρέis in the grammarians from φρέω.

c. *Vowel i*: only

πίνω (ΠΙ), *I drink*; πῖθι aor. II. imper.

d. *Vowel o* (ἔγων, ΓΝΟ-).

1. ἀλίσκομαι, *I am caught*; aor. (ἌΛΟ-) ἤλων, Att. ἔδλων *ws*, *ω*, *ω*μεν, *ω*τε, *ω*σαν, inf. ἀλῶναι (*ā*), part. ἀλούς, οὔσα, *όν*, gen. *όντος*, conj. ἀλῶ, *φs*, *φ*, *ῶ*μεν, opt. ἀλοίην (Hom. ἀλώην), ἀλοίημεν—οἶμεν, ἀλοῖεν. See §. 258. 1.

2. ἀμβλίσκω, sometimes ἀμβλώω, aor. II. ἐξήμβλων (*miscarry*).

3. βιβρώσκω, Epic aor. II. ἔβρων : κατέβρωσ II. sing. Hymn. Apoll. 127.

4. βιώω, aor. II. ἐβίωv, βιωῶ, βιώην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from βιοίην impft. opt.) βιώναι, βιούς Thucyd. ii. 53 (one MS. βίουv), for which the aor. I. part. βιώσας is generally used ; but aor. I. is not found in its other forms, except ἐβίωσεν Xen. Œcon. iv. 8. The present and imperfect are little used in Attic, and are supplied by ζῶ, which borrows its other tenses from βιώω, fut. βιώσομαι, pft. βεβίωκα, and pass. in the phrase βεβίωταί μοι.

Midd. βίομαι Hdt. ii. 117, *victum habere*, and Arist. Eth. x. 10, *vitam degere*.

5. πλώω, Ion. form of πλέω (ἐπλωσα, ἐπλωκα Eur.) Epic aor. II. ἐπλων, ἐπλωμεν, part. πλώς (ἐπιπλώς II. ζ. 291.)

*e. Vowel υ (ἔδυν).*

1. κλύω, imper. κλύε, κλύετε, Epic. aor. II. imper. κλύθι, κλύτε. Instead of the aor. II. ind., the impft. is used. Adj. κλυτός, κλύμενος, *famed*, seems to be the midd. aor. II., as if from ἐκλύμην.

2. φύω, *I bring forth* ; aor. II. ἔφυν, conj. φύω, infin. φύναι, part. φύς. Old Epic aor. φύην, *I am* ; but aor. I. ἐφύσα is trans., pft. πέφῦκα intrans.

Aor. II. ἐφύην, φυήναι, φύω Hippocr. and late. Fut. φυήσομαι (comp. ρυήσομαι) Lucian.

*Aor. II. Midd.*

§. 305. 1. Some verbs form an aor. II. midd., like this aor. II. act., without the modal vowel, by adding μην to the root, so that they resemble a plpft. pass. or midd., or the aor. I. midd. ; and not only in verbs ending with a vowel, but in many whose simple character is a consonant, as ἐλέγ-μην from λέγ-ομαι. This however is poetic, mostly Epic, and seldom occurs in Attic poetry ; and their conj. and opt. form, if found at all, is regular, as δληται.

2. The radical vowel is the same as the pft. midd. or pass ; it is generally short, but long throughout the following verbs : ἐπλήμην from ΠΛΑ (πελάζω), ἐβλήμην from ΒΛΕ (βάλλω). Comp. δνίνημι and πίμπλημι (§. 280. 8, 9.)

3. Many verbs have an aor. of this formation both in the act. and midd., which latter in some cases has a passive force, as ἐκτάμην, *I was killed*.

4. The changes which the consonants undergo when the personal endings are attached to the verb follow the general rules, as ἐδέγμην, ἔδεξο, ἔδεκτο. In the personal endings beginning with σθ, the σ is dropped, as inf. pft. midd., δέχθαι.

§. 306. The following verbs have this aor. II. midd. :

*Obs.* The verbs with an α vowel resemble the aor. I. middle, as τυτάμενος. Those with an ε, ι, or υ vowel, or a consonant, resemble a plpft. middle or passive.

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Vowel.*

*a. Vowel a.*

1. ἀρπάζω, aor. II. midd. part. ἀρπάζμενος in later poets.
2. κτείνω, (aor. II. act. ἔκταν §. 302. a. 4, 5.), midd. (poet.) ἐκτάμην, ἔκτατο, κτάσθαι, κτάμενος.
3. οὐτάω, (Epic aor. II. act. οὐτα §. 302. a. 5.) midd. Epic part. οὐτάμενος.
4. πελάζω, *appropinquo*; aor. II. (ΠΑΑ-), Epic ἐλάμην, III. sing. πλῆτο, Att. ἐπλάμην. This follows the plpf. pass. or middle.
5. πέτομαι, (aor. II. act. ἔπτην §. 302. a. 7.), midd. Ionic and Attic poet. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι.
6. πρίασθαι, ἐπριάμην, conj. πρίωμαι, opt. πριαίμην, imper. πρίασο and πρίω, part. πριάμενος.
7. φθάνω, (aor. II. act. ἔφθην §. 302. a. 10.) midd. poet. part. φθάμενος.

*b. Vowel e.*

1. βάλλω, (Epic aor. II. act. ἔβλην) midd. Epic. aor. II. ἐβλήμην, ἔβλητο (ξύμβλητο II. ξ, 39, ξύμβληντο II. ξ, 27.): inf. βλήσθαι, part. βλήμενος, conj. ξύμβληται or ξυμβλήται, βλήεται Od. ρ, 472 (for βλήηται), opt. βλείω II. ν, 288, al. βλῆο. Hence the fut. βλήσομαι.
2. ΠΛΕΩ, Epic aor. II. (ΠΑΕ-) ἐπλήμην, opt. πλείμην, imper. πλήσο.—Aristophanes ἐμπλήμενος, opt. ἐμπλείμην (al. ἐμπλήμην). Cf. πίμπλημι §. 280. 9. The *a* of πιμπλάναι became *e* as in *χρή* (from *χράω*) *χρεῖν*, and ἐβλήμην (root ΒΑΛ-), by metathesis. ΒΑΛ-), βλείω. Also Hesiod. Th. 88ο πιμπλεῦσαι as if from πιμπλέω.

*c. Vowel i.*

1. κτίζω, Epic κτίμενος, ἔκτίμενος.
2. φθί-νω, aor. II. poet. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθίμην, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος. See §. 252. 8.

*d. Vowel o.*

γινώσκω, middle aor. II. opt. συγγοῖτο Æsch., see also §. 302. *Obs.*

*e. Vowel u.*

1. θύνω or θύω, aor. II. poet. part. θύμενος.
2. κλύω, κλύμενος §. 305. c. 1.
3. λύω, Epic λύτο.
4. πνέω, Epic aor. II. (ΠΝΥ- instead of ΠΝΕ-) ἔμπνυτο (for ἀνέπνυτο).
5. σεύω, Epic aor. II. ἐσσύμην, II. pers. ἔσσονο. In Homer used as plpf.
6. χέω, Epic (ἐχύμην) χύτο, ἔχυντο (Od. κ, 415), χύμενος (Od. θ, 527, II. τ, 284).—(ῥ).

*Verbs whose Characteristic is a Consonant.*

§. 307. I. ἀλλομαι, Epic ἀλσο, ἀλτο (ἀλμενος), ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, conj. ἀληται. Aor. I. ἤλαμην rare in Epic, as II. μ, 438, generally only in the common language.

*Obs.* The lene breathing is remarkable. So ἀσμενος from ἀνδάνω, and ἱκμενος from ἱκω.

2. ἀραρίσκω, poet. ἀρμενος (Od. ε, 234. 254., Pind. Ol. viii. 73.).

3. γέντο, *he grasped*, Epic=φέλ-το, as κέντο=κέλ-το, the digamma becoming *γ* and the radical *λ* changed into *ν* before *τ*.

4. γίγνομαι, poet. *ἔγεντο*, γέντο.
5. δέχομαι, Epic *ἔδεξο*, *ἔδεκτο*, δέχθαι, impr. *δέξο*: the I. pers. *εδέγμην*, part. *δέγμενος*, have the sense of *to expect*.
6. ἐλελίξω, poet. *ἐλελίκτα*, bye form poet. of *ἐλελίξμην* and *ἐλελίχθην*.
7. εὐχομαι, Epic *εὐκτο* (Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375.).
8. ἱκνέομαι, Epic *ἱκτο*, *ἱκμενος* and *ἱκμενος*, *favorable*, of the wind. Cf. *ἄλλομαι*. See §. 254. 2.
9. κέλομαι, Alcman. ap. Eustath. ad Il. θ, 756, *κέντο*, instead of the Homeric aor. *ἐκεκλόμην*, *κεκλόμην*. See γέντο.
10. λέγομαι, Epic *ἐλέγμην*, *ἔλεκτο*, impr. *λέξο*. Od. ι, 335 *ἐλέγμην*, *I chose*; Od. δ, 451 *λέκτο ἀριθμόν*.
11. μαιίνω, Homer *μιάσθην* (III. dual for *ἐμιάσθην*.)
12. μίγνυμι, Epic *μίκτο*.
13. ὄρνυμι, Epic *ὄρτο*, inf. *ὄρθαι*, part. *ὄρμενος*, imper. *ὄρσο* and *ὄρσεο*.
14. πάλλω, Epic *πάλτο*, generally in composition *ἀνέπαλτο*, *ἐκπαλτο*.
15. πέρθω, *perdo*; Homer *πέρθαι* for *πέρβ-σθαι*.
16. πήγνυμι, Hom. *κατεπηκτο*.

### Perfect and Pluperfect.

§. 308. The oldest form of the Greek pft. seems naturally to have been the one (II. perfect) formed directly from the simple root by the addition of a perfect ending and reduplication; this is the one most commonly used by Homer in impure verbs: and hence in some pure verbs, Homer, and after him the Attics, form a perfect by annexing the modal vowel and reduplication immediately to the root without the tense characteristic, as ΔΙΩ, *δέ-δι-α*. In the dual and plural (except III. pl., as *δε-δι-ᾶσι*) the modal vowel is dropped, as *δέ-δι-μεν* for *δε-δι-α-μεν*, and sometimes in the infin., *τε-τλά-ναι* for *τε-τλα-εί-ναι*: (*τεθῆναι* *Æsch. Ag. 450*, is a contraction from *τεθναίνειν*) so that these infinitive forms resemble the pres. infin. of verbs in *μι*, as I. plur. *ἴσταμεν*, inf. *ιστάναι*. The radical vowel remains short, as *δέδιμεν*, *τέτλαμεν* &c., but in the III. pl. of verbs in *ᾶω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the modal vowel, as *τετλά-ᾶ-σι* = *τετλά-σι*. In the Ion. this contracted vowel *ᾶ* is resolved by *ε*, as *ιστίασι*.

*Obs. 1.* All these forms except *δείδιμεν* and *ἴσταμεν* are poetic, and especially Epic.

*Obs. 2.* The sing. ind., the part., and the conj., naturally have the modal vowel: and, except *δέδια*, *ἐδεδίειν*, the singular ind. is supplied by the full form in *κα*, or there is a bye form, as *γέγονα* sing., *γέγαμεν* plur.

*Obs. 3.* The imper. also is formed like the verbs in *μι*, with the ending *θι* and no modal vowel: the radical vowel remains short.

*Obs. 4.* So also in these perfects and pluperfect conjunctive of roots in *α*, the radical vowel coalesces with the tense ending, as *ἐστά-ω*, = *ἐστάω*, and the opt. plpf. ends in *-αίην*, as *τετλαίην*. In the perfect part. of these verbs *αω*, the radical vowel coalesces with the ending *ώς* and *ός*, as *ἰστάως* = *ἰστάως*, *ἰσνάως* = *ἰσνάως*, and hence a peculiar feminine form in *ῶσα*, as *ἰστώσα*: the other cases also retain the *ω*, as *ἰστώτος*, *ἰστώσης*. Another form of the neut. pft. part. *ἰστός*, is found in good MSS., and is probably not a contraction but an abbreviation. Of the contractions of the participle which may be resolved by *ε* or *ει*, the open forms are more usual.

*Obs. 5.* Dialects.—Homer drops the *κ* in the pft. part. of pure verbs, whereby a form is produced analogous to these perfects. The radical vowel in such forms is sometimes lengthened into *η*, as *κεκμηώς*, *κεκμηυία*,

κεκμηός, πεπητός, τεθνήως, κατατεθνηύης, κεκτηότι, κεκαφηότα, κεχαρηότα &c., or remains unchanged, as βεβῶς, ἐγγαῖα, δεδῶς, πεφύα, μεμῶς (also μεμῶς), gen. ὠτος, but δεδιότα, ὄτες, ὄτων, ὄτας *metri gratia*. The accentuated *o* can be lengthened to *ω* *metri gratia*. So τεθνηῶτος and ὄτος, ὄτα and ὠτα, and πεπηῶτες. The contracted ending ὡς is resolved by *ε*, as τεθνεῶτι, and *metri gratia*, the *ε* is lengthened to *ει*, as τεθνεῖστος or ὠτος, and even in the feminine, as τεθνεῖα; all these forms are found in Homer, but the feminine in ὦσα, only in βεβῶσα Od. v, 14.

*Obs.* 6. The open form with *ε* is, in the Ionic dialect, the prevailing one in some participles, as ἑστέως, and of τέθνηκα, we find τεθνεῶς in Attic as well as τεθνηκώς. The *ω* remains through all the cases, as

ἑστέως, ἑστέωσα, ἑστέως, gen. ἑστέωτος, ὥσης.

τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεῶς, gen. τεθνεῶτος, ὥσης.

βίβηκα and τέτληκα never have this form of the part.

## §. 309.

## Paradigms.

	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind. S. 1.	δέ-δι-α	ἰδεδῖεν	ἑ-στα-α	
2.	δέ-δι-ας	ἰδεδῖεις		
3.	δέ-δι-ε	ἰδεδῖει		
D. 2.	δέ-δι-τον	ἰδεδῖτον	ἑ-στα-τον	ἑσταῶτον
3.	δέ-δι-τον	ἰδεδῖτην	ἑ-στα-τον	ἑσταῶτην
P. 1.	δέ-δι-μεν	ἰδεδῖμεν	ἑ-στα-μεν	ἑσταῶμεν
2.	δέ-δι-τε	ἰδεδῖτε	ἑ-στα-τε	ἑσταῶτε
3.	δε-δί-ασι(ν)	ἰδεδῖσαν	ἑ-στα-σι(ν)	ἑσταῶσαν
Imper.	δέ-δι-θι, δεδίτω &c.		ἑ-στα-θι &c.	3 pl. ἑστάτω- σαν and ἀντων
Inf.	δε-δι-έναι		ἑ-στά-ναι	
Part.	δε-δι ὥς, νῖα, ὅς, G. ὄτος		ἑ-στώς, ὦσα, ὥς & ὅς. G. ὠτος, ώσης	
Conj. Pft.	ἑστώ, ἦς, ἦ &c.	Opt. Plpft. ἑσταίην, D. ἑσταίητον and αἶτον P. ἑσταίημεν and αἶμεν, &c. 3 pl. ἑσταίην.		

*Obs.* 7. This form of the plpft. of ἵστημι does not take the strengthened augm. *ει*. In Homer we find ἕστητε for ἕστατε: Hdt. v. 49 προσεστάτε, the Ionic *ε* being inserted. The impr. pft. ἕσταθι and opt. plpft. ἑσταίην are only poetic, but the infin., ἑστώναι seems to have wholly driven out the full pft. form ἑστηκέναι: the forms ἕσταμεν, ἑσταμέναι, are also used in Epic.

*Obs.* 8. δέδια belongs to the obsolete pres. δέω, and has a pres. sense, *I fear*; as the bye form δέδοικα, Epic δειδοικα. In the common dialect the infin. is δεδιέναι, but Epic δειδίμεν. These forms without the modal vowel are the only ones used by the Epic and Attic in the dual and plural of the pft. and plpft. and in the imper.; and in Epic they are almost always δει-δια &c.; δεδίασιν (Il. ω, 663.) is an instance to the contrary. In Apoll. iii. 753 we find the contracted form δειδυνία.



## §. 310. Verbs with a Root ending in a Vowel which form this Perfect.

1. ἀριστάω, pft. in Comedy ἀριστάμεν, inf. ἡριστᾶναι.
2. βαίνω (aor. II. ἔβην), βέβηκα, BEBAA: plur. βέβᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσι, and poet. βεβάσι: conj. III. plur. βεβῶσι (ἐμβεβῶσι Plat. Phaedr. p. 252 E), inf. βεβᾶναι: Epic part. βεβαῶς, νία (βεβῶσα Plat. Phaedr. p. 254 B), gen. βεβαῶτος I. plur. plpft. ἐβεβῶμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσαν. These shortened forms are seldom found except in poetry or dialects. Cf. §. 308.
3. δειπνέω, pft. in Comedy δεδείπνᾱμεν, inf. δεδειπνᾶναι.
4. γίγνομαι, ΓΕΓΑΑ root ΓΑ: (sing. γέγονα, as, ε), γέγαμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσιν, inf. γεγάμεν. (Pind. Ol. vi. 83 (49 B) γεγάκειν for ἐναί, as if from γέγηκα (cf. βέβηκα, BEBAA), but from γεγάκω in Hesych.

Part. Epic γεγαῶς, γεγαυῖα, γεγαῶς, gen. γεγαῶτος.

Att. γεγῶς, γεγῶσα, γεγῶς, ... γεγῶτος.

Obs. 1. Hom. Batrach. 143. and Epig. (ult.) we find γεγάτε with the modal vowel for γεγάτε, probably formed by analogy from γεγάσι.

5. θνήσκω, (ΘΝΑ=ΘΑΝ) τέθνηκα, ΤΕΘΝΑΑ: plur. τέθνᾱμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνᾶσι, imper. τέθνᾶθι: part. τεθνηκῶς, τεθνηκυῖα, τεθνηκῶς or τεθνεῶς, τεθνεῶσα only poet., τεθνεῶς (Epic τεθνηῶς, τεθνεῖως): inf. τεθνᾶναι (Æsch. τεθνᾶναι = τεθναίναι) so Epic τεθνάμεν, ἄμεναι: III. pl. plpft. ἐτίθνασιν: opt. τεθναίην. Cf. §. 308.

6. κλύω, pft. κέκλυθι (aor. II. κλύθι), κέκλυτε. But these may be reduplicated aorist forms. See §. 304, c. 2.

7. ΜΑ-Ω, μέμονα, ΜΕΜΑΑ: μέμᾱμεν, ἄτε, ᾄσι: part. μεμαῶς, gen. μεμᾶτος and μεμᾶτος, plpft. III. pers. μέμᾱσαν.

8. βιβρώσκω, (aor. II. ἔβρων) usual perfect, βέβρωκα, poet. βεβρώς, gen. ᾠτος (Soph. Ant. 1009. Herm. βεβρώτες).

9. πίπτω, usual perfect πέπτωκα, Epic πεπτεῶς (root ΠΤΕ *per metath.* ΠΙΕΤ aor. II. ἔπεσον for ἔπετ-ον); Attic poetry πεπτάς.

10. ΤΑΛΩ (aor. II. ἔτλην perfect τέτληκα), ΤΕΤΛΑΑ: plur. τέτλᾱμεν, τέτλᾱτε, τετλάσι(ν), dual τέτλατον: imper. τέτλᾶθι, ἄτω &c. Conj. wanting; inf. τετλάναι; but part. τετληκῶς: plpft. ἐτέτλᾱμεν, ἐτέτλᾱτε, ἐτέτλᾱσαν, dual ἐτέτλατον, ἐτετλάτην: conj. τετλαίην. Cf. §. 308.

Obs. 2. The three Epic part. πεφυζότες, μεμυζότε (from μυζᾶω), and λελειχμότες (from λικμᾶσθαι), for πεφυζήκότες &c. are anomalies.

## Verbs with a Root ending in a Consonant which form this Perfect.

- §. 311. When the radical consonant is followed by an ending beginning with τ, the τ is changed to θ, so that these forms assume a middle shape,

as

ἀνωγε, impr. III. pers. ἀνώχθω for ἀνωγέτω (like πεπλήχθω), II. pers. plur. ἀνώχεθι for ἀνώγετε (cf. πέπλεχεθι).

ἐγείρω, II. pl. pft. ἐγρηγόρατε ἐγρήγορθε (like τετέκμαρθε,) as if from ἐγρήγορμαι, ἐγρήγορθε.

Obs. So the form πέποισθε for πεπόνθατε pft. from πάσχω, root ΠΕΝΘ, by the usual change of vowel ΠΟΝΘ, pft. πέπονθα, pl. πεπόνθατε: modal vowel omitted according to the analogy of verbs in μι, πεπόνθτε: but when a Τ letter is followed by a τ, it is changed (as in ἰδ-τε=ἴστε) into σ (§ 24), whence πέπονστε, and the ν being omitted before the σ (§. 28), πέποστε, and then the τ being changed into θ (by the above rule), πέποσθε.

## §. 312. 1.

## Paradigm.

	Perfect (of κράζω).	Pluperfect.
Ind. S.	κέκράγα, ας, ε(ν)	έκεκράγειν, εις, ει
D. 2.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκράγ(ει)τον έκείκραχθον
3.	κεκράγ(α)τον κέκραχθον	έκεκραγ(ει)την έκείκράχθην
P. 1.	κεκράγ(α)μεν κέκραγμεν	έκεκράγ(ει)μεν έκείκραγμεν
2.	κεκράγ(α)τε κέκραχθε	έκεκράγ(ει)τε έκείκραχθε
3.	κεκράγ(α)σι(ν)	έκεκράγ(ει)σαν, εσαν

Imper. κέκραχθι, άχθω, αχθε &c. Inf. κεκραγέμαι. Part. κεκραγώς.

Obs. The imper. of these perfects is formed by adding θι to the tense root—κέκραγ-θι, κέκράχθι.

2. So the Epic pft. άνωγα with the present force of *I order*.

άνωγας, άνωγε, pl. άνωγμεν.—Imper. άνωγε and άνωχθι  
 άνωγέτω . . άνωχθω  
 άνώγετε . . άνωχθε

Pft. conj. άνώγη. Plpft. opt. άνώγοις. Inf. άνωγέμεν.

3. *έγείρω, I wake* (ΕΓΕΡ) ; pft. *έγρήγορα*, and the Homeric pft. forms *έγρήγορθε* for *έγρηγόρατε*, inf. *έγρήγορθαι* as if from *έγρήγορμαι*, and the very remarkable form *έγρηγόρθασι* for *έγρηγόρασι* in the III. pl. which is either formed after the analogy of the II. pl. *έγρήγορθε*, or more probably as follows : from *έγείρω* comes *έγερέθω* (as from *άγείρω*, *άγερέθω*) which is abbreviated to *έγέρθω*, of which the pft. would be *έγρήγορθα*.

4. *έρχομαι*, pft. (ΕΛΥΘ, cf. *κείμενος*) *έλήλυθα* ; Epic *ελήλουθα*, I. pl. *ελήλουθμεν* ; Attic comedy *έλήλυμεν*, *έλήλυτε* (ap. Hephæst. p. 67.)

§. 313. Here also we must class the three perfects which have changed the vowel to οι : *πέποιθα*, *οίδα*, *έοικα*. In many of their forms they have no modal vowel, but in that case the οι generally becomes ι.

1. *πείθω*, pft. *πέποιθα*, *I trust* (ΠΠΘ) ; Epic I. pl. *έπέπιθμεν* : imper., Æsch. Eum. 602, *πέπεισθι* for *πέπισθι*.

2. *εἶδω*, *I see* ; pft. *οἶδα*, *I know* (have seen).

## Perfect.

	Ind.	Imper.	Conj.	Inf.	Part.
Sing.	οἶδα		εἶδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς, νία, ες
	οἶσθα	ἴσθι	εἰδῆς	ἴμεν Hom.	ιδνία (ιδνίησι)
	οἶδε(ν)	ἴστω	εἰδῆ	ἴμεναι Hom.	
	ἴστον, ἴστον	ἴστον, ἴστων	εἰδῆτον, τον		
	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν		
	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε		
	ἴσασι(ν)	ἴστωσαν	εἰδῶσι(ν)		

*Pluperfect.*

	Ind.		Opt.
S. 1.	ᾔδειν	ᾔδεα Epic.	εἰδειην
2.	ᾔδεις	ᾔειδεις ..	.. ᾔς
	ᾔδισθα	ᾔειδης ..	
3.	ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔείδει ..	ᾔδῃ, ᾔδειν sometimes .. ᾔ
		ᾔείδη ..	
		ᾔδεε(ν) Ep. ᾔειδε Herod.	
D. 1.	ᾔδειτον		-ητον
	ᾔστον		
2.	ᾔδείτην		-ήτην
	ᾔστην		
P. 1.	ᾔδειμεν	ᾔδαμεν Soph.	εἰδείμεν, εἰδείμεν
	ᾔσμεν		
2.	ᾔδειτε	ᾔδετε Eur.	-ητε, εἰδείτε
	ᾔστε		
3.	ᾔδεσαν	ἴσαν Ep.	εἰδείσαν, εἰδείεν.
	ᾔσαν		

Future εἰσομαι (Ionic and very rarely Attic, poet. εἰδήσω) Theocr. εἰδήσω.—  
Verb. adj. ἰστέον.

Compound of οἶδα : σύνοιδα, σύνισθι, συνειδέναί &c.

*Obs. 1.* The pft. *I have known*, is supplied by *ἐγνώκα*, and the aor. by *ἔγνων*. In Hippocr. and late Attic, as Aristotle, there occurs an aor. *εἰδήσαι*.

*Obs. 2.* There are four forms of the theme employed in this tense : 'ΙΔ (pl. of pft. and imper.), ΕΙΔ (inf., part., and plpft. with augm.), ΟΙΔ from it, ΕΙΔΕ (subj. pft. plpft. εἰδέ-ω, εἰδέω).

*Obs. 3.* Οἶσθα is formed from οἶδ- and the ending σθα : the σ of the ending being dropped in accordance with the general rule, and δ changed to σ : ἴσασι is probably for ἴδασι, the σ having passed from the other persons pl. into the third. In Theocritus we find a form II. sing. οἶσθας.

*Obs. 4.* The abbreviated I. pl. plpft. opt. εἰδείμεν for εἰδείμεν is very rare, the II. pl. εἰδείτε is found Soph. CE. R. 1046, the III. pl. εἰδείεν is the regular form : Hdt. iii. 61 εἰδείσαν, probably nowhere else.

*Obs. 5.* The common forms are sometimes found in Attic. ᾔδισθα Eur. —ᾔδεις Plato.

*Dialects.*

§. 314. 1. The regular II. sing. and the pl. of οἶδα, οἶδας, οἶδαμεν, -τε, -σι, occur but rarely, and that only in Ionic and late Greek, οἶδας only in Ionic ; ἴδμεν is Epic, Ionic and Doric. From the form in σ the Doric formed a verb ἴσαμι.

2. From ΙΔ Homer forms ἰδέω as conj. from εἰδέω, though here perhaps the better reading is εἰδέω : inf. ἰδμεναι, ἰδμεν, instead of εἰδέναι. The short conj. I. pl. εἰδόμεν for -ώμεν is remarkable, as the ω is circumflexed.

*Obs.* Apoll. Rhod. ii. 65, iv. 1700 has ᾗδεν and ᾗιδεν as plural, abbreviated from ᾗδσαν: the construction will not admit of these being singular.

§. 315. Ἔοικα, *I am like, appear*; pft. from εἶκω, whence the Hom. imper. εἶκε: poet. εἰκέναι for εἰκέναι: for III. pl. εἰκάσι we find the anomalous form εἰξασι even in Attic prose. Part. εἰκώς, Il. σ, 418 εἰκυνίαι, in Attic only in the sense of *like*; εἰκός in the sense of *likely*; hence the phrase ὡς εἰκός, *as is likely*; Ion. οἶκα, part. οἰκός: plpft. ἐόκειν, fut. εἴξω: οἶκη subj. Herod. iv. 180.

*Obs.* 1. The abbreviated forms of this verb want the modal vowel:

ῥοιγμεν Trag. for εἰοκαμεν, cf. ἴσμεν

ῥικτον Ep. . . εἰοκατον, . . ἴστον

ῥικτην . . . . . ἐφκείτην.

And following this analogy a poet. midd. perf. ᾗξαι II. sing. was formed as if from ᾗγμα (Eur. Alc. 1065.), and ᾗκτο or ῥικτο III. sing. plpft.

### *Present and Imperfect.*

§. 316. Lastly, there are some verbs (mostly Epic) which in some forms of the pres. and impft. take the personal endings without a modal vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μ.

1. ἀνῶ, Theocrit., impft. ἀνῶ-μεν (for ᾗνόμεν), ἀνῶ-το (for ᾗνέτο); Il. σ, 473 ἀνῶτο (ᾗ) Opt. (falsely read ἀνοίτο from ἀνω, the α of which is long.)

2. τανῶ, Il. ρ, 393 τάνῶ-ται (for τανύεται).

3. ἐρῶ and εἰρῶ, midd. ἔρῃται, εἰρῇτο, ἔρῃτο, ἔρῃσο, ῥύσθαι.

*Obs.* 1. These forms are relics of an old pres. in μ (see §. 291. 4.)

4. σεῦω, Epic pres. σεῦται and (by change of vowels) σοῦται: imper. σοῦσο, shortened into σοῦ, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, was used as a familiar phrase.

5. (στεῦμαι) III. sing. στεῦται Hom., III. pl. στεῦνται Æsch. Pers. 49, impft. στεῦτο Hom.

*Obs.* 2. These forms may arise not from an omission of the modal vowel, but from a contraction from στεόμαι = στεῦμαι Ion., which passed into the other persons; this may be the case also with σεῦται, σοῦται like λούμαι. §. 239. 5.

6. οἶμαι for οἶομαι (also in the common language), and I. sing. impft. ᾔμην for ᾔόμην.

7. ἔδω, generally ἐσθίω, Epic inf. ἔδμεναι.

8. φέρω, Epic imper. φέρτε for φέρετε.

9. φυλάσσω, Epic imper. προφύλαχθε (ΦΥΛΑΚ-) Hymn. Apoll. 538, for προφυλάσσετε. On the change of τ into θ see ἀνωχθε §. 311. 1.

§. 317. Catalogue of Verbs whose Perfect, or Aorist II. Active or Middle, follows the Analogy of Verbs in μ.

Those with an asterisk are rare.

§.	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 304. d. 1. ....	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔαλκα, ἤλακα	ἔαλων or ἤλων	
307. 1. ....	ἀλλομαι			(ἀλμην) ἄλσο &c.
304. d. 2. ....	ἀμβλίσκω		* ἐξήμβλων	
307. 2. ....	ἀραρίσκω			ἤρμην, ἄρμενος
310. 1. ....	ἀριστάω	ἤρισταμεν		* ἄρπάμενος
306. a. 1. ....	ἀρπάζω			
303. 310. 2. ....	βαίνω	βίβαμεν &c.	ἔβην	
304. a. 12. 306. 6. 1.	βάλλω		ἔβλην	ἐβλήμην
304. d. 3. 310. 8. .	βιβρώσκω	βεβρώς part.	ἔβρων	
304. d. 4. ....	βιδώ		ἐβίω	
304. a. 1. ....	γηράω		ἐγήρα	
307. 4. 310. 4. . . .	γίγνομαι	γάγα		ἔγεντο
303. d. 306. d. . . .	γινώσκω		ἔγνων	συγγνωίτο
310. 2. ....	δειπνέω	δεδείπναμεν pl.		
307. 5. ....	δέχομαι			ἔδεκτο
304. a. 13. . . . .	διδάσκω		ἐδάην	
304. a. 2. ....	διδράσκω		ἔδραν	
303. . . . .	δύω		ἔδυν	
312. 3. ....	ἐγείρω	ἐγρήγορα		
313. 2. ....	εἶδω	οἶδα		
307. 6. ....	ἐλεαλίζω			ελέλικτο
312. 4. ....	ἐρχομαι	ἐλήλυθα		
307. 7. ....	εὐχομαι			εὐκτο
310. 5. ....	θνήσκω	τέθναα, τέθναμεν		
306. e. 1. ....	θύνω			θύμενος
307. 8. . . . .	ἱκνέομαι			ἴκτο
304. a. 13. . . . .	καίω		ἐκάην	
307. 9. ....	κέλομαι			ἐκεκλόμην
304. a. 3. ....	κλάω		(ἀπο)κλάς part.	
304. e. 1. 310. 7. . .	κλύω	κέκλυθε imper.	κλύθε imper.	κλύμενος
312. 1. ....	κράζω	κέκραγα		
304. a. 4. } . . . .	κτείνω		ἔκταν	κτάμενος
306. a. 2. }				
306. c. 1. ....	κτίζω			κτίμενος Ep.
307. 10. . . . .	λέγομαι			ἐλέγμην
306. e. 3. ....	λύω			λύτο Ep.
310. 7. ....	ΜΑΩ	μέμαμεν 1. pl.		
307. 11. . . . .	μαίνω			{ μάνοην 3. dual, Hom.
307. 12. . . . .	μίγνυμι			μίκτο Ep.
307. 13. . . . .	ᾠρνυμι			ᾠρτο
304. a. 5. 306. a. 3.	οὐτάω		οὐτα	οὐτάμενος
307. 14. . . . .	πάλλω			πάλτο
306. a. 4. ....	πελάζω			{ ἐπλήμην Att. ἐπλάμην.

	Verb	Pft.	Aor. II. Act.	Aor. II. Midd.
§. 307. 15. ....	πέρθω			πέρθαι Hom.
306. a. 5. ....	πέτομαι		ἔπτην	ἐπτάμην
304. c. ....	πίνω		πῖθι imper.	
310. 9. ....	πίπτω			πεπτώς Dram.
306. 6. 2. ....	πλέω			ἐπλήμην
304. d. 5. ....	πλάω		ἔπλων Ep.	
306. c. 4. ....	πνέω			ἄμπνυτο (ΠΝΥ)
306. a. 6. ....	πρίαμαι			ἐπριάμην
304. a. 7. ....	πτήσσω		ἔπτην	
304. b. 2. ....	ῥέω		ἔρρυν	
306. e. 5. ....	σεύω			ἑσσύμην
304. a. 8. ....	σκεῖλλω		ἔσκλην	
304. a. 9. 310. 10.	ΤΛΑΩ	τετλάμεν &c. pl.	ἔτλην	
306. a. 7. ....	φθάνω		ἔφθην	φθάμενος
306. c. 2. ....	φθίνω			ἐφθίμην
304. e. 2. ....	φύω		ἔφυν	
306. e. 6. ....	χέω			ἐχύμην

### Formation of Verbal Adjectives.

§. 318. Verbal adjectives in τέος, -α, -ον, τός, ή-, -όν, are most easily derived from the tense root of the aor. I. pass. by adding to it τός or τέος, dropping the augment, as

	Aor. I. pass.	Verb. adj.
παιδεύω	ἐ-παιδεύ-θ-ην	παιδευ-τ-ός, τέος
τιμάω	ἐ-τιμή-θ-ην	τιμη-τ-έος
φωράω	ἐ-φωρά-θ-ην	φωρα-τ-έος
φιλέω	ἐ-φιλή-θ-ην	φιλη-τ-έος
αἰρέω	ἤρε-θ-ην	αἶρε-τ-ός
παύω	ἐ-παύ-σ-θ-ην	παυ-σ-τ-έος, -
χράω	ἐ-χρή-σ-θ-ην	χρη-σ-τ-έος, -τ-ός
χέω	ἐ-χύ-θ-ην	χυ-τ-ός
πλέκω	ἐ-πλέχ-θ-ην	πλεκ-τ-έος, -τ-ός
λέγω	ἐ-λέχ-θ-ην	λεκ-τ-ός
στρέφω	ἐ-στρέφ-θ-ην	στρεπ-τ-ός
στέλλω	ἐ-στάλ-θ-ην	σταλ-τ-έος
τείνω	ἐ-τά-θ-ην	τα-τ-έος
ἵστημι	ἐ-στά-θ-ην	στα-τ-ός, -τ-έος
τίθημι	ἐ-τέ-θ-ην	θε-τ-ός, -τ-έος
δίδωμι	ἐ-δό-θ-ην	δο-τ-ός, -τ-έος.

We find the following peculiar forms: *τραπητέον* from ἐ-τράπ-ην (aor. II. pass.) from *τρέπω*, properly *τρεπτός*; *φατεῖος* Hesiod. Scut. 161 for *φατός*.

*Obs.* In Ionic and Attic the σ of the aor. I. is sometimes dropped in verbal adjectives in τός, as *γνωτός* and *ἄγνωτος*, *ἀγατός*, *ἀδάματος*, *πάγκλαντος*, *εὐϊκτιτος*; so *κτιτός* for *κτιστός* analogous to *κείμενος*, and *θανματός* for *θανμαστός* although the root has ζ.

*Of the Meaning of the II. Aorist and II. Perfect.*

§. 319. *a.* In many verbs which have both an aor. I. and aor. II., the former has a transitive, the latter an intransitive meaning. This is the case with many aorists II. which follow the analogy of verbs in *μ*, while an aor. I. is formed from the verb in *ω*. In this case the aor. II. act. has an intransitive, the aor. I. a transitive force, as *ἔφουσα, ἔφυν*. So in the common language :

Trans.	Trans.	Intrans.
δύω	ἔδουσα	ἔδυν
ἵστημι	ἵστησα	ἵστην
σβέννυμι	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβην
φύω	ἔφουσα	ἔφυν
βαίνω	ἔβησα	ἔβην

So *ἔγνων*, *I knew* (γινώσκω), and *ἀνέγνωσα*, *persuade* (ἀναγινώσκω); — *ἱσκλην*, intrans., (σκέλλω), *ἱσκλη* (Epic, trans.): — and in poetry, *τρέφω*, *ἔθρεψα* trans., Epic *ἔτραφον*, intrans.; — *ῥεῖκω*, *ῥρειξα*, trans., Epic *ῥρικο* intrans.; — *ἐρείπω*, *ῥρειψα*, trans., poet. *ῥριπον* intrans.; — *στυγέω*, Epic *ἔστυγον*; but Od. λ, 502 *ἔστυξα*, trans.; — *ῥρνυμι*, *ῥρσα*, *excitare*, Epic *ῥρορον*, intrans.; — *ἄρω*, *ῥρσα* trans., *ῥραρον* intrans.; — *γῥράω*, *γῥῥᾶναι*, *Æsch.* Suppl. 901 *ἐγῥασα*, trans.; so in the old language, *ἐβίων*, intrans. *ἐβίωσα*, transitive from *βιώω*.

*Obs. 1.* Sometimes a new pres. is formed to express one or other of these meanings: *δύω*, *ῥδυν*, cf. *ῥπιον*, intrans., *ῥπισα*, trans. *πίομαι* intrans.; *πίσω* trans., *πίνω*, *πιπίσκω*, *I give to drink*; *τεύχω*, *παρο*, *ῥτευξα*, *παρᾶνι*, *ῥτυχον*, *paratus sum*, hence *τυγχάνω*.

*Obs. 2.* The aor. II. *ῥλων*, Attic *ἐάλων* from *ἀλίσκομαι*, has a passive force after the analogy of aor. II. pass. *ἐτύτην*, so *ναυυλᾶνι*.

*b.* The pft. II. of many verbs has an intransitive meaning, while the pft. I. has a transitive; and even sometimes where there is no pft. I.: so especially

1. ῥγνῦμι,	perf. II.	ῥᾶγα,
2. ἀνοίγω	....	ἀνέψγα, pft. I. ἀνέψχα transitive, (Att. ἀνέψγωμαι).
3. ἐγείρω	....	ἐγῥήγγορα, pft. I. ἐγῥήγεκα. Cf. §. 177.
4. ῥλπω, poet.	....	ῥολπα
5. ΜΑΙΝΩ, ἐκμαίνω,	....	μέμηνα
6. ῥλλυμι, perdo,	....	ῥλωλα, perii, pft. I. ῥλώλεκα trans.
7. πείθω,	....	πέποιθα, but pft. I. πέπεικα trans.
8. πῥηνῦμι,	....	πέπηγα
9. πῥήσσω,	....	πέπληγα, Att. trans., but later intrans.
10. πῥάσσω	....	πέπῥαγα, pft. I. πέπῥαχα, trans.
11. ῥῥηνῦμι	....	ῥῥρωγα
12. σῥήπω	....	σῥέσηπα
13. τῥέω	....	τέττηκα
14. φαίνω	....	πέφηνα, but pft. I. in late writers πέ- φαγα trans.

15. *φθεῖρω* pft. II. *ῥφθορα* Att. trans., and more common than pft. I. *ῥφθορα* (but Homer, as Il. ο, 128, Ion. and late writers, *ῥφθορα* intrans.)

*Obs. 3.* Pft. I. *ῥλωκα* Att., or *ἐάλωκα*, from *ἀλίσκομαι*, like *ἐάλων*, *ῥλων*, is passive.

*Obs.* 4. In those verbs in which the aor. I. has a transitive, the aor. II. an intransitive force, the pft. is also intransitive, although the pres. is transitive, as φύω ἔφυν πέφυκα: ἴστημι ἔστην ἔστηκε; δύνω ἔδυν δέδυκα; again, ἴσκηλην ἴσκηληκα poet.: ἤριπον ἐρήριπα; ἔτυχον τίτευχα; ἔτραφον τέτροφα; ἄραρον ἄραρα; ὤρορον ὤρωρα.

*Obs.* 5. The cause of this difference of meaning seems to be, that when the new aor. I. superseded the old aor. II., this latter, if retained, was used to express the intransitive meaning. See §. 361.

### Verbs Deponent.

§. 320. 1. Verbs deponent (which, in consequence of their being defective in the active voice, are called by the old grammarians ἀπολιμπάνοντα) are those verbs which have no active, but only a middle form, and have either a reflexive, or reciprocal, or intransitive, or passive meaning.

2. They are divided into *Middle Deponent* and *Passive Deponent*. The former have their aorist and future in the middle form, as χαρίζομαι, aor. ἐχαρισάμην. The latter have the aorist in the passive, ἐνθυμέομαι, aor. ἐνεθυμήθη, and the future generally in the middle form, as ἐνθυμήσομαι. Except ἔραμαι, aor. ἤρασθην, fut. ἔρασθήσομαι: διαλέγομαι, aor. διελέχθην, has διαλεχθήσομαι and διαλέξομαι: ἐπιμελέομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, but Xen. also, Mem. ii. 7. 3, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι.

*Obs.* 1. Some deponents have an aorist with a passive sense, as well as an aorist middle in its proper sense, as βιάζομαι, ἐβιασάμην, ἔβιάσθην, I was forced. The pft. is sometimes used in a passive sense. See Syntax. §. 368. 3. a.

*Obs.* 2. In some verbs both the aor. middle and passive are used in a deponent sense, as αὐλίζομαι, λυμείρομαι, λουδορόομαι, ὄνομαι, ὀρέγομαι, φιλοτιμίομαι.

*Obs.* 3. Many deponents have only a pres. and impft., as ἀρνυμαι, γλίσχομαι, κήδομαι, μάρναμαι, νεμεσίζομαι.

§ 321. 1. There are also many deponent verbs whose conjugation is made up partly of active, partly of middle forms, as ἔρχομαι, δέркоμαι, aor. ἐτέρχθην, ἑδράκην and ἔδρακον, pft. δέδορκα: so χαίρω and δοκέω.

2. A great many verbs active, expressive of either an intransitive or a bodily or mental operation, form their future with an active sense in the middle form: αἰίδω, ἄδω, fut. αἰέσομαι, ἔσομαι; ἀκούω, fut. ἀκούσομαι, aor. ἤκουσα; ἁμαρτάνω, fut. ἁμαρτήσομαι, aor. ἥμαρτον; ἀπαντάω, fut. ἤσομαι, aor. ἀπήνησα: so ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βαίνω, βιάω, βλώσσω poet. (μολοῦμαι), βοάω, γηράσκω, γηράω, γιγνώσκω, δάκνω, δαρβάνω, δέισαι, διδράσκω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἔδω (ἐσθίω), εἰμί, ἐπιορκέω, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐσθίω, θίω, θηρεύω, θιγγάνω, θήσκει, θρώσκει, κάμνω, κλέπτω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάσκω, λιχμάω, μανθάνω, νέω, οἶδα, ὀνυμι, ὀράω, ὄψομαι, οὐρέω, παίζω, πάσχω, πηδάω, πίνω, πίπτω, πλίοω, πνέω, ρέω, σιγῶ, σιωπάω, σκώπτω, σπονδάζω, συρίζω, συρίττω, τρέχω, τροίγω, τυγχάνω, τωδάζω, φεύγω, φθάνω, φθίω, χάσκω (χανούμαι), χέζω, χωρίω (but in compos. often -ήσω).

*Obs.* Most of these verbs form also the future active, but it is not used in good Attic Greek, as αἰίδω, ἄδω un-Attic αἰέσω, ἔσω; so ἀκούω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βοάω, ὀνυμι, πνίγω (πνίξω Lucian.), φθάνω.

3. Some verbs active have both a future active and midd. with an active sense: as, ἀγνοέω, fut. ἀγνοήσομαι, ἀγνοήσω, aor. ἠγνόησα, ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσω and ἀσομαι, γελᾶω, fut. ἄσομαι, sometimes γελᾶσω, διώκω, διώξομαι, sometimes διώξω, so ἐπαυνέω, θαυμάζω, θηράω, κλαίω, κολάζω, (but λανθάνω, λήσω, seldom λησώμαι) οἰμάζω, πνίγω, ποθέω (ποθήσομαι ποθήσω), προσκυνέω, τίκτω.



## CHAPTER XI.

*Of Particles.*

§. 322. Indeclinable words—*Adverbs*—*Prepositions*—*Conjunctions*—*Interjections*.

*Of the Meaning and Divisions of Adverbs.*

1. Any signification of the relations of *place, time, mode and manner*, which belong to the action or state expressed by the verb, is, in the widest sense of the word, adverbial, as ἦλθεν οὐρανόθεν, ἐφ' ἐσπέραν, διὰ τάχους; ἦν οἶκος, ἐν οἶκῳ; εἶπε μετ' ὀργῆς, εἶπε γελῶν &c.

2. By *adverbs proper* we understand such *indeclinable words* as express one of these relations, as ἐκεῖ, τότε, νύκτωρ, noctu, καλῶς, οὕτως.

3. They are divided into

a. *Local*, as οὐρανόθεν, πανταχῇ.

b. *Temporal*, as τότε, νύκτωρ.

c. *Modal*, as καλῶς, οὕτως.

d. *Affirmative* or *negative*, ναί, οὐκ, or modifications of these, expressing various notions of *confirmation, limitation, certainty, definiteness, uncertainty*, &c., as γέ, μὴν, τοί, ἤ, ἡ μὴν, δῆ, ἴσως, ποῦ, ἄν, πάντως, &c.

e. *Frequentative* adverbs, as τρίς, thrice, ἀδύς, again, πολλάκις, often.

f. *Intensive* adverbs, as μάλα, πᾶν, πολύ, μάλιστα, ὅσον, τοσούτο, σχεδόν, ὅσονοῦ, tantum non, μικροῦ, πάμπαν &c.

*Obs.* Several subordinate notions, which we in English express in speaking by tone or emphasis, in writing by underlining, or in printing by Italics, are in Greek signified by definite adverbs or *particles*, as γέ, δῆ, ποῦ. (See Syntax.) These are sometimes called *Expletive Particles*.

*Formation of Adverbs.*

§. 323. Most adverbs are formed by adding *ως* to the noun root. The adverb undergoes the same contractions and has the same accent as the genitive plural, so that the form and accent of the adverb may be at once seen by changing the *ν* of the gen. pl. into *ς*, as

φίλ-ος	gen. pl. φίλ-ων	φίλ-ως
καλ-ός	.... καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶς
καιρί-ος	.... καιρί-ων	καιρί-ως
ἀπλ(ό-ος)οῦς	.... ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
εὖν(οος)ους	.... (εὖνó-ων) εὖνων	(εὖνó-ως) εὖνως
πᾶς gen. sing. παντός	.... πάντ-ων	πάντ-ως
σώφρων	.... σωφρόν-ων	σωφρόν-ως
χαρίεις	.... χαριέντ-ων	χαριέντ-ως
ταχύς	.... ταχέ-ων	ταχέ-ως
μέγας	.... μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ως
ἀληθής	.... ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης	.... (συνηθί-ων) συνήθων	(συνηθί-ως) συνήθως.

*Obs. 1.* The accent of the Homeric ἐπιζαφελῶς from ἐπιζάφελος, is irregular.

*Obs. 2.* Adverbs are also formed from those participles of the pft. midd. or pass. which have an adjectival force, as τεταγμένως, κεχυμένως, ἐντεταμένως, κεχαρισμένως, ἀναιμένως; and from the active participles of such verbs as are either entirely or mostly impersonal, as πρεπόντως, decenter. εἰκότως, λυσitteλούτως, ἀγαπώντας, διαφερόντως, κεχηγόντως. There are only a few adverbs in ὡς, from pronouns, as ὡς, ὥς, οὕτως, ἐτέρως, rarely ἐκείως, Plat. Apol. p. 38. extr.

*Obs. 3.* Adjectives ending in ξ or ας form the adverb from a derived form in ὡς, as βλάξ, βλακικῶς, ἀρπακτικῶς, νομάς, νομαδικῶς: so also εὐνοϊκῶς for εὐνῶς; and if an adjective in ος is frequently used as a substantive, the adverb in ὡς is the most usual, as φιλικῶς, ξενικῶς, βαρβαρικῶς from φίλος, ξένος, βάρβαρος.

*Obs. 4.* In πολλ-αχ-ῶς, παντ-αχ-ῶς, the syllable αχ is inserted, after the analogy of πολλαχού, πανταχού.

2. Adverbial relations are expressed likewise by the cases of subst. and adjunct., or by prepositions with their cases. These are regarded in grammar as adverbs, when the case has assumed a peculiar adverbial meaning, and in this meaning has a fixed form; or when the other cases are obsolete or only used in the dialects or poets; or when the preposition and its case are contracted into one word; as ὠρεάν, σπουδῇ αὐτοῦ, πού from ΠΟΣ, προῖργον for πρὸ ἔργου, παραχρήμα. The adverbs formed by the union of the preposition and its case frequently take a peculiar accent, as ἐπισχωρῶ for ἐπὶ σχωρῶ, ἐκποδῶν for ἐκ ποδῶν. From the analogy of ἐκποδῶν is formed its contrary ἐμποδῶν.

### Cases of Adverbs.

§. 324. We find in the adverbs forms of cases.

1. The *Genitive* is found in the adverbs in ης and ου: ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, αἴφνης, ἔξαιφνης, ἔξαπνῆς, de repente, ἐπιπολῆς, πού, alicubi, ποῦ, ubi? ὅπου, οὐ, ubi, αὐτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ, τηλοῦ, ἀγχοῦ, ὁμοῦ (from the Epic ὁμός), οὐδαμοῦ; after the III. decl. προικῶς (from προίξ), so probably ἐντός and ἐκτός, intus, extrinsecus.

*Obs.* Adverbs in ξ which represent a thing or an action as being the cause of or giving rise or occasion to some other action, must be derived from the genitive ending κος, by an omission of the vowel (like ἀπας from ἄμακis), as πύξ, λάξ, γνύξ, with the fist, heel, knees; ἀπρίξ, mordacitus (from πρίω, to gnash with the teeth); ἀμύξ, with a stab, (from ἀμύσσω), ὁδάξ, with the teeth, δελάξ, on one's knees, ἀβρίξ, without sleep, ἀναμίξ, promiscue, ἀλλάξ, alternis, ἐπιτάξ, in order, περιπλέξ, in confusion, περιπλήξ, divaricatis pedibus, εὐράξ, sideways, μοννάξ, single, διαμπάξ (from πᾶς), penitus; and with an unusual accent, περίξ, round, and ἀπόπας, omnino; in ὑπόδρα for ὑποδράξ (from δέρκομαι) the final ς is lost, and then the κ, which cannot be a final letter, dropped.

2. The *Dative* (comprehending the Ablative and Locative cases) is found in,

a. Adverbs in ι, as ἤρι, early (from ἤρ, spring), ἄωρῖ, ἔκητι (Dor. ἔκατι), ἀέκητι, ἐκοντῖ, ἀκοντῖ, αὐτοχειρῖ, αὐτανδρῖ, αὐτοποδῖ, αὐτονυκτῖ, ἐγγρηγορῖ, ἐγεγρῖ. These adverbs have the proper dative (locative, see §. 75. *Obs. 2.*) form, and have partly a locative, partly a modal or ablative sense. In the following adverbs this ι coalesces with the ε of the adjective or substantive,

and the adverb is oxyton, as *παμπληθεί, πανεθνεί, αὐτολεξεί, αὐτοψεί*. The following forms are clearly locative: *ἄγχι, ὕψι* (from *ὑψος*), *ἰφί, ποταυί*, so probably *ἀρτι, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐνί, ἐπί, περί, προτί, ἔτι, ἐρί* in composition.

*Obs. 1.* In some adverbs *ν* or *ς* is added to this *ι*, as

<i>μόγισ</i> (from <i>μόγος</i> ),	<i>μόλις</i>
<i>πέρνσι</i> and <i>πέρνσιν</i>	<i>πάλιν</i> and late <i>πάλι</i>
<i>μέχρις</i> or <i>μέχρι</i>	<i>ἀμφίς</i> or <i>ἀμφί</i>
<i>ἄχρισ</i> - <i>ἄχρι</i>	<i>αἰθίς, αἰίς, χωρίς</i> .

This *ν* is analogous to the *ν* in the dat. *ἐμίν, ταῖν, ἱν*. In Sanscrit, *ι* (*υ*) is the locative ending of the masc. and fem. subst., the pronouns of the first and second persons, and of other pronouns the ending is in *im*. So the Latin locative ending *im, m, i*, as *olim, interim, quin, qui* in *uteroqui* and *uteroquin, istim, illim, domi, ruri, humi, &c.*

*β.* Modal adverbs in *ει* and *ί* from adj. in *ος* and *ης*: almost exclusively compounds with *α* privat., *πᾶς* or *αὐτός*: *ι* is an abbreviation of *ει*, and is generally long, though sometimes used short. On the use of *ει* or *ι*, we may remark,—*α. ει* is the ending after vowels, and generally after liquids, as *ἀθε-ει* (from *ἀθε-ος*), *ἀκρα-ει(ης)*, *ἀμελ-ει* (generally incorrectly written *ἀμέλει*, as imper.), *πανομιλεί, πανορμεί* and *πανορμί, ἀμετρεί* and *ί, νωνυμί* as well as *ἀνανυμεί, ιηποινί* as well as *ἀποινεί*.—*β. ι* and *ει* after mutes, the latter more usually, as *ἀμοχθεί, ἀμαχεί, αὐτοψεί &c.*, but *ἀμισθί, ἔνδομυχί, ἀβλαβί, πανοικί, ἀπαταγί, ἀλλαγί, ἀτριβί*, not *ει*.—*γ.* If *ρ* precedes the ending, and it belongs to the root, the ending is *ει*, as *ἀναιμωρ-ει, αὐτοματ-ει, αὐτοστ-ει, πανστρατ-ει*; but *ί* when the *ρ* does not belong to the root, as in the case of verbal adjectives, as *ἀκλαντί* and *ἀκλανστί, ἀκμητί, ἀσκαρδαμυκτί, ἀκηρυκτί* (wrongly *-τεί*), *ἀπνευστί &c.*—*δ. ι* is the ending of all adverbs which express “after the manner of,” most of which are derived from verbs (really existing or supplied) in *ίζω, ὄζω, ὠζω*, as *βοιστί, γυναικιστί, ιαστί, αἰολιστί, μηδιστί, νεανιστί, εὐελπιστί, ἀνυβριστί, ἀνωϊστί, ἀλογιστί, ἀδριστί, ὀνομαστί, αὐτοσχεδιαστί, νεωστί, μεγαλωστί*.

*Obs. 2.* These endings *ει* and *ί* are the proper endings of the dative, and enter more or less into the datives of all the declensions, but, as being oxyton, *ι* and *ει* can properly belong only to the third declension: whence it has been supposed that there was a III. declension form of the II. decl., as *οἷξ* gen. *οἰκός* for *οἶκος*, (cf. Doric *οἰκεί* from *οἶκας*): but it seems more reasonable to account for the accent by supposing that for some reason unknown to us the emphasis was laid on the termination, perhaps to mark their adverbial character.

*γ.* The Local adverbs in *ει*, as *αἰεί* or *αἰεί* (from *αἶον, αἰών*), *ἐκεῖ*, and the Dor. Æol. forms *τουτέι* or *τουρεῖ* (Theocr.) *τηνεῖ, αὐτεῖ, πεῖ, τεῖ* (with *ν* *τεῖνδε* Theocr. ii. 98.), *εἰ*.

*δ.* Adverbs in *ω*, mostly locative, as *ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, ἔσω* or *εἴσω, πρόσω* (Æol. *πόρσω*), *πόρρω, ὀπίσω*; *ἐπισχερά* and *ἐνσχερά* (§. 323. 2.), *πῶ*, of time in composition, as *οὐπω, πάποτε, κηνῶ* (Hesych.), *αὐτῶ, ἰδί* (Theocr. xi. 14.), *ρουτῶ, hic* and *huc* (Ibid. v. 45.). Compare the forms in *τέρω* and *τάτω* §. 141. 4.

*Obs. 3.* This *ω* is the dative of the II. decl. without the *ι* subscript., which was wholly dropped, probably to distinguish it from the dative case, as *πέδω* Eur. Orest. 1433. They are of the same class as those in *ος*, except that the latter have a modal, the former a locative force: the ending *ως* may either be formed from the plural, or be referred to the Sanscrit

ablative ending *ât*, from roots in *â*, Sanscrit *a=ω* (*dadati=δίδωσι*) and a T letter must in Greek be dropped or weakened to *ς*: hence many adverbs have both endings, as *οὔτω* and *οὔτως*, *οὕτω* (Hom.) and *οὕτως*, *ἄφνω* and *ἄφνως*, *ἀνίω* and *ἀνίως* (Ep.), *ᾤ*, *ubi* (Theocr.), *ᾤδε*, *hic*, *huc* (Ep. and poet.), *ὤς*, *ubi* (Theocr.). In adjectives of the III. decl., as *σάφρων* &c., the natural ending of the ablative adverb would be *ος* for *or*, as in the Zend ablative; but as this would create confusion with the gen. sing., the ending of the II. decl. *ως* was adopted in the adverbs.

ε. Locative adverbs in *οἶ*, generally from subst. of the II. decl., as *Ἰσθροῖ* from *Ἰσθμός*, *Πυθόῖ* from *Πυθώ*, *Μεγαροῖ* (*τὰ Μέγαρα*), *Πειραιοῖ*, *Ἰκαροῖ*, *Σφηγτοῖ*, *Παιανοῖ*, *Φεραροῖ*, *Κικυννοῖ* (from *ἡ Κίκυννα*), *οἴκοι*, *domi*, with a change of accent from *οἴκος*, *πεδοῖ* (Æschyl. Prom. 272.), *ἀρμοῖ*, *μυχοῖ*; *ἐνδοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐνδον*), *ἐξοῖ* (Dor. for *ἐξω*), *ποῖ*, *ὅποι* with change of accent *οἶ*, *ἐνταυθοῖ*, *huc*, and *αχ* being inserted, *πανταχοῖ*, *ἐκασταχοῖ*.

Obs. 4. Adverbs in *οἶ* derived from subst. signify *where*, from pronouns *whither*, or sometimes *where*.

Obs. 5. In Æol. and Doric writers we find some adverbs in *υ* (for *οἶ*), as *ἀλλὰ τυδ' ἔλθ* Sappho, *τυδ' ὁ τράγος οὔτος* Theocr. v. 30; also in the grammarians: *μῖσυι* (*ἐν μίσσῳ*), *πηλύι*, *ἀλύι*, *ἀνερύι*: and with a paragoric *σ*, *ἀμύς* (for *ὁμῶς* or *ὅμον*), *ἀλλύς* (*ἄλλως*). Compare *ἔμυ*, *ῖ*, *τὺς ἄλλυς προξένους* Æol. for *ἐμοῖ*, *οἶ*, *τοῖς* &c. In the Boeotic dial. *υ* was the usual ending of the dative of the II. declension.

ζ. Locative adverbs in *αι* only occur in a few words, as *χαμαί*, *humi*, *πάλαι*, *ἄμαι* for *ὁμαῖ*, and probably in the poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί*, *καταί*, *ἀπαί*, *ὑπαί*, *παπαί*. This *αι* is the locative form of the I. decl. and answers to the plur. adverbial locative form *ησι(ν)* or (if *ι* precedes) *ασυν(ν)* of those subst. of the I. decl. which originally had only a plural, but were afterwards used also in the singular, as *Θήβησι* from *Θῆβαι*, *Ἀθήνησι* from *Ἀθήναι*, *Πλαταιαῖσι* from *Πλαταιαί*; *Περγασῇσι* from *Περγασή*, *Ὀλυμπιαῖσι* from *Ὀλυμπία*; so also *θύρασι*, *foris*, *ᾠραῖσι* (from *ᾠρα*), *at the right time*, Arist. Lys. 391. So in an inscr. the dat. pl. *ταμίασιν* from *ταμίαις* is found.

Obs. 6. As from *διαί* &c. arose the abbreviated forms *διά* &c., so the local adverbs in *θα*, as *ἐνθα*, *ἐνταῦθα* or *ἐνθαῦτα*, *ἐνθάδε*, and the Doric *ἐμπροσθα*, *πρόσθα*, *ὑπισθα* &c. (*θα* is also found in some modal adverbs, as *ἥλιθα*, *μίνυνθα*), and the adverbs of time in *τα* and *κα*, as *ἔπειτα*, *αὐτίκα*, may have originally been locative forms in *αι*.

η. Adverbs in *η* and *ᾤ*, as *ἄλλῃ*, *ἐτέρῃ*, *πρῆτῃ*, *κρυφῇ* (Dor. *κρυφᾷ*), *λάβρᾳ* (Ion. *λάβρῃ*), *ἁμᾷ* and *ὁμᾷ* Dor., *ἁμῇ* (from *ἁμός=τῆς*), *εἰκῇ*, *temere*, *οὐδαμῇ*, *μυδαμῇ*, *πάντῃ* (Dor. *παντᾷ*), *ἡσυχῇ*, *ὁμαρτῇ*, *ἁμαρτῇ*, *ὁμαλῇ*, *διπλῇ*, *δημοσίᾳ*, *κοινῇ*, *ιδίᾳ*, *privatim*, *κομῳδῇ*, *diligenter*, and some others; further, *πῇ*, *ὅπῃ*, *πάντῃ*, *ῇ*, *τῇ*, *τῇδε*, *ταύτῃ* &c., and with an inserted *αχ*, *πανταχῇ*, *ἐκασταχῇ*, *πολλαχῇ*, *ἄλλαχῇ* &c.

Obs. 7. This answers exactly to the Sanscrit instrumental *ā*, and most of these adverbs have an instrumental sense.

θ. Some few adverbs in *ε*, which appear to answer to the Latin ablative, as *τῇλε*, *ὀψέ*, *αὐτε*, *ἀέ* (*ἀέ*).

3. The *Accusative* is found in,

α. Adverbs in *ην* and *αν*, as *πρώην*, *δὴν* (*δοάν*, *δάν*) sc. *ἑραν*; *μακράν*, *ἄγαν*, *λίαν*, *πλήν*, *πίραν* and *πίρην*, *trans* (but *πέρα ultra*); so also from substantives, as *δικήν*, *instar*, *ἀκμήν*, *δωρεάν*, *gratis*.

β. Adverbs in *ον*, as *δηρόν*; poet. *δηρόν χρόνον* (from the Epic *δηρός*), *πλησίον*, *σήμερον*, *hodie*, *αἶριον*.

γ. Modal adverbs, as *πλινθηδόν*, *brickwise*; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *χανδόν*, *ἐλκηδόν*, *ἱπποτροχάδην*, *ἀποσταδά*, *καναχηδά*.

δ. Adverbs in *ᾱ*, which is annexed immediately to the pure root as the neut. acc. pl., as *τάχα*, *ῥα*, *σάφα*, *λίγα*, *μίγα*, *κάττα*, *μάλα*, *ῥχα*, *κρίφα*, *λάθρα*, *μηδαμά*, *ἀλλά*, *τρίχα*, *ρίμφα* &c. The neut. pl. of adj. in *ος* is very commonly used adverbially, as *καλὰ δίδειν*: here perhaps may be referred *ἵνα*, acc. pl. from the obsolete *ἵς*, correlative of the demonstrative *τίς*.

ε. Adverbs in *υς* and *υ*, both neuter acc. sing., so, except *ἐγγύς*, these adverbs either keep the *ς* or drop it, as *ἀντικρυς* and *υ*, *μεσσηγύς* and *γύ*, *εὐθύς* and *θύ*: so Lat. *versus*, *rursus*, *prorsus*, and *rursum*, *versum*, *prorsum*.

ζ. Some adverbial acc. forms of the III. decl., as *χάριν*, *προῖκα*.

Obs. The nature of the ending *ας* of the adverbs *ἐκάς*, *ἐγκάς* (from *έν*), *ἀνθρακάς* is obscure. In Sanscrit *as* is the gen. and ablative ending. We find the ending *ας* also in *ἀτρέμας*, *ἡρέμας* = *ἀτρέμα*, *ἡρέμα*.

### Accents of Adverbs.

§. 325. 1. The accents of adverbs in *ον*, *ω*, *ως*, from adjectives in *ος*, are over the same syllable as the adjective: if this is oxyton, the adverb is perispomenon.

2. All adverbs in *ι* or *αι* formed directly from adjectives or substantives, without the addition of a syllable, are oxyton. The others follow the general rule, as *α-ἔκρητι*, *δέκρητι*.

3. Adverbs formed by adding a dative ending to the adj. or subst. keep the accent over the same syllable as the adj. or subst., as *αὐτόθι*, *ἡφι*.

4. . . . . in *οι* are perispomena, except *οἴκοι*, *ἔποιοι*.

5. . . . . in *αι* derived from substantives of the I. decl. are oxyton, as *χαμαί*.

6. . . . . in *η* from nouns of I. decl. are perispomena, as *πεζῇ*.

7. . . . . in *ην* or *αν* or *ον*, derived from nouns, retain the accent of their nouns, as *δωρεάν*, *δηρόν*.

8. . . . . in *δον* or *δα* are oxyton.

9. . . . . in *υς* or *υ* are oxyton, except *ἀντικρυς*, though it is *ἀντικρύ*.

10. . . . . in *ας* are oxyton, except *ἡρέμας*, *ἀτρέμας*.

11. . . . . in *ξ* are oxyton.

Obs. Those not coming under one of these heads follow for the most part the general rules of accentuation.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Of Prepositions.*

§. 326. Prepositions are originally cases of nouns, which being frequently used to express relations in space or of position, lost their original character and became appropriated to the expression of these relations. See §. 614.

*Obs. 1.* Old and poetic forms of the prepositions: *διαί* (Æsch. Ag. 1464. 1496), *καταί* only in compos., *καταβάτης*, *παρά* more frequently also in composition, as *παραβάτης*, *παραφάσις*, *ὑπαί*: also *ἀπαί* (only Il. λ. 664 where there is a various reading *ἀπό*), *πρὸς* for *πρός*, Dor *πορί* (also *ποπρί* in inscriptions), both these forms are also Epic: *πεδά* (Æol.) for *μετά*, *ἐν* poet., and Epic *εἰν*, *εἰνί*.

*Obs. 2.* *Ἔς* is properly Ionic, but is used in Attic poetry *metri gratia*, and in the old Attic prose, and also in certain phrases, as *ἐς κόρακας*, *ἐς μακρὰν*; and in compounds, as *ἐσαῦθις*, *ἐσαύριον*: *ξύν* is the older form (whence Latin *cum*). In Epic both forms are used, and in Attic prose the common form is *σύν*, in Tragedy *ξύν*<sup>a</sup>.

*Obs. 3.* Besides these prepositions there are some adverbs and adverbial cases of substantives, which are frequently joined with cases and perform the functions of a preposition, as *πρόσθεν*, *δίκεν*, *ἐνεκα* &c., which two last are probably accusatives from obsolete words.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Of Conjunctions.*

§. 327. 1. Conjunctions express purely metaphysical notions: the connection or relation in which two or more notions or thoughts stand to each other in the mind.

2. They seem to be derived mostly from the pronouns, as being themselves metaphysical expressions §. 142. 1. For the copulative *τί*, see §. 754., for *μέν* and *δέ* §. 764.

3. The causal conjunctions are derived directly from the relative pronouns,—their proper meaning is *in which case*; and they readily derive an additional meaning, of *intention*, *aim*, *consequence*, &c. from the mind, when they are joined with a conj. or opt., which mark that the notion depending on the conjunction is a metaphysical supposition, not a physical fact. When the ind. is used to denote an actual fact, and thus excludes any additional metaphysical notion, the conjunction retains its original force of *in which case*, see §. 813.

4. The causal conjunctions are *ἵνα* acc. from *ἵς*.

*ὧς* dative from *ὧς*.

*ὅπη* } datives of *ὅπος*.  
*ὅπως* }

*ὅτι* acc. of *ὅτις*.

*ὅφρα* = *ὅπη-ρα*, the *η* being dropped by attraction of liquids, the *π* changed to *φ* on account of the aspirate *ρ*, and the lene breathing substituted for the aspirate in consequence of this change.

5. The adverb *ὧς* thus retains the demonstrative force of the relative pronoun, §. 816. 2.

### Of Interjections.

§. 328. Interjections are mere expressions of feelings, not of things nor of notions nor of connection, and therefore have no proper place in grammar. But many verbal and other forms are often incorrectly considered as interjections, which are used to express rapid changes from one part of a speech to another, or to give animation to the sentence; these are really only sentences (mostly elliptical), as *ἄγε*, *φάρε*, *come then*, *age*, *agite*; and used of one or more: *ἴθι*, *ἄγρει*, of one; *ἴτε*, *ἀγείρε*, of more than one; *δεῦρο*, *here*; supply *ἐλθέ*, in plur. *δεῦρε*: the latter is also used as *agite*; *ἰδοῦ*, *en*, *ecce*, *ἦνιδε* or *ἦνιδε*, *see*. In Doric and the Alexandrine poetry *ἦνι* and *ἦν*, also *ἦν*, *ἰδοῦ* Att., *ἀληθες* (the accent being drawn back), *itane*?

### Formation of Words.

§. 329. Words are either primitive, or formed from primitives, *a.* by derivation, *b.* by composition.

1. Derivation is a species of inflection, but it differs from the inflections hitherto treated of, as the latter, by different forms of the same word, express the different relations of the same notion; the former expresses, by different forms of the same root, new notions, or modifications of the original notion.

2. From the roots of the Greek language, verbs are formed by the addition of certain endings, attaching some energy or state to the notion of the root, whether transitive, intransitive, neuter or passive, or middle; and also substantives, personifying, or attaching a personal notion to the notion of the root, either considered as active and concrete, as *ρομέυς*, or active and abstract, *ρμήσις*, or as passive, *ρόμος*; and adjectives, attaching the energy to a person as a quality, either as active, *φίλος*, or passive, *φιλητός*; and adverbs signifying that this quality is a modification of some other energy, as *φιλικῶς*: and further, from the original verbs were derived other verbs signifying some particular operation of that energy, as *ρίπτω*, *jaceo*, *ρίπτέω*, *jacto*; and from the derived substantives or adjectives other verbs were formed, whence again new derivatives were deduced, so that from a comparatively small number of primitive roots an infinite variety of words might be developed, as is the case in the Greek beyond all other languages.

*Obs.* The roots are to be discovered in verbs, by cutting off the tense termination and augm. from the aor. II., or in pure verbs from the present; in uncompound substantives or adjectives by cutting off the personal endings *ος*, &c.

3. The primitives are monosyllables, and consist mostly of a short

vowel, and one or more simple consonants, as λύ-ω, ΔΙΠ-ω, ΤΥΠ-ω, ΤΑΓ-ω, 'ΟΔ-ω, ΣΤΕΛ-ω, ΘΕ- (τίθημι), ΣΤΑ- (ίστημι), ΔΟ- (δίδωμι). If two consonants occur together in a primitive, one of them is generally a liquid, as ΚΡΥΒ-ω, ΠΡΑΓ-ω, ΘΛΙΒ-ω, θέλγ-ω, ἄρχ-ω, κάμπ-ω, μέλπ-ω. The vowels undergo in derivation many changes, as τρέφω, τρόφος, τραφερός, while the consonants are immutable except for euphony, and represent the radical notion through all the derivatives.

4. Derivation is effected in some cases by a change of the radical vowel, as λέγ-ω, λόγ-ος, ῥέ-ω, ῥό-ος, ΤΕΜ-ω, τομή, ΦΘΕΡ-ω, φθορά, τρέπ-ω, τρόπ-ος, τρέφ-ω, τροφ-ή, τροφ-ερός; λέπ-ω, λεπ-ίς, λοιπ-ίς, &c.; in others by a strengthening of the radical vowel, as ΧΑ-ω, χήν, or again by the addition of a derivative syllable, as κλίν-ω, κλί-σις, κλί-μα, or by reduplication, as ΣΕΦ-ω, Σί-συφος, ΠΙ-ω (πίνω), πιπίσκω. But very often we find two or more of these modes used in the same derivative, as λόγμος, τραφερός, πιπίσκω.

Obs. We treat here only of derivation which is effected by the addition of a final syllable. The other modes belong rather to etymological than grammatical inquiries.

### §. 330. Verbs

1. Are derived from primitive verbs by adding to the primitive form the terminations άζω, ίζω, ύζω, σκω, σείω.

a. Derivatives in άζω, ίζω, ύζω, have a repetitive or intensive meaning, as ῥιπτάζω, *jactō*, from ῥίπτω, *jaceo*; στενάζω, *I groan deeply*, στένω, *I groan*; εικάζω, *I conjecture* (=repeatedly liken), εἶκω, *I liken*; αἰτίζω, *I beg*, αἰτέω, *I ask*; ἐρπύζω, *I crawl*; ἔρπω, *I creep*.

b. In σκω, are a. inceptive "*beginning to be*," "*becoming*," "*verba inchoativa*," as ἡβάσκω, *pubesco*, from ἡβάω, *pubeo*, γενειάσκω, *I begin to have a beard*, γενειάω, *I have a beard*; or b. factitive, "*making to be*," of the notion of the original verb, as μεθύσκω, *I make drunk*, from μεθύω, *I am drunk*; πιπίσκω, *I give to drink*, from πίνω, *I drink*; διδάσκω, *doceo*, from ΔΑ-ω, *disco*, βιάσκομαι, *I revive*, from βιάω, *I live*.

c. In σείω (Latin *-urio*), express a desire for that which the original verb signifies (*verba desiderativa*), as γελασειώ, *I wish to laugh*, from γελάω: πολεμησηώ, *I wish for war*, from πολεμέω. These forms are derived from the future of the original verb.

2. From substantives and adjectives, by adding to their radical letters the endings έω, εύω, άω, άζω, όω, ίζω, ύνω and αίνω.

a. Verbs in εύω and έω are formed from adjectives and substantives of all declensions, and have generally an intransitive signification, of being in some state, or in possession of some quality; but they frequently express transitively some action implied in or consequent upon that state or quality. The number of these verbs is very large. When the primitive word ends in *es*, as for instance in adjectives in *ης, es*, this *es* is dropped, and when it ends in *eu*, this *eu* is dropped before the *eu* of the derivative ending: so κοιρανέω, *I am lord*, from κοίρανος, πλουτέω, *am rich*, from πλούτος, φιλέω, *am friendly, love*, from φίλος, άτυχεώ, *am unlucky*, from άτυχής (root άτυχε), ευδαιμονέω, *am happy*, from ευδαιμων (root ευδαιμον), πολεμέω, *carry on war*, from πόλεμος; αἰλέω, *play the flute*, from αἰλός, ίστορέω, *I ask*, from ίστωρ, κοσμέω, *adorn*, from κόσμος, άγορεύω, *I speak openly*, from άγορά, παρθενέω, *am a virgin*, from παρθένος, πομπέω, *I am a conductor, conduct, escort*, from πομπεύς, βασιλεύω, *I am a king*, from βασιλεύς,



φονεύω, *I am a murderer* = *I murder*, from φονεύς, ἀληθεύω, *am true*, from ἀληθής, φυγαδεύω, *I am an exile*, generally *I banish* (factitive), from φυγής, αἶδ-ος : πόρνεω, *I am a means of getting over*, *I convey*, from πόρος.

Obs. 1. Some of these verbs have a transitive force contrary to that which the state or quality implies, as ὀρφανεύω, *I bring up orphans*. From superlatives they have a superlative force, as καλλιστεύω, *I am the best*.

Obs. 2. The verbs in έω and εύω frequently supply the obsolete primitives, as φονεύω, ΦΕΝΩ—φιλέω, ΦΙΛΩ.

b. Verbs in άω, άζω, formed mostly from substantives of the I. decl., are partly transitive, partly intransitive, as signifying either a state or the performance of some energy, implied in the substantive, as τολμάω, *I am bold*, from τόλμα, χολάω, *I am angry*, from χολή, λιπάω, *I am fat*, from λιπή, βοάω, *I cry*, from βοή, γοάω, *I mourn*, from γόος : δοξάζω, *I think*, from δόξα, δικάζω, *I declare judgment*, from δίκη, so also the compound αἰτιμάζω from τιμή, for αἰτιμέω from αἰτιμος.

Obs. 3. Derivatives from proper names signify an adoption or affectation of the interests, customs, &c. of an individual or nation, as Δωριάζω, *I imitate the Dorians*; so verbs in ίζω, Μηδίζω, *I Medize*, Φιλιππιζώ, *I espouse Philip's party*.

c. Verbs in ώω, mostly from substantives and adjectives of the II. decl.; in ίζω (see b.) from nouns of all three decl.; in αίνω, generally from adj., rarely from substantives; in ύνω, from adj. only, have all a factitive meaning, *making to be* that which the primitive expresses, as πυρώω, *I set on fire*, from πύρ, χρυσώω, *I gild*, from χρυσός, δηλώω, *I make known*, from δῆλος, ἀγνίζω, *I purify*, from ἄγνος, αἱματίζω, *I make bloody*, from αἷμα, ὀρίζω, *I make a boundary*, bound, from ὅρος; λευκαίνω, *I make white*, from λευκός, κοιλαίνω, *I make hollow*, from κοῖλος, σημαίνω, *I make a sign*, from σῆμα; (some of those in αίνω are intransitive, as χαλεπαίνω, δυσχεραίνω from χαλεπός, δυσχερής;) so ἡδύνω from ἡδύς, βαρύνω from βαρύς, αἰσχύνω from Αἰσχύς : so μηκύνω, καλλύνω.

d. Verbs in ώσσω, ώττω, from subst. and adj. of the II. decl., have partly an intransitive, partly a factitive force, as ύπνώσσω, *I sleep*, from ύπνος, λιμώττω, *I am hungry*, from λιμός; βουλιμώττω, *I am faint from hunger*, πτιλώσσω, *I suffer in my eyes*, νεώσσω, *I make young*, from νέος, ύγρώσσω, *I fertilise*, from ύγρός. All these verbs belong to corporeal objects.

e. Verba Desiderativa in άω and ίάω are formed from substantives of all declensions, as φονάω, *I desire to kill*, θανατάω, *I desire to die*, from θάνατος, μαθητιάω, *I desire to become a pupil*, from μαθητής, στρατηγιάω, *I am ambitious of command*, κλανσιάω, *wish to cry*, from κλαύσις, ώνητιάω, *wish to buy*, from ώνητής; so also τυραννιάω, *to play the tyrant*, which contains also the notion of endeavour.

Obs. 4. Verbs in ίάω also express a state of sickness, as ύδεριάω, *I am dropsical*, from ύδρεος, dropsy.

Obs. 5. We may consider as derivatives from subst. and adj. all verbs with dissyllabic roots, which have no particular derivative ending, but which have lengthened the radical vowel, as καθαίρω from καθαρός, τεκμαίρω from τέκμαρ, ἀγγέλλω from ἄγγελος, μαλάσσω from μαλακός, έρέσσω from έρέτης &c., while those with a monosyllabic root, as τύπ-τω, αἶρω, λείπω, whose present has been strengthened, are to be considered as primitives. Those also in αἶρω, είρω, are to be considered as derivatives from nouns, in which the diphthongs αι, ει are inserted between the root and the adjectival ending, as έχθ-αι-ρω, οἰκτ-ει-ρω, from έχθ-ρός, οἰκτ-ρός.

## Formation of Substantives by Derivation.

§. 331. Substantives are derived from verbs and substantives, and express

a. A concrete notion of an agent.

a. Ending in εὺς (gen. έως) for the masc., εἶδ, or ισσα for the fem.; της (gen. ου) (generally paroxyt.), τήρ and τωρ (paroxyt.) for the masc., τρια (proparoxyt.), τρις, τις and ις (gen. ιδος), τετρα (proparoxyt.) for the fem.; ων for the masc., αινῶ for the femin.; ως for the masc., εἰς and ὠνη for the femin.; as γραφεύς from γράφω, ιερεύς, fem. Ιέρεια (old Attic Ιερεῖα, Ion. Ιρηῖα<sup>a</sup>) from ιερός, κεραμεύς from κέραμος, φθορεύς from φθείρω;—ψάλτης and ἦρ, fem. ψάλτρια, from ψάλλω; ποιητής, fem. ποιήτρια from ποίω; αὐλήτης and ἦρ, fem. αὐλήτρια, αὐλητρίς from αὐλέω: προφήτης, προφήτις; σωτήρ, σώτειρα from σῶζω; μαθητής, μαθητρίς, from ΜΑΘ-ω, μανθάνω; πολίτης, πολίτις (from πόλις);—ρήτωρ from ῥΕ-ω;—θεράπων, θεράπεινα from θέραψ, τέκτων, τέκταινα from τίκτω, aor. II. ἔτεκον: so λίων, λεία, δράκων, δράκαινα, and after this analogy θεία, dea, from θίς, λύκαινα from λύκος; δμῶς, δμῶις from ΔΕΜ-ω, ἦρος, ἡρώϊη.

Obs. 1. The endings εὺς, της, τήρ, also are applied to things, (but generally to such as are considered as persons,) as ἐμβολεύς, a stopper, ἐπαιδύτης, upper cloak, ἀήτης, wind, πρηστήρ, hurricane, ζωστήρ, girdle; της is the most usual of the endings τήρ, της, τωρ, but the other two are the oldest and belong rather to poetry. The termination τήρ is supplied in the dialects by της, but the old forms τήρ and τωρ are retained in the common speech in a limited number of words, as ῥήτωρ, ἐστυῖτωρ, οἰκίτρος, σωτήρ, and some words in της have in Attic another form in τήρ.

Obs. 2. The feminine ending ις belongs properly to the masc. ης, gen. ου, and then is not accented, but sometimes to the masc. of other endings, in which case it has the accent, as σύμμαχος, συμμαχίς; φύλαξ, φυλακίς. Masc. in της, generally have their feminine in τρια and τρίς. The femin. endings τετρα, τρια, τρίς, gen. ιδος, belong properly to masculines in τήρ and τωρ, but also to those in της.

Obs. 3. The masc. εὺς, fem. ις, gen. ιδος, and της, especially ιτης, fem. ιτις (mostly properisp.), ατης, fem. ατις (mostly properisp.) ἡτης, and ὠτης (from names in ια and εια, except ἡπειρώτης from ἡπειρος) are the endings of many national names of persons, as Εὐβοεύς from Εἰβοια, Μεγαρεύς, Μεγαρίς from Μέγαρα, Δωριεύς, Δωρίς; Φωκαεύς, Φωκαίς, so also Θηβαίς from Θηβαίος, (both long α): Ἀχᾶϊς, Πλατᾶϊς (in Hom. and Hdt., Ἀχαιίς, Πλαταιίς) from Ἀχαιός, Πλαταιεύς; Συβαρίτης, Συβαρίτις, Ἀβδηρίτης, Σπαρτιάτης, Σπαρτιάτις, from Σπάρτη, Αἰγυνίτης from Αἴγυα, Ἰήτης from Ἴος (the ending ἡτης is properly Ionic, except in this word), Σικελιώτης from Σικελία. Feminine adjectives also, which by an ellipse of γῆ or διάλεκτος have become substantives, have likewise the ending ις, as Αἰολίς, *Æolia*, or the *Æolic dialect*.

Obs. 4. There is also a femin. ending of this class in σσα (ττα) or σα (τα), as θήσσα, Attic θήττα from θής, Λίβυσσα from Λίβυς, ἄνασσα from ἀναξ, Κίλισσα from Κίλιξ, Θρήσσα, Attic Θρήττα from Θρήξ (Ion. Θρήξ).

β. In ός, sometimes derivatives from verbs with a change of the radical vowel, as πομπός from πῆμω, ὁ ἡ τροφός from τρέφω, so αἰοδός, ἀρωγός, ἐπαρωγός, ἀγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, διάδοχος. The ending is very common in compounds with άγός, άρχός, and other subst., as well as with adjectives. See under Composition.

<sup>a</sup> Buttm. Lex. p. 496.

§. 332. *b.* An abstract notion of an energy.

*a.* From verbs.

*a.* *σις* (gen. *σεως*) and *σία* embodying the transitive notion of the verb.

*β.* *μός* (gen. *ου*), embodying the intransitive notion of the verb.

*γ.* *μα*, expressing the result of the transitive notion of the verb.

*δ.* *μη*, *η*, *α* (generally oxyt.) and (from verbs in *εύω*), *εια*, which embody partly the transitive notion of the verb, partly the result thereof.

*ε.* *ος* (gen. *ου*), *τος* (gen. *του*), *ος* (gen. *ους*), expressing generally the intrans., but sometimes the transitive notion of the verb, and sometimes the result thereof: as *πρᾶξις*, *action*, *πρᾶγμα* (*act*), from *πράττω*, *μίμησις*, *μίμημα*, *thing imitated*, from *μιμέομαι*, *ὀδυρμός*, *lamentation*, from *ὀδύρομαι*, *δυσμός*, *sinking*, from *δύω*, *σεισμός*, *earthquake*, from *σείω*, *μνήμα*, *monumentum*, *μνήμη*, *remembrance*, *παράδειξις*, *representation*, *παράδειγμα*, *thing represented*, *κορμός*, *log*, from *κείρω*, *λυγμός*, *hiccup*, from *λύζω*; *τομή*, *cut*, from *τέμνω*, *αἰδιή*, *song*, from *αἰδῶ*, *φθορά*, *ruin*, from *φθείρω*, *σφαγή*, *slaughter*, from *σφάττω*, *διδαχή*, *doctrine*, from *διδάσκω*: with a change of characteristic, *χαρά*, *joy*, from *χαίρω*, *δόξα*, *opinion*, from aor. I. *δόξαι*, *θήκη*, *διαθήκη*, &c., from aor. I. *θήκαι*, *φυγή*, *flight*, from *φεύγω*: with redupl. and always with *ω* in the second syllable, *ἀγωγή*, *leading*, from *ἄγω*, *ἐδωδή*, *dinner*, from *ἔδω*, *ὀκωχή*, from *ἔχω*: with anomalous change of vowel, *σπουδή* from *σπεύδω*, *ἐξούλη*, from *ἐξείλω*;—*πορεία*, from *πορεύομαι*, *παιδεία*, *education*, from *παιδεύω*, *ἀλαζονεία*, from *ἀλαζονεύομαι*;—*λόγος*, *speech*, from *λέγω*; *κωκυτός*, *πόντος*, from *ΠΟ-ω* (*πίνω*): with an insertion of *ε*, *ὑπετός*, *νικητός*, *παγετός*;—τὸ *πρᾶγος*=*πρᾶγμα*, *κῆδος*.

*Obs. 1.* Many substantives have both the ending *σις* and *σια*, especially those which are derived from verbs with the characteristic *δ*, as *ὀνόμασις* and *ὀνομασία* from *ὀνομάζω*, *γυμνασία* and *γύμνασις* from *γυμνάζω*. Those from verbs compounded with a preposition generally end in *σια*, although both endings are found in such derivatives as *σύνθεσις* and *-σία*, *ἐπίστασις* and *ἐπίστια*. Abstract derivatives from verbs in *ίζω* and *άζω* generally end in *μος*; and only a few, such as *ἐξέτασις*, *γύμνασις*, *ἐπιτεχίσις*, *βάδισις* &c., end in *σις*. In some words the dialectic form *τις* (gen. *ιος*, *εως*) for *σις* prevailed, as *φάτις*, *χῆτις* from *ΧΑ-ω*, *ἀμπωτις* (for *ἀνάπωσις*), *πίστις* from *πείθω*, *λήστις* for *λήθη*, *μνηστις* from *μνήμη*. Instead of *σια* we find also a more rare form in *ιον* and *σιον* in a transitive sense, especially in composition, as *γυμνάσιον*, *exercise*, *συμπόσιον*, *ναυάγιον*, *καπηγόριον* &c., especially such as express a political and judicial action.

*Obs. 2.* More uncommon forms of abstract derivatives are *a.* those which have no particular ending, but take the generic sign *s* at the end of the root, the radical vowel, if it be *ε*, being changed to *ο*, as *βίης*, *χορ*, from *ΒΗΧ-ω* (*βήσσω*), *φλόξ* from *φλέγω*; there was also a later form of these abstracts, as *φρίξ* Epic for *φρική*, *δῶς* and *ἄρπαξ* in Hesiod for *δόσις*, *ἄρπαγή*, (cf. *ἀλκή*, *κρόκα*, *ἰῶκα*, *φύγαδε*); *b.* ending in *τύς* (gen. *ύος*), *ονη*, *μονή*, *ωλή* (*σωλή*), *ωρή* and *δών* (gen. *όνος*), as *ἐδητύς*, *ὀρχηστύς*, *ἡδονή*, *ἀγχόνη*, *φλεγμονή*, *πληγμονή*, *εὐχωλή*, *τερπωλή*, *πασωλή*, *ἐλπωρή*, *θωλπωρή*, *ἀλεωρή* (in this last the *λ*, in consequence of another *λ* preceding, is changed to *ρ*), *ἀληγδών*, *τηκεδών* &c.

§. 333. On the formation of these abstracts we may remark:

*a.* They are formed (as well as immediately from the simple root, as *λύ-σις*, *στά-σις*, *θε-σις*, *δύ-σις*, *λέξις* (for *λέγ-σις*), *γύμνα-σις* for *γύμναδ-σις*) as from verbs; those from verbs in *αίνω*, (pft. midd. *ασμαι*) have in their old form *ᾱσις*, *ᾱσία*, in a later one *ανσις*, *ανσία*, as *φάσις* from *φαίνω*, *γγρασία*, but *ξήρανσις* (from *ξηραίνω*), *θέρμανσις* and *θερμασία*, *πέπανσις*, *ὑφασις* and *ὑφανσις*.

b. To the ending *μός*, from roots ending in a vowel, *σ* is prefixed, even when the verb derived from the same root does not take a *σ* in its conjugation, and even where the radical *ε* is in the conjugation lengthened to *η*; a very few such derivatives are without this *σ*, as *δειμός* from *δεῖσαι*, *χῦμός* from *χέω*, *κέχυμαι*, *ῥυμός* from *ῥύω*, *έρυω*, *θυμός* from *θύω*, and *κρυμός*. The palatals *δ*, *τ*, *θ*, sometimes supply the place of this *σ* in roots which end in a vowel or *ρ*, the *δ*, *τ*, very seldom, as *ἀρθμός*, *ἱρετός*, *θ* far oftener, as *ἀρχηθμός*, *μυκηθμός*, *μηνιθμός*, *ώρυθμός*, *κλανθμός*, *σταθμός*, *βαθμός*, from *ΒΑ-ω*, *ῥυθμός* (Ion. *ῥυσμός*), *ισθμός*, from *ἴω*, *εἴμι*, *ἰθμα*, *εἰσίθμη*, *ἄσθμα*, from *ἄω*, *δυσθμή* and *δυσθμή* (seldom) for *δυσμή* from *δύω*; *σκαρθμός* from *σκαίρω*, *ἀρθμός* from *ἈΡΩ*, *πορθμός*. The endings *μη* and *μα* however are generally without the *σ*, often even where the verb has it in its conjugation, as *γνώμη* from *γινώσκω*, perf. *ἔγνωσμαι*.

Obs. 1. In *λαχμός*, from *λαχ*, the *χ* is not changed to *γ* as the general rules would require, and in *λωχμός* from *λώκω*, *πλοχμός* from *πλέκω*, the *χ* is for the radical *κ*, in *αὐχμός* it takes the place of *σ*.

c. In derivatives from roots ending in a short vowel, *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, this vowel is lengthened as in the conjugation of the verb, as *τίμησις* from *τιμάω*, *μίμησις* from *μιμέομαι*, *τύφλωσις* from *τυφλώω* (as fut. *τιμήσω*, *μιμήσομαι*, *τυφλώσω*), but the short vowel remains in the derivatives when it is retained in the conjugation, as *τέλεσμα* from *τελείω* (*έσω*), *ἄροσις*, *ἄρομα* from *ἀρόω* (*όσω*).

Obs. 2. There are many exceptions to this rule; as many verbs, though they have a long vowel in the fut. and aor. I., yet retain the short vowel in their other tenses; but most, if not all the derivatives from these roots retain the short vowel. This remark applies not only to abstract but also concrete nouns, as

a. *στάσις*, *στατήρ*, *βάσις*, *βατήρ*,—*στήμα*, *βήμα*.

ε. *αἵνεσις*, *αἰνέτης*; *αἵρεσις*, *αἰρέτης*

*δέσις*, *δέτης*, *δέμα*, *θέσις*, *θέτης*, *θέμα*—*διάδημα*, *θῆμα*

*ὀφειλέτης*—*ὀφειλημα*; *νέμεσις*—*διανέμησις*

*γένεσις*, *γενετήρ* &c., *εὔρεσις*, *εὔρετης*, *εὔρεμα* seldom, *εὔρημα*.

ι. *τίσις*, *ἀτίτος*, *φθίσις*, *ἄφθιτος*.

ο. *δόσις*, *δοτήρ* (Epic *δώσις*, *δώτωρ*)

*βίωσις* (from *βιόω*, *ώσω*),—*βιωτός*, *vitalis*, *ἀναβιώσις*.

υ. *λύσις*—*λύμα*, *λῦσιζωνος* and its other derivatives;

*δύσις*, *ἐπενδότης*, *ἐνδύμα*

*φύσις*, *φύτον*—*φύμα*, *φύσιζοος*

*θύσια*, *θύτήρ*—*θύμα*, *θύμός*.

d. The radical vowel is changed in words in *μός*, *ος* (gen. *ου*), (except from a root of more than two syllables), *η*, *α* (gen. *ας*), as *στολμός*, *ὁ στόλος*, *στολή* from *στελλω*, *ὁ γόνος*, *ἡ γονή* from *ΓΕΝ-ω*, *ὁ σπάρος* and *ἡ σπορά* from *σπείρω*, *τροφή*, *τρέφω*, *τομή*, *φθορά*, *ἀλοιφή*, *ἀοιδή*, but *ἀγερμός*, from *ἀγείρω*; in *οἰκτιρμός*, *οἰκτιρμων* *ε* is changed to *ι*; *ὁ ἑλεγχος*, *ὁ ἡμερος*. But it is not changed in the endings *μα*, *μη*, *ος* (neuter), as *τὸ γένος*, *genus*, *τὸ σπέρμα*, *τὸ θρίμμα*.

§. 334. From adjectives (and substantives which sometimes are used as adjectives):

a. Ending in *ιά*, Ion. *ιῆ*, from adj. in *ος*, and from some of the III. decl.: *σοφία* from *σοφός*, *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*, gen. *ον-ος*, *ἡλικία* from *ἡλιξ*, *πενία* from *πένης*, gen. *ητος*, *ἀνδρία*, *virtus*, from *ἀνῆρ*, *ἀνδρός*, *ἀνδρεία*.—b. *ια* (proparoxyt.) from adj. in *ης* and *ους* whose root ends in *ε* or *ο*, which

coalesces with the *ι* of the ending into *ει* and *οι*, as *ειᾶ*, *οιᾶ*: *ἀλήθεια* from *ἀληθής*, gen. *έ-ος*, *ἀμάθεια*, *εθνοια* from *εθνους*, gen. *εθνο-ος*.—*c.* in *σύνη* from adj. in *ων* (gen. *ονος*), and *ος*: *σωφρο-σύνη* from *σώφρων*, gen. *ον-ος*, *δικαιοσύνη*, from *δίκαιος*, of the III. decl. *μαντοσύνη* (Hom.), from *μάντις*; *ιερωσύνη*, (Demosth.), from *ιερός*, is formed after the analogy of the comparative forms *ώτερος*, *ώτατος*, the *ο* being changed into *ε* on account of the short vowel preceding, otherwise *ωσύνη* is a late form.—*d.* *της* gen. *τητος* (generally parox.) from adj. in *ος* and *υς*: *ισότης*, gen. *ότητος*, from *ισος*, *παχύτης*, from *παχύς*.—*e.* *ος*, gen. *εος*=*ους*, from adj. in *ης* and *υς*, and those which take in comparison *ίων*, *ιστος*. These subst. correspond to the English *hood*, and *ness*, and express the notion of the adjective in the abstract: *τάχος* from *ταχύς*, *ψεύδος* from *ψευδής*, *κάλλος* from *καλός*, *καλλίων*, *αἶσχος* from *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχίων*, cf. *τὸ κύδος*, *τὸ μήκος*; the short radical *υ* is lengthened to *ευ*, as *τὸ γλυεύκος*, *ἔρευθος*, from *γλυεύς*, *ἐρύθρος*.—*f.* Lastly, *ας* (gen. *άδος*), only abstract numerals, as *ἡ μονάς*, *δύας*, *τριάς*.

*Obs. 1.* From adj. in *ης*, *έος*, we find in some compounds *ια* instead of *ειᾶ*, as in *αὐθαδία*, *εὐσεβία*, *ἀμαθία*, besides the proper *ειᾶ*: always *ια* in *εὐτυχία*, *δυσωδία*, *δυσωχία*; *ια* seems to be preferred by Attic prose, except where *ια* is the invariable form;—*ειᾶ* and *ία* in Attic poetry: in *αἰκία* the *ι* is long. Ion. *ἡῖ*, but also in some words *ιη*, as *εὐγενίη*. So in some words from adj. in *ος*, we find *ια* instead of *ία*, as *βοήθεια*, *ἀεργείη*, Hes.

*Obs. 2.* The abstracts of proparox. adj. in *ως* are not to be distinguished from the feminine. The abstracts from oxyt. adj. are always paroxyt., which is a distinction between the femin. and the abstract, as *κακή*, *bad*, *κάκη*, *evil*.

*Obs. 3.* In abstracts in *τία* from compounds in *τος* and *της*, which have both a transitive and intransitive notion, the *τ* is changed into *σ*, though *τια* is preferred by many as most Attic, as *ἀθλοθετία* and *-σία* (*ἀθλοθέτης*), *ἀθανασία* (*ἀθάνατος*), *ἀναισχυντία*, *ἀκαθαρσία*, *ὀξυβλεψία* &c.

*Obs. 4.* In the old Attic poetry, the *α* of *οια*, *εια*, is sometimes long, as *ἀνοιά*.

§. 335. From substantives alone are formed the following classes of names of persons and things.

*a.* Gentilia: national names in *εύς* (fem. *ίς*, *ίδος*), *ιτης* (fem. *ιτις*), *ατης* (fem. *ατις*), *ήτης*, *ώτης*, §. 331. *Obs. 3.*

*b.* Patronymics: in *ίδης* (fem. *ίς*, gen. *ίδος*), *άδης*, and from subst. of I. decl. in *ης* and *ας*, and many of the II. and III. whose root ends in *ι*, and some others in *άδης* (fem. *άς*, gen. *άδος*): less frequent and only poetic *ωνος* or *ονος*, fem. *ιώνη* and *ινη*, as *Πριαμ-ίδης*, fem. *Πριαμ-ίς* from *Πρίαμ-ος*, *Πηλείδης* from *Πηλεύς*, gen. *Πηλέ-ος*, *Τανταλ-ίδης*, fem. *Τανταλ-ίς* from *Τάνταλ-ος*, *Νηρηίδες* (Dor. *Νηρείδες*, Attic *Νηρηίδες*) from *Νηρέύς*, gen. *έος* (Ion. *ῆος*), *Κεκροπίδης* from *Κείκροψ*, gen. *οπ-ος*, *Μεμνονίδης* from *Μέμνων*, *ον-ος*, *Μινωίδης* from *Μίνως*, *Ἀχαιμενίδης* from *Ἀχαιμένης*, *ε-ος*, *Πανθοίδης* from *Πάνθοος*, *-ους*, *Λητοίδης* from *Λητώ*, gen. *όος*=*οὐς*; *Τελαμων-ιάδης* from *Τελαμών*, *Φερητ-ιάδης* from *Φέρης*, *ητ-ος*; *Αἰνε-άδης* from *Αἰνέας*, *Θεστι-άδης*, fem. *Θεστι-άς*, from *Θέστιος*, *Βορέ-άδης*, fem. *Βορέας* (Soph.), from *Βορέας*, *Ἀγμ-άδης* from *Ἄγμς*; *Κρον-ίων*, gen. *ἱωνος* and *ιονος*, from *Κρόνος*, *Ἀτρε-ίων* from *Ἀτρείς*, *έ-ος*, *Ἀκρισ-ιώνη*, *Ἀδρηστ-ίνη*.

*Obs. 1.* Patronymics formed from names of women have the same endings as those from names of men, as *Δαναΐδης* from *Δανάη*. The choice of these various endings is regulated only by euphony, or in poetry by the metre, whence there are many anomalous forms, as *Ἀρητιάδης* as if from

\**Ἀρης*, gen. *ἡτος*, *Λαμπετιδης* from *Λάμπος*, \**Ἀγχισιάδης* from \**Ἀγχίσης*, *Δευκαλίδης* (Hom.) from *Δευκαλίων*, but \**Ἰαπετιονίδης* from \**Ἰάπετος* &c.

c. Diminutives (*ὑποκοριστικά*): expressions of affection, but sometimes ironical, ending in *ιον* (the most usual) *άριον* (*άσιον*) and (mostly in common conversation and comedy) *ύλλιον*, *ύλλίς*, *ύδριον*, *ύφιον* (*άφιον*);—*ίς* (gen. *ιδος* and *ίδος*), *ίδιον* (from *ίς*);—*ίσκος*, *ίσκη* (*ίσκιον*), *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον*;—*ιδεύς* (only of the young of animals): as *μειράκ-ιον* from *μείραξ*, *ακ-ος*, *παιδ-ιον* from *παίς*, *παιδ-ός*, *κηπ-ιον*, *hortulus*, *γύναιον*, *muliercula*;—*παιδ-άριον*; *άσιον* for *άριον* only in *κοράσιον* (from *κόρα*), on account of the *ρ* preceding; *μειρακ-ύλλιον*, *άκανθύλλίς* from *άκανθα*, Dor., *νησ-ύδριον*, *ζωύφιον*: the endings *άφιον*, *ήφιον*, are only variations of *ύφιον*, and are admissible only in case of an *ν* preceding, as *χρυσάφιον* from *χρυσός*;—*πινάκ-ίς* from *πίναξ*, *άμαξίς*;—*νησ-ίδιον* from *νήσος*, *βοίδιον* from *βοῦς*, *βο-ός*, *ίχθύδιον* (for *ιδιον*) from *ίχθύς*, *ύ-ος*, *ύδιον* from *ύς*, *ύ-ός*, *γήδιον* (for *γίδιον*) from *γῆ*, *κρεάδιον* (for *άδιον*) from *κρέας*, *ελάδιον* (for *αιδιον*) from *έλαιον*, *άγγειδιον* (for *άγγειδιον*) from *άγγειον*, *οικίδιον* (for *οικει-ιδιον*) from *οικία*; those whose root ends in *ε* drop it and annex *ιδιον*, as *ξυφίδιον*, *Σωκρατίδιον*; those which have *εως* in the gen. drop the *ως* and contract the *ε* with *ι* into *ει*, as *άμφορειδιον* from *άμφορεύς*, *ήρσειδιον* from *ήρσις*; *δακτυλίδιον* Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 418 from *δάκτυλος* is anomalous;—*νεανί-σκος*, *νεανί-σκη* from *νεανίας*; *ίσκιον* seldom, as *κοτυλίσκιον* from *κοτύλη*; *ίχνη*, *ίχνιον* only in *πολίχνη*, *πολίχνιον* from *πόλις*, *κυλίχνη*, *κυλίχνιον* from *κύλιξ*, and so analogously *πιθάκη* from *πίθος*;—*λαγ-ιδεύς* from *λαγώς*, *άετ-ιδεύς* from *άετός*, *λεοντ-ιδεύς* from *λέων*, *οντος*: so also *υιιδεύς*, son's son, grandchild (Isocr. Ep. 8.).

Obs. 2. The form *υλος*, as *Ερώυλος* from \**Ερως*, is used in Doric in some proper names.

Obs. 3. In many simple diminutives in *ιον*, the diminutive force is so dropped that there is little or no difference between the diminutive and the original noun, as *θηρίον*, *βιβλίον*, see §. 56. 2.; in others, in *ιον*, the word has assumed a peculiar meaning, as *λόγιον*, *oracle*.

d. Names of Places: in *ιον* (or contracted with the preceding vowel, *αιον*, *ειον*, *φον*) and *ειον*, which signify the abode of the person of the primitive word, or a spot dedicated to a god or hero; *ών*, gen. *ώνος*, sometimes *εών* and *ωνιά*, signifying the residence or resort of a person, or a place full of any plant or shrub, as *εργαστή-ιον*, a workshop, *ληστή-ιον*, the haunt of robbers, from *εργαστήρ*, *ληστήρ* or *ληστής*, and so others in *τήριον* from *τήρ* or *της*; sometimes this ending expresses a vessel, as *ποτήριον*: *λογέιον*, the place for the actors on the stage, from *λογεύς*, *έ-ως*, *κουρέιον* from *κουρεύς*, *έ-ως* (many in *ιον* (*ειον*)) have a different meaning, as *τροφείον*, *payment for education*, from *τροφεύς*; \**Απολλών-ιον*, *Θησεϊον* from *Θησεύς*, *έ-ως*, \**Ηρακλείον*, \**Ηραιον*, \**Ερμαιον*, \**Αθήναιον*, \**Ολυμπικέιον*, \**Ηφαιστεϊον*, \**Ασκληπιέιον*, *Μουσέιον*, *Ανάκειον* (from \**Ανακες*), *Λητφον* from *Λητώ*;—*ανδρών* and *γυναικών*, chambers for men and women, *ίππων*, horse-stall, *δαφνών*, laurel plot, *ρόδων* and *ρόδωνιά*, *rosary*, *κρωνών* and *κρινωνιά*, *πιριστερών* and *πιριστερών*.

e. Instrumental: signifying the instrument or means by which a certain end is obtained in *τρον* and *τρα* (contracted from *τήριον*, *τήρια*), as *σείστρον*, a rattle, *διδαστρον*, schooling-money, *λουτρον*, bathing water, bath. Also applied to places, as *όρχήστρα*, a place for dancing.

## Formation of Adjectives by Derivation.

§. 336. Adjectives are derived immediately from the same roots as verbs and substantives.

*Obs.* When there is a primitive verb derived from the same root, the adjective is said to be derived from the verb; but this seems to be improper, as in reality the adjectival termination is a form quite independent of the verbal termination, and has a force independent of the verbal force, though standing in a certain relation to it. The real difference between adjectives derived from verbs and those derived from nouns would be, that the former express the *action* of the verb as the quality, the latter the *thing* (abstract or concrete) of the substantive as the quality.

a. In *os*, annexed immediately to the primitive, expressing, as a quality, the transitive, or intransitive, or passive notion of the verbs formed from the same root, as *φανός*, *shining*, from *φαν*; the verb formed from the same primitive root is, in many cases, obsolete, as of *καλός*, *κακός*. Many adjectives in this form are formed from compound verbs, always with a change or abbreviation of vowel, as *σύντομος*, *ἐπήκοος*.

b. In *ικός*, *μος* or *σιμος* (English *ble*=*habilis*), expressing a capacity and fitness, those in *ικός* in a transitive, in *μος* in a transitive and intransitive force, as *γραφικός*, *able to paint*, *χρήσιμος*, *serviceable*, *ἐδώδιμος*, *eatable*, &c. The primitives of those in *μαῖος* are formed from verbs, and express that the notion of the verb has taken place, as *ὑποβολιμαῖος*, *suppositivus*.

c. *νός*, *υός* or *εινός*, intransitive or passive, as *δεινός*, *to be feared* (ΔΕΙ), *ποθ-εινός*, *to be regretted*.

d. *λός* transitive, *ωλός* and *ηλός* transitive and intransitive, as *δει-λός*, *cowardly*, *σιγηλός*, *silent*, *ἀμαρτωλός*, *sinful*.

e. *ἄρός*, (verbs in *άω* and *αίνω* are formed from the same root) intrans., as *χαλ-αρός*, *loose*, *μι-αρός*, *unclean*.

f. *τός*, *τέος*, see §. 318.

g. *μων* intrans., *μνημών*, *mindful*, *νοημών*, *intelligent*; frequently in composition with adjectives, as *πολυπράγμων*.

h. *ης*, *ες* (gen. *εος*), in some few words, as *πλήρης*, *πληρής*, *σαφής*, *ψευδής*.

i. *ας* (gen. *αδος*) transitive, intrans. or passive, as *τοκάς*, *bearing*, *φοράς*, *carrying*, *λογάς*, *chosen*.

§. 337. They are said to be derived immediately from substantives and adjectives, when there is no primitive verb formed from the primitive root.

In *ιος* (contracted with the preceding vowel *αιος*, *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), *οιος*, *φος*, *υιος*), *ικός* (if *υ* precedes, *-κός*, if *ι*, *ιακός*), with a very great variety of meanings. The most prevailing however is the *mode* or *manner* of the adjectival notion, or very frequently that which results from and is joined to an object: *ιος* denotes a quality accidentally attached to the object, and answers to the English *ly*; *ικός* signifies especially the essential quality, the body or class to which a person belongs, and answers to the English *ish*, and thence is frequently attached to names expressing a *state* or *office*, to define a person as being in such a state or office; as *οὐράν-ιος*, *καθάρ-ιος*, *purely* (but *καθαρός*, *pure*), *ἐλευθέριος*, *liberalis* (but *ἐλεύθερος*, *liber*), *φίλιος* (*φίλος*), *ἐσπέριος*, *τίμιος*, *φόνιος*;—*ἀγοραῖος* (*ἀγορά*), *κρηναῖος* from *κρήνη*, *δικαῖος*, *θέριος* (*θέρω*, *ε-ος*), *βασιλείος* (*βασιλεύς*, *έ-ως*), *αἰδοῖος* (*αἰδώς*, *ό-ος*), *γέλοιος* (from *γέλω* §. 117. *Obs.* 1.). *ἡφός* (*ἡώς*), *ἡρφός* and *ῶος* (*ἥρως*, *ω-ος*)—(*πατρός* and thence *μητρός*, *παππός*, *fatherly*, &c., from *πατήρ* &c., instead of *πάτριος* &c., as these latter forms have a more general

meaning of any thing which relates to our forefathers or country, or proceeds from them; *τριπύχμιος*; *μαντικός*, *δουλικός*, *βασιλικός*, *γυναικικός*; *θηλυκός*, *μανιακός*.

*Obs.* 1. Instead of *τιος*, we find in many words *σιος*, as *ἐνιαύσιος* (*ἐνιαυτός*), *φιλοτήσιος* (*φιλότης*, *ητος*), *ἐκούσιος* (*ἐκών*, *όντος*), *ικέσιος* (*ικέτης*); *ἀσπασίος*, *θαυμάσιος* (*-άζω*).

*Obs.* 2. Instead of *ιος*, some adjectives from subst. in *ος* have *αιος*, as *κηπαίος* (*κῆπος*), *χερσαίος* (*χέρσος*), *σκοταίος* (*σκότος*). From this *αιος* was formed a later form *ιαίος* (for *ιος*), as *σκοτιαίος*; so also we find *ειος* and *ουος* for *αιος*, as *σπονδεῖος* (*σπονδή*) *ἐκατόμβοιος* (*ἐκατόμβη*).

*Obs.* 3. Substantives in *ειος* have an adjective in *κός*, not *ικός*, as *Δαρεικός*, *Δεκελεικός* from *Δαρείος*, *Δεκέλεια* (but *σπονδεῖος* forms *σπονδει-ακός*); so also *ὄρεϋς* and *κεραμεύς*, *ὄρεικός*, *κεραμεικός*; the adjectives in *αῖος* form *αῖκός*, as *ἀρχαῖκός*.

§. 338. From substantives alone, with the following endings:

a. *ειος* (Ion. *ήιος*), from personal names, especially proper names, having the same meaning as those in *ικός*, as *ἀνδρείος*, *γυναικίος*, *ἀνθρώπειος*, *Ὀμήρειος*, *Ἐπικούρειος*. This *ειος* becomes in poetry, especially in proper names, *ιος*.

b. *εος*=*ους* (Epic *ειος*) and *ῖνος*, expressing the material of any thing, as *χρῦς-εος*=*χρυσούς*, *χάλκεος*=*οῦς*, *ξύλ-ινος*, *σκύτινος* (but *ἀνθρώπινος*=*ἀνθρώπειος*).

c. *ινός*, sometimes *ῖνός*, expressive of time as a quality, as *ἡμερ-ινός*, *ἑσπερ-ινός*, *χθισ-ινός*, *hesternus*.

*Obs.* 1. This ending also signifies other qualities besides time, as *πεδινός*, *plain*, *even*, from *πέδον*: so *δρεινός*, *mounlain-ous*, *ἀλγεινός*, *griev-ous*, and analogously to this last *εἰδιεινός* from *εἰδία*.

d. *εις*, gen. *εντος* (always preceded by a vowel, by *η* in derivatives from the I. decl., by *ο* in the II. and III., except *χαρίεις* from *χάρις*, and *δενδρήεις* from *δένδρον*), *ρός*, *ερός*, *ηρός*, *αῖλος*, expressing the existence of a quality in abundance, as *ὕλη-εις*, *πυρρός* (for *οῖς* the Epic used *ᾠεις metri gratia*), *αἰσχ-ρός*, *φθοιερός*, *νυσ-ερός* and *νυσ-ηρός*; *ῥωμ-αλέος*, *ψωρ-αλέος*, *θαρρ-αλέος*.

e. *ήριος*, from verbal subst. in *ηρ* and *ης*, transitive, as *σωτήριος*, *λυτήριος*.

f. *ᾠδης*, neut. *ᾠδες* (= *ο-ειδής* from *εἶδος*), expressing a sort of likeness, but often an abundance of any thing, English *y*, as *φλογᾠδης*, *fier-y*, *σφηκᾠδης*, *warp-ish*, *ποιᾠδης*, *grass-y*, *λυᾠδης*, *mud-dy*, *αιματᾠδης*, *blood-y*.

g. *ιος* (fem. *ία*) *κός*, *ικός* (fem. *κή*, *ική*), *ηνός* (fem. *ηνή*), and (preceded by *ρ* or *ι*) *ανός* (*ανή*), Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*, *ῖνος*, (*ῖνη*), national names; but frequently these are used as subst. especially those in *ανός*, *ηνός*, *ῖνος*, which are used only of places out of Greece; as *Κορίνθ-ιος*, *ία*, *Σαλαμίν-ιος*, *ία*; (*αῖος* from subst. of I. decl. for *αῖος* or *ήιος*) *Λαρισσαίος* (*Λάρισσα*), *Ἀθηναίος*, *αία*; *Κῶς* (*Κῶς*), *Χίος* (for *ῖος* from *Χίος*), *Ἀργεῖος* (from *Ἄργος*, *ε-ος*), *Τήιος* from *Τίως* (*Τῆος*), *Κεῖος* (Ion. *Κῆϊος*) from *Κέως* (properly *Κῆος*); from words in *ουος*, *οὔντος*, some regularly *όντ-ιος*, others *οὔς-ος*, or (preceded by a vowel or *ρ*), *άσιος*, as *Ὀπούντιος*, *Ἀμαθούσιος*, *Φλιάσιος* (*Φλιούς*), *Ἀγαυράσιος* (*Ἀγαυρούς*). Also in *Μιλῆσιος* (*Μίλητος*) the *σ* is put for the *τ* (see §. 334. *Obs.* 3.);—*Λακεδαιμονικός*, *Εὐβοϊκός* and (from *Εὐβοεύς*) *Εὐβοεικός*, *Θηβαϊκός*, *Ἀχαιικός*, *Κορινθιακός* (*κός*, *ικός*, very frequently gives a possessive notion);—*Κυζικ-ηνός*, *ηνή* (*Κύζικος*), *Σαρδι-ανός*, *ανή* (Ion. *ηνός*, *ηνή*) (*Σάρδεις*, gen. Ion. *ί-ων*), *Ἀγκυρανός* (*Ἄγκυρα*), *Ταραντ-ῖνος*, *ῖνη* (*Τάρας*, *αντ-ος*).

*Obs.* 2. A form of the feminine *ία* is *άς*, as *Λημνιάς*, *Δηλιάς*.



## Formation of Adverbs by Derivation.

§. 339. 1. Adverbs are formed from the verbal roots of simple or compound verbs, with the ending

*δη*, or when the radical vowel of the primitive is changed *άδη*, originally perhaps accusatives, expressive of the way or manner of any thing, as *βά-δην*, *pedetentim*, *βλή-δην*, *jaciendo*, *ἀνέ-δην*, *effuse* (*άνιημι*, 'ΕΩ), *κρύβδην* (*κρύπτω*), *γράφ-δην*, *scribendo* (*γράφω*), *σπορ-άδην*, *sparsim*, *ἐπιτροχ-άδην* *ἀγορεύειν* (Homer).

*Obs.* 1. Verbs which in their conjugation take *σ* cannot form these adverbs, except *βύω*, *βύζην*, *βυζόν*.

2. From substantives with the following endings :

*a.* *δόν* or *αδόν* (*δά*, *ηδά* poet.), probably acc., expressive of the way or manner, or (from subst.) the outward form or appearance of any thing (Lat. *tim*), as *οἶνον χανδόν* (*hiando*) *εἰλεῖν*, *ἀσφανδόν*, *απερτε*, *διακριδόν*, *distinctly*, *ἐμβαδόν*, *ἐμάχοντο* *πύξ τε καὶ ἐλαδόν* Hesiod. Scut. 302 ; *καταχιδά*, i. e. *ρίειν* Hesiod. Theog. 369 ; *ἀποστα-δὰ λίσσεσθαι* Od. ζ. 143 ; *αὐτοσχεδόν*, *cominus*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *βοτρυδόν*, *in a bunch*, (*βότρυς*), *ἀγεληδόν*, *gregatim*, *κυνηδόν*, *like a dog*, *πλωθηδόν*, *like bricks* (*πλίνθος*).

*b.* Ending in *ς* (*ξ=κς*), as *πύξ*. See §. 324. *Obs.*

3. From adjectives with the ending *ως*, *ω*, §. 323. and §. 324. *δ.* and *Obs.* 3.

4. From verbs, subst. and adj., with the endings *ί*, *ί*, *ι*, *ει*.

5. From substantives, pronouns and adverbs with the endings *θεν*, *δε* (*σε*), *θι*, to express the locative notion of *whence*, *whither*, *where*, as *οὐρανό-θεν*, *from heaven*, *οὐρανό-θι*, *to heaven*, *οὐρανό-θι*, *in heaven* ; *ἀλλοθεν*, *ἀλλοσε*, *ἀλλοθι* : *αὐτόθι* is Epic, contracted to *αὐθι*.

*Obs.* 2. The words of the I. decl. retain before *θεν* their *η* or *α*, of the II. their *ο*, of the III. the *ο* of the genitive, as *Ὀλυμπιάθεν*, *θύρα-θεν* (Ion. *θύρηθεν*), *γῆθεν*, *Σπάρτηθεν*, *Δεκελειάθεν*, *χαμάθεν* (or *χαμαίθεν*) ; *οἰκο-θεν*, *μακρόθεν*, *ἀλλοθεν* ; though these vowels *α*, *η*, *ο* are often substituted one for the other, as *χαμόθεν*, *Δεκελειόθεν*, *Κικυννόθεν* (*Κίκυννα*), *γειόθεν*, *ρίζοθεν*, *ἰσχαρόθεν*, *Μηθυμόθεν*, *Μεγαρόθεν*, *διχόθεν* from *δίχα*, *Κολωνήθεν* from *Κολωνός*, *δαίτηθεν* (Homer) from *δαίς*. Cf. *βαλανηφόρος* from *βάλανον*, *καλαθηφόρος* and *καλαθοποιός*, *ελαφηβόλος* and *ελαφοκτόνος*, *θαλασσομάχος*, *χαμαιροφύλαξ* &c.

*Obs.* 3. The adverbs annexed these endings to the vowel without any change, as *ἄνω-θεν*, *κάτω-θεν*, *πρόσω-θεν* late *πρόσσωθεν*, *ἔξω-θεν*, *ἔσω-θεν*, *ἐκεῖ-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θεν*, *ἐγγύ-θι*, *ἐκα-θεν*, *ὁμό-θεν*, *πέρα-θεν*, *ἐνδο-θεν*, *ἐνδο-θι*. Some adverbial comparative forms in *τερος* lengthen the *ο* into *ω*, as *ἀμφοτέρω-θεν*, *ἐκατέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθεν*, *ἐτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωσε*. Whence it would seem that the primitive was an adverb in *ω*, such as *ἀμφοτέρω*. In some of these words the *ω* is in poetry shortened to *ο*, and then wholly dropped, as *ἔξο-θεν*, *πρόσ-θεν*, *ὀπισ-θεν*, *ἐκτέρωθεν* for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, and in Doric the *σ* is often dropped before the *θ*, as *ὀπιθεν*, *ἐμπροθεν* (Theocr. IX. 6.), *ἐκτοθεν*.

*Obs.* 4. In poetry the *ν* may be dropped *metri gratia*, as *πρόσθε*, *ὀπισθε*, *ἐνερθε*, *πάρορθε*, *ἐκτοσθε*, more rarely in adverbs from subst., as *ἀντρόθε* Pind., *Κυπρόθε* Callim. Fr. 217., *Λιβύαθε* Theocr.

*Obs.* 5. The ending *δε* is annexed generally to the unchanged acc. of substantives, as *διαδε* (*Δας*), *Πυθῶδε* (from *Πυθώ*), *οἰκόνδε* only Epic. Also *οἰκαδε* (from the root *ΟΙΞ*), like *φύγαδε* (from *ΦΥΞ*), instead of the wholly disused *φυγῆνδε*, *ἑλυσινάδε*, *ἐρεβόςδε*. To pronouns and adverbs *σε* is

attached instead of *δε*, as *ἐκεί-σε*, *δμό-σε*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ποτέρωσε*, *ἐτέρωσε*, *οὐδαμῶσε*, *αὐτόσε*, *πάντοσε*, *τηλόσε*, *ἀγχόσε*; more rarely to substantives, as *οἰκόσε*, *κυκλόσε*. In the plural, as coalesces with the *δε* into *ζε*, as *Ἀθήναζε*, *Θήβαζε* (irregularly *Θριῶζε* from *Θριαί* or *Θρία*): this analogy is followed in the singular of some substantives, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, *Μουνηχίαζε*, *Ἀφιδναζε*; so the poetic adverbs *θύραζε*, *foras*, *ἔραζε*, *χαμᾶζε*, *hymum* (from the substantives *ἔρα*, *χαμᾶ*). In the Epic *ἄιδόδε* the suffix is annexed to the genitive (for *εἰς ἄιδου*, &c. *δάματα*).

*Obs.* 6. For *δε* or *σε* the Epic has *δεσ*, as *χαμάδεσ*, for *χαμᾶζε*, *ἄλλυδεσ* for *ἄλλοσε* and *οἰκάδεσ*, *δομασ*, in Aristoph. Acharn. 735; Ibid. 699, also *ἀμοιβᾶδεσ* or *-ηδεσ*; and others in the grammarians.

*Obs.* 7. The suffix *θι* is properly annexed only to adverbs to express "where," as *ἐκείθι*, *illic* (Ion. *κεῖθι*), and the poet. *ἐνδοθι* (for *ἐνδον*), *τόθι*, *δίθι*, *πόθι*, *ἄλλοθι*, *αὐτόθι*. When, sometimes in Epic, it is joined to substantives, it has the force of the gen. or instrumental dative: *ἡῶθι πρό*, *οὐρανόθι πρό*, *Ἰλιόθι πρό*, *κηρόθι*.

*Obs.* 8. Many of the pronouns insert *αχ* between the root and the suffix, as *παντ-αχ-όθεν*, *πανταχόσε*, *πολλ-αχ-όθεν*, *πολλαχόσε*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-όθεν*; which is also the case in most pronominal local adverbs in *η*, *ου*, *οι*, as, *ἄλλ-αχ-οῦ*, *αἰθι*, *παντ-αχ-οῦ*, *ὠβique*, *πολλ-αχ-οῦ*, *παντ-αχ-ῇ*, *πολλ-αχ-ῇ*, *παντ-αχ-οῖ*, *ἐκαστ-αχ-οῖ*. Compare *ἦχι* for *ἦ*, *πάγχι* for *πάνυ*.

### Composition.

§. 340. 1. The following words are compounded together: *a.* Essential words with essential, as *ναυ-μαχία*.—*b.* Formal with formal, as *πάρ-εκ*.—*c.* Essential with formal, as *σύν-οδος*, *ἀν-έχω*.

2. Every compound consists of two parts, one of which expresses the leading, the other the subordinate part of the compound notion. These elements stand to each other either in an *attributive* relation (substantive + adj. or another subst. in gen.), as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, *κακο-δαίμων* (= *ἀγαθός*, *κακὸς δαίμων*), *καχ-εξία* (= *κακὴ ἔξις*); *ἵππ-ουρίς* (= *ἵππου οὐρά*), *σκια-γράφημα* (= *σκιάς γραφή*); or in an *objective* relation (a verb or adj., or also a subst. + a case of a substantive or an adverb or preposition, as *ἐργο-λαβεῖν* (*ἔργον λαβεῖν*), *ἐργολάβος*; *ἵπποτροφεῖν*, *ἵπποτρόφος*: *θειοσεβέω*, *θειοσεβής*, *θειοσεβεία*; *ἀνθρωποφαγεῖν*, *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, *ἀνθρωποκτονεῖν*, *ἀνθρωποκτόνος*: *παιδαγωγεῖν*, *παιδαγωγός*: *ναυμαχεῖν* (*ναυσιμάχεσθαι*), *ναύμαχος*, *ναυμαχία*; *βουφορβεῖν*, *βουφορβός*, *βουφορβία*; *γεωγραφεῖν*, *γεωγράφος*, *γεωγραφία*; *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*; *προσ-φέρειν*, *πρόσ-φορος*, *προσ-φορά*; *ἀνιστάναι*, *ἀνάστατος*, *ἀνάστασις*; *δυσσάρεστος*, *δυσάρεστος*.

3. The principal element of the compound is generally the first part thereof if it be a noun as in the instances above: so *κενο-δοξία*, *ψευδο-δοξία*, *κρεωφάγος*, *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *παιδοτρίβης*, *ιχθυοπώλης*, *λογοποιός*, *δικογράφος*, *πολιπόρθος*; only rarely, and for the most part in poetic words, the second is the important part: but it is always so when the verb is placed first, as *δαισιδαίμων* = *δείσας τοὺς δαίμονας*.

4. The attributive compounds (substantive + adj. or gen. of subst.) may be resolved into their elements without any change of meaning, as *ἀγαθο-δαίμων* = *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*, *ἵππουρίς* = *ἵππου οὐρά*, and but very few of these compounds express one simple notion, as *χρυσάνθεμον*, *Chrysanthemum*. In the objective compounds (a substantive with or without a preposition, or an adverb or preposition, standing in an objective relation to

the verb), not only do the two words coalesce into one, but the two notions form a new one, as λογοποιός is not the same as λόγους ποιῶν, nor δορυφόρος as δόρυ φέρων.

5. In very few compounds indeed is either part of the compound entirely without meaning. In compounds with prepositions, &c. the subordinate word modifies, sometimes very slightly, the force of the principal one, as ἀνέχω, to hold-up=honour. The particular force of these compounds is to be discovered by finding out which is the principal, and which the subordinate notion. See §. 641.

*Obs.* In the tragic and lyric dialect, however, one part of the compound is frequently only rhetorical, and the whole word is used instead of the simple adjective, to give a fulness or harmony to the sentence, as παλαίφατος προνοία Soph. Trach. 823.

6. From compounds further compounds may be formed, and in these the Greek language is very rich, as διακλάμπειν, ὑπεξαναδύναι, ἐξυπαναστήναι; βατραχομουμαχία (i. e. ἡ τῶν βατράχων πρὸς τοὺς μῦς μάχη), especially in comedy, as σφραγιδονυχαρκομήτης (Arist. Nub. 332.), *with-rings-on-his-fingers-and-hair-on-his-head-sort-of-man*. Such words may always be divided into two principal parts.

### *Remarks on the Formation of Compounds.*

§. 341. 1. The union of two or more formal words, as ὑπέκ, παρέκ, διαπρό, διάπροι takes place especially in composition with verbs, as ὑπέκ-φεύγειν, εἰσκατα-τιθεῖναι, ἐπιδια-βαίνειν, διεκ-λάμπειν.

2. Of the composition of formal with essential words there are two sorts:

a. Prepositions, as adverbs of place, are compounded with verbs, substantives, adjectives and adverbs, as περι-στήναι, περί-στασις, περι-στάσιμος, περι-σταδόν, expressing the relations in space or of position; though the locative force of the prepositions is often lost in composition, as ἐπαικῶς, *seemly*. In these compounds the preposition is the principal element, as giving a new sense to the verb. Sometimes the notion of the verb is so subordinate to that of the preposition that the former can be dispensed with, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι, ἄν for ἀνέστη, so μέτα, πάρα &c. for μέτεστι, πάρεστι.

*Obs.* Sometimes prepositions are so contracted with their cases, where the preposition ends and the case begins with a vowel, as to form a new word, as φροῦδος (πρὸ δόου), προδργου (πρὸ ἔργου) ἀποικος (ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου).

§. 342. 2. Adverbs and adverbial words, of which the essential notion which they once expressed has been lost, are compounded with verbs, substantives and adjectives; they are

1. Either *Separable*, that is, which can stand as adverbs by themselves out of composition: εἰ, πλὴν, ἅμα, ἄρχι, ἄρτι, ἄγαν (before vowels and ν or ρ with which it is assimilated ἄγαν, otherwise ἄγα), πάλιν, poet. πάλι, πάλαι, δίς (from δύο), δίχα, πᾶν, as εὐτυχεῖν, εὐτυχής, πλημμελής (πλήν, μέλος), πλημμελεῖν, πλημμελῆσις; ἀματροχῶω, ἀματροχία; ἀγχιβατεῖν, ἀγχιθάλαστος, *mariproximatus*; ἀρτιθαλής, ἀγακλής, ἀγασθένης, ἀγάρροος, ἀγαστονος, Ἀγαμέμνων, ἀγάννηφος, παλιμβλαστος, παλιῶξις (ἰώκω), παλαίφατος, δισμύριοι, διφθογγος. πάνσφοος.

2. *Inseparable*, that is, which are found only in composition.

a. ἡμι-, *half*; the ι is never elided, as ἡμίφλεκτος, ἡμίονος, ἡμίεφθος.

β. δυσ- (=English *mis*, in mischance), expressing "hardness," "difficult," "badness," and frequently opposed to εὖ, as δυστυχία and εὐτυχία, δυσδαιμονία and εὐδαιμονία. Hence the poetic compounds δύσπαρις, δύσγαμος &c.

γ. The α *Privative* (before a vowel generally ἀν-), expressing the absence of the notion of the word with which it is compounded, as ἄβατος, ἄπεπλος, ἄπαις, ἀτιμία, ἀτυχεῖν.

Obs. 1. The original form of this particle, which is so widely used in Greek, was probably ἀν, Sanscr. *an*, Goth. *un*, *in*: (Buttmann makes it ἀνα, quoting ἀνάεθνος (Hom.), and ἀνάελπτος (Hes.), though these may have been originally ἀνέελπτος, ἀνέεθνος); so ἀμ-φασίη, ἀν-ρέφελος in the older language, and ἀνεν: from ἀν came ἀ before consonants and digammated words. As the digamma was dropped the ἀ stood before the vowel in such words, as ἄισος Pind. (elsewhere ἀισος): in some a contraction took place, as ἄκων=ἀ-έκων, ἀργός=ἀεργός &c.

δ. The α *Intensive and Collective*, expresses the notion of *similarity, community, union, concentration*, hence *intensity*, which may be conceived of as a concentration of the same thing or circumstance on one point: it is especially used in the expression of relationship and connection, as ἀλοχος, ἀκοιτις, ἀδελφός, *brother* (from δελφός, *the womb*), ἀγάσταις (*from one womb*), ἀγάλακτες, *sucking together, of the same family*, ἀκόλουθος, *going the same road* (κέλευθος), ἀσός, ἀσσητήρ from ἔπω, as ὁπάων and ὁπαδός (as ὄσσα is connected with ἔπος, and ὄσσεισθαι with ἔπεισθαι, or πείσσειν with πέπω). *Similarity*, ἀτάλαντος, *of the same weight*, ἀλίγκιος, ἐναλίγκιος (cf. Goth. *leik-jam*, and English *like, alike*, German *-lich*), ἀπειδος, *plainlike*.—*Collection*, ἀθρόος, *confused, noisy*, from θρέω, θρέομαι, *to whine*, ἀλλής from ἀλής or ἀλῆς, ἀγέρω, ἀγέλη.—*Intensity*, ἀτενής, *intentus*, ἄσκιος, *thickly shaded*, αὐτιάχος *loudly sounding* (Æolic for αἰάχος), and many others, for which see the Lexicon.

Obs. 2. We must not confound this with the α *euphonic*.

Obs. 3. Hartung<sup>a</sup> connects this α intensive with the Indian adverb *sa* (*saha, sam*), which is similarly used; this also seems to be the root of *simul, similis, semel*, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὁμοιος (Goth. *sama*, Germ. *sammt*), hence *omnis*.

Obs. 4. This α sometimes becomes αι, as αἰσύφηλος and αἰσύφηλος, and η, as ἡλίβατος from λίψ, which we must not confound with the η which answers to the Latin *ve* in *vegrandis*, as ἡλυξ, ἡβαύς.

§. 343. The following inseparable particles are used by the poets in composition:

ε. The Epic *νη* and *νω* (=να followed by ο), (Lat. *ne, nec, nefas*), in a privative sense, as νήρεθμος, νήνემος, νηπενθής, νήπυινος, νηλεής and ἀνηλεής (from ἔλεος), νήκεστος ἀνήκεστος (ἀκείομαι), νηνεμία and ἀνηνεμία, νώνυμος and ἀνώνυμος: the form ἀνη may be the two negatives α priv. and νη.

ζ. The old poetic ἀρι (cognate to ἀρείων, ἀριστος, ἀρετή &c.) and ἐρι, expressing "very," as ἀριδείκετος, ἐρικύδης.

η. The Epic ξα or θα intensive, as ζάλευκος, θαφοινός.

<sup>a</sup> Part. Græc. ii. 75.

### Formation of Compounds.

§. 344. Certain changes on certain principles take place in the composition of two words, either internally or externally :

#### Internal changes.

##### a. The first part of the Compound.

1. When the first part is a verb.—(These are mostly poetical compounds.)

a. When the second word begins with a vowel, it is annexed to the simple root of liquid and mute verbs without any change, as *φερ-ανγής* ; and to the root of pure verbs *σ* is annexed, as *πau-σ-άνεμος*.

b. When the second word begins with a consonant, the conjunctive vowels *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, are inserted after the root of liquid and mute verbs, as *δακ-ι-θυμος*, or the syllable *σι* is inserted, as *ἐγερ-σι-γάλως* : the root of pure verbs is unchanged, as *τανύ-πεπλος*. The conjunctive vowel is sometimes used before a vowel, as *ἀμαρτ-ο-επής*. The strengthened, and not the simple root of the verb is sometimes used, as *λειπ-δ-ταξίς*, *μαί-φονος*.

*Obs.* 1. Instead of *σι*, the poets sometimes insert *εσι* (*ες*), as *ἐλκ-εσί-πεπλος*, *λιπ-εσ-ήνωρ* ; *εσι* is sometimes shortened to *ε* before a consonant, as *φερ-έσ-βιος*. The derivatives of *MIR* in composition take the syllable *σο*, as *μῆξόλευκος*, and after this analogy *στρεψόδικος*.

2. When the first part of the compound is a substantive or adjective, the root of the substantive is generally unchanged.

a. The second word is annexed to the inflexive vowel of the I. decl. *η* or *α*, as *νικη-φόρος*, *χοη-φόρος*, *ἀγορα-νόμος* : Ion. *η* for *ᾱ*, *μοιρη-γενής* (*μοῖρα*, Ion. *η*), *μελιη-γενής* : Dor. *ᾱ*, *ἀρετᾱ-λόγος*, *ἀρετᾱ-λογία* (*ἀρετή*), *ικετᾱ-δόκος* (*ικέτης*). In composition with *ὄραν* the *α* coalesces with the *ο* into *ω*, as *θεω-ρός*, *πυλωρός*, *τιμωρός*. Instead however of the inflexive vowel, the conjunctive letter *ο* is sometimes inserted, as *δικ-ο-γράφος*, (*δίκη*), *λογχο-φόρος*, *ρίζοτόμος*, *ήμεροδρόμος*. In compounds of *γῆ* (*γᾱ*), *γᾱο* after the Ion. Att. fashion, becomes *γεω*, as *γεωγραφία*, *γεώμορος*.

*Obs.* 2. The *η* or *α* which stands in the place of the conjunctive vowel in the I. decl., is also used in the II. and III., as *ἐλαφη-βόλος*, *θανατη-φόρος*, *νεη-γενής* (*νέος*), *βιβλια-γράφος* and *βιβλιογράφος*, *διδυμᾱτόκος* ; *λαμπαδη-φόρος*, *ἀσπιδη-φόρος*, *ἀμφορεᾱ-φόρος* (*ἀμφορεύς*), *πολια-νόμος*, *σταχυητόμος* ; many neuters in *ος* (gen. *εος*, pl. *η*) vary between *ο* and *η*, as *ξίφοφόρος* and *-ηφόρος*, *σκευοφόρος* and *σκευηφόρος*. We must distinguish between this *ᾱ* and the conjunctive vowel *ᾱ* for *ο* in *ποδάνιπτρον*, *ποδανιπτήρ* and *κυνᾱμνία* in Hom. and Herod. In *ἀταλάφρων* for *-όφρων*, *ἀκαλαρρείτης* (*ἀκαλός*), *ὄνομάκλυτος*, the *α* seems to be the acc. ending.

b. In words of the II. decl. the conjunctive vowel *ο* is generally used, and when the second word begins with a vowel, the *ο* is elided, as *λογο-γράφος*, *λογέμπορος* ; *ἰσόρροπος* (*ἴσος*, *ρέπω*), *ἰσ-ήμερος*, *λαγω-βόλος* (*λαγώς*), *νεω-κόρος* (*νεός*).

c. In words of the III. declension.

a. The second part of the compound is added to the simple root, which in adjectives is the neuter sing., and in substantives may be found by dropping *ς* from the nominative, (so *vs*, *υ*, gen. *εως*, *εος*), as *πελεκυ-φόρος*, *ἄστυ-νόμος*, *ἡδυλόγος*, *πολυ-φάγος* ; this is the case with all in *ους* and *αυς* (*βοῦς*,

*ναῦς*, root *BOF*, *NAF*), as *βου-φορβός*, *ναυ-μαχία*; lastly some in *ν* and *ρ*, as *πυρ-φόρος*, *μελάν-δρουν*, *μελάμ-πεπλος*, *μελαγ-χολία*, *Παν-έλληνες*, *πατή-γυρις*, *παν-δῶκος*, *πανσυδὴ*, *πάν-σοφος*, generally *πασσυνδὴ*, *πάσσοφος*.

*Obs.* 3. The strengthened form *παντ-* or *παντο-* is very rare: *παντοδαπός*, and the poetic words *παντοπόρος*, *παντάρκης*.

*β.* Or the compound is formed from the simple root, (which in some words has undergone certain euphonic changes in the nominative, but may be discovered by dropping the genitival *ος*.) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, if the second word begins with a consonant, as *σωματο-φύλαξ*, *σωματ-εμπορία*.

*Obs.* 4. In some dissyllabic substantives the final vowel of the root is lost in the conjunctive *ο*, as *αἰμυσταγής*, *σπερμολόγος*, *στομαγλία*, *σωμασκέιν* &c. Further, all in *ης*, *ες* (gen. *ε-ος*), and most in *ος* (gen. *ε-ος*), drop the radical *ε*, as *ψευδο-μαρτυρία*, *ἀληθό-μυθος*, *ἀνθο-φόρος*, *ξίφο-κτόνος*, but it is retained in *ἐλεό-θρεπτος*, *ὄρεο-πόλος*.

*Obs.* 5. In words in *ις* (gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιως*) and *υς* (gen. *υος*), the second word is annexed to the simple root (discoverable from the genitive) by the insertion of the conjunctive *ο*, as *φυσιο-λόγος*, *ιχθυο-πώλης*, *δακρυο-γόνος*; but in some cases, without the insertion of *ο*, as *μαντι-πόλος*, *ὄρχι-πέδον*, *λεξι-θηρεῖν*: so the poetic *ιχθυ-βολεύς*, *δρυτῶμος*, *δακρύρροος*, *δακρυχέω*, and after this analogy *δικτυβόλος* from *δίκτυον*; both forms are found in *δρυοκο-λάπτης* and *δρυκολάπτης*. In some whose gen. ends in *ως* this *ο* has coalesced with the conjunctive vowel into *ω*, as *ὄρεω-κόμος* (*ὄρεύς*, gen. *έως*), *κρεω-πώλης* (*κρέας*), *γῆρο-βουκόμος*, *κερο-βάτης* (*γῆρας*, *κίρας*).

*Obs.* 6. Though the conjunctive *ο* is not used before a vowel, it is retained when the second word began originally with the digamma or the spirant *σ*; as *μῆνο-ειδής*, *ὀρθο-επής*: as the digamma lost its power, the conjunctive *ο* was not used in many words of this sort, as *αἰχμάλωτος*, *φιλεργός*; and in many words a crasis of the two vowels took place, as *ιχθυ-ο-ει-δής* = *ιχθυ-ώδης*, the accent being drawn back: so mostly the compounds of *ἔργον*, as *παν-ο-εργός* = *πανούργος*, and all of *ἔχω*, except *καχεξία*, as *ράβδουχος* &c.

*Obs.* 7. To some words of the III. decl., sometimes of the I. and II., *ι* is added as the conjunctive vowel to the simple root, as *πυρίπνους*, *νυκτιπόρος*, *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰγιβότης*; *μυστιπόλος* (*μυστής*), *μυρίπνους*, *χαλκίοικος*, *ἀργίπους*. In some poetic compounds this *ι* is contracted with the vowel of the first word, as in *ὄρειβάτης*, *ἐλειβάτης* (and analogously the Epic *ἀνδρειφόντης*, *Ἀργειφόντης* from *Ἄργος*, *ου*); *ὄδοιπόρος*, *χοροίτυπος* (both these also in prose), with *α* in *μεισαιπόλιος*, *μαλακίποδες*.

*Obs.* 8. Where the simple root ends in *σ*, the latter part of the compound is attached without any conjunctive vowel, as *τελεσ-φόρος*, *σακεσ-πάλος*, *σακεσ-φόρος*, *ὀρέσ-βιος*, *ὀρέσ-κωος*, *κερασ-βόλος*, *φωσ-φόρος* &c., *μυσπολείν* (Aristoph.) from *μῦς* (§. 100. *Obs.* 2.); *ὀρέσ-κιος*, *ὀρέσ-τερος* (cf. §. 98. 2.). Where the genitive is *εως*, as *τέλος* (root *TEAEΣ*), some poetic compounds insert an euphonic conjunctive vowel *ι*, as *ὀρεσ-ι-βάτης*, *τειχεσιπλήτης*, *ἐγγεσιμαρος*, *μελεσιπτερος*, *τελεσιδωτέιρα*. In the following words *σ* is euphonic: *δικα-σ-πόλος*, *μογο-σ-τόκος*, *θεό-σ-δοτος*, *θεο-σ-εχθρία* (Aristoph.), besides the regular *θεοεχθρία*, *οὐδενό-σ-ωρος* (Hom.) for *οὐδενώωρος*, *νεώ-σ-οικος* for *νεώοικος*, *ἐναρ-σ-φόρος* Hesiod. Sc. 192. for *ἐναροφόρος*. In *Θέσφατος*, the *σ* is an addition to the root *ΘΕ*.

3. Sometimes the first part of the compound is an actual case, as in some compounds of *ναῦς* as *ναυσιπόρος*.

*Obs.* 9. The actual forms of cases occur but in very few compounds, as *Διός-κοροι*, *νουν-έχης*, perhaps in *πολισσοῦχος*, unless it be from *πόλισσα*, an old form of *πόλις*.

4. When the first part is an adverb, see §. 342. *b*.

*b. The second part of the Compound.*

§. 345. 1. For the reduplication of the *ρ*, see §. 36. 2.

2. The words beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*, lengthen these vowels in composition into *η* and *ω*: (in verbs this takes place only when they are derivatives in *έω* &c.) from the nom. of a subst. or adj., as (*α*) *εὐήμερος* from *ἔνιμος*, *ὑπήκοος* from *ἀκούω*, *κατήγορος*, *κατηγορέω*, *ποδήρης*, *μονήρης*, *τριήρης* &c. from *ἌΡΩ*, *στρατηγός* from *ἄγω*, *εὐήνωρ* from *ἀνήρ*, *ἀμφήκης* from *ἀκή*, *οἰνήρυσις* from *ἀρύω*; (*ε*) *δυσήρετος* from *ἑρετός*, *δυσήλατος* from *εἰλαύνω*, *κατηρεφής* from *ἑρέφω*, *ἑπῆλυς* from *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἀνέκστος* from *ἀκείσθαι*: (*ο*) *τριώβολον* from *ὀβολός*, *ἀνωφελής* from *ὄφελος*, *πανωλής*, *πανώλεθρος* from *ὄλλυμι*, *ἀνώμαλος* from *ὄμαλός*, *ἀνώμοτος* from *ἔμνυμι*, *ἀνώνυμος*, *ἐπώνυμος* from *ὄνομα*, *ὑπώρεια* from *ὕρος*, *δυσωπής* from *ὄπι-* and others from *ἀνένειν*, *ἀροῦν*, *ἀμείβειν*, *ἀριθμός*, *ἐρίζειν*, *ἐράν*, *ἐμείν*, *ὀδύνη*, *ὀδοῦς*, *ὀρύσσω*, *ὄζω* &c.

*Obs.* 1. In many words such as *δυσέλεγκτος*, *δυσοδία*, *ἔμορος*, and especially in such as originally had the digamma, this lengthening does not take place, as *δυσάλωτος*, *δυσπής*, and never in verbs compounded with a preposition, nor in derivatives from such verbs, as *ἀπελαύνω*, *ἀπέλασις*, *ἀπελάτης*, *ἐπονομάζω*, *ἐπονομασία*, *ἐπονομαστός*, &c.

*Obs.* 2. The Attics adopted the Doric *ā* for *η* in some compounds of *ἄγω*, *λαχαγός*, *ξεναγός*, *οὔραγός*, and the traged. in Iambics have *κυναγός*, *ποδαγός*.

*The ending of the Compound.*

§. 346. When the compound is a verb.

*a.* When the first word is one of the prepositions (except *ὥς*, *το*, which is never compounded) the simple verb is unchanged, as *ἐκ-βαίνω*, *ἐμβάλλω*, *συναγείρω*, *συμπίπτω*, *ἀφαίρῃω*, *περιελαύνω*, *προέχω* or *προδῃω*, *ἐνρίπτω* &c.

*Obs.* 1. The composition in these cases consists in mere juxtaposition (*παράθεσις*): by the Epic some adverbs are thus compounded with verbs, as *αἰερούειν*, *παλιμπλάζεσθαι*: so also a subst., as *δακρυχέειν*.

*b.* When the first part of the compound is any other part of speech, except a preposition, the compound, as being in reality a new verb, derived from a real or supposed nominative form, takes a derivative form, generally *έω*. So from the two notions *ἵππους τρέφειν*, the compound is not *ἱπποτρέφειν*, but through the intermediate nom. *ἱπποτρόφος ἱπποτροφέω*, so *θεοσεβέειν*, *θεοσεβής*, *εὐτυχεῖν*, *εὐτυχής*. See §. 340. 2.

*Obs.* 2. These compounds differ, in sense from the simple verbs, in that the former generally express the being in some state, or the frequent doing of something implied in that state.

*Obs.* 3. There are few such compounds formed directly from the simple verb, and these are mostly confined to poetry, as *σταδιοδραμοῦμαι* Eur. H. F. 865, *ἀτίει* Theogn. 621.

§. 347. The compound is a noun, with its second part,

*a.* A derivative from a verb, with the following endings:

*a.* Generally *ος*, *ον*.

β. ης (της) or as (gen. ου), ηρ (τηρ), τωρ, generally transitive substantives, as εὐεργέτης, νομοθέτης, μυροπώλης, ὀρνιθοθήρας, παιδολέτωρ.

γ. ης, es, generally pass. or intrans., as θεοφιλής, εὐμαθής, εὐπρεπής.

δ. s, or when joined with a preceding K letter, ξ, as ψευδομάρτυς (from ΜΑΡΤΥΩ, later μαρτυρέω), κακόμαντις (from ΜΑΝΤΙΩ, later μαντεύω), νομοφύλαξ, ἀπορρώξ.

Obs. 1. In some compounds both the parts are verbal, in which case the latter notion depends on the former, as φιλομαθής, *loving learning*, φιλήκοος, *cupidus audiendi*, μελλόγαμος=ὁ γαμεῖν μέλλον, φιλόλογος=ὁ λέγειν φιλῶν, φιλοθύτης=ὁ θύειν φιλῶν, φιλοπότης=ὁ πίνειν φιλῶν.

Obs. 2. Abstract compounds such as σύμπραξις &c., are derived from compound verbs (mostly with a preposition) such as συμπαράττω: abstracts in *ia* from a form in *os*, as ἀτιμία from ἀτιμος.

δ. With the second part a substantive.

1. The two parts of the compound are in an *attributive* relation to each other, in as much as the former modifies and defines the latter. The form of the subst. is unchanged. The first word may be an adverb or prep., or sometimes a subst. or adjective. The number of these compounds is very limited, as ὁμόδουλος, σύνοδος, πρόξενος, ἡμίονος, βούλιμος, ἀκρόπολις, ἀλυκτοπέδη, ἀγαθοδαίμων, and when the first word is an adj. the good writers prefer generally the two simple words, as ἀγαθὸς δαίμων, "Ἀρειὸς πάγος.

2. The two parts stand in an *objective* relation, one being the object of the other: this includes a large number of adjectives, whose first part is a verb, or sometimes an adjective or an inseparable adverb or preposition, as δαισιδαίμων=ὁ τοὺς δαίμονας δείσας, μισόπονος, ἐπιχαιρέκακος=ὁ τοῖς κακοῖς ἐπιχαίρων, φιλέλλην, φιλόσοφος, neut. ου, φιλόγλυκος, neut. υ, κακοδαίμων=ὁ κακὸν δαίμονα ἔχων, μακρόχειρ=ὁ μακρὰν χεῖρα ἔχων, αὐτόχθων, *indigena*, δυσέρως, ἔνθεος=ὁ τὸν θεὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχων, ἄποικος=ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου ὢν, ἄπαις=ὁ παῖδας μὴ ἔχων. In all these words the form of the substantive is unchanged, when the primitive substantive has a form which serves for the masc. and feminine of the adj.; but where this is not the case, as in ἡμέρα, the substantive takes the corresponding adjectival endings, as *os* (gen. ου), *as* (gen. ω), *ης* (gen. ους), *is* (gen. δος), *ων*, and (when the subst. ends in *υ*) *s*, as σύνδειπνος (δείπνον), εὐθύδικος (δίκη), ἀτιμος (τιμή), δεχήμερος (ἡμέρα), φιλοχρήματος (χρῆμα, χρήματα), ἄστομος (στόμα), εὐγεως (γῆ), λειπόνεως (ναῦς), ἀνωφελής (τὸ ὠφελος), ἀναλκις (ἀλκή), ἀχρήμων, ἄδακρυς, gen. υος (τὸ δάκρυ).

Obs. 3. Some of these compounds admit in the last word a change of vowel, as ἀκόλουθος from κέλευθος, in Epic πεμπώβολον from ὄβελος, ἀμύμων from μῶμων, and all from ὄνομα ending in *os*, take the Æolic form *δνυμα*, as εὐάνυμος: *ην* and *ηρ* in all derivatives from φρήν and πατήρ become *ων* and *ωρ*, as σῶφρων, *ονος*, εὐπάτωρ, *ορος*, also in προγαστήρ from γαστήρ, εὐήνωρ from ἀνήρ, and in compounds of μήτηρ, in which μήτηρ is the subject, as ἡ παμμήτωρ, *mother of all*. But this change of vowel is not admissible when the ending *os* is added to the *ην* or *ηρ* of the root, as εὐάστερος, ἀλίμενος from ἀστήρ and λιμήν, root ἀστερ, λιμεν.

c. Or with the second word an adjective.

The adjective is not changed, except those in *us* which generally becomes *ης*; the first part is either a subst. or an adverb, as ἀστυγείτων, *urbis vicinus*, πάνσοφος or πάσσοφος, *ον*, ἀνόμοιος, *ον*, ποδόγηλος, *ον*, ἀηδής from ἡδύς, ποδόκης from ὠκίς.



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## OF IRREGULAR VERBS,

### AND THE MORE REMARKABLE ANOMALOUS VERBAL FORMS.

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The word quoted in the reference is that in which the difficulty or peculiarity of the construction seems to present itself.

The asterisks mark that the passage is not quoted in the text, but may be explained by the paragraph referred to; though some of these have been inserted in the present edition.

The references in the Tragedians and Aristophanes are made to Dindorf's edition of the *Poetae Scenici Graeci*.

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 \*1323 ἐμόν. .... 652, *Ods.* 6.  
 — ἐπεύχομαι double dative, 642, *Ods.* 4.  
 \*1342 dative. .... 603.  
 1343 πέπληγμαί πληγὴν . . 545, 3.  
 \*1346 οἰώγματι ..... 609, 3.  
 1359 τοῦ δρῶντος. .... 436, γ.  
 \*1370 ταῖτην. .... 891, 2, *Ods.* 3.  
 \*1371 ὅπως (κυρεῖ) . . . 895, 1, e.  
 \*1376 ὕψος ..... 579.  
 1384 dual. .... 388, a.  
 \*1387 χάριν ..... 580.  
 \*1393 ellipse with gen. abs. 696, *Ods.* 3.  
 \*1395 πρεπόντων ..... 533.  
 1399 σοῦ. .... 495, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*1401 πειράσθε with gen. .... 493.  
 1403 ellipse of εἶτε. .... 778, *Ods.*  
 \*1404 ὅμοιον ..... 376, c.  
 \*1409 ἐπέθου. .... 362, 2.  
 \*1420 ἀποινα. .... 580.  
 1435 ἕως ἄν ..... 847, 3.  
 1439 Χρησιδῶν ..... 355, a.  
 1445 μέλψασα. .... 566, 3.  
 \*1447 εὐνῆς ..... 481.  
 1448 τίς ἄν ..... 427, 3.  
 \*1460 transposition of ἔριν 824, II. 2, c.



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- 1470 κρατύνει κράτος.... §. 560, 2.  
 \*1472 μοί..... 600, 2.  
 1482 αἰνέει..... 583, 5.  
 1494 κείσται κοίταν..... 556, a.  
 \*1512 παρέξει..... 359.  
 1529 ἐξφοδῆληται..... 435, *Ods.*  
 \*1530 ἀμχανῶ..... 579, 1.  
 \*1537 εἶδε..... 856, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*1547 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1. γ.  
 \*1551 σὲ προσήκει..... 674.  
 1568 πέρ..... 697, d.  
 1570 θεμένῃ with dat..... 589, 1.  
 — στέργειν..... 549, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*1589 θανάων..... 672, 4.  
 1597 γένει..... 602, 3.

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- \*1 ἐποπτεύων κράτη..... 553.  
 16 infin. as imper..... 671, b.  
 \*20 ὡς ἄν..... 810.  
 \*23 προκομπός..... 581, 3.  
 — ὀξύχειρ κτύπῳ..... 435, *Ods.*  
 35 ἔλακε ἀμβόαμα..... 566, 3.  
 — περί..... 632, 11, 2.  
 58 τίς..... 373, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*65 ἀκραντος..... 356, *Ods.*  
 \*79 πρέποντα..... 580.  
 80 αἰνέσαι..... 583, 5.  
 83 τύχαις..... 356, 3.  
 87 χέουσα with dat..... 592, 1.  
 93 φάσκω ἔπος..... 566, 1.  
 \*94 ἀντιδιδόναι δόσιν..... 573.  
 96 ὥσπερ οὖν..... 737, 2.  
 101 νομίζομεν with acc..... 551, 2.  
 \*105 λέγοις ἄν..... 425, 2, b.  
 \*115 καὶ εἰ..... 861, 2.  
 \*129 βροτοῖς..... 600, 1.  
 140 acc. referring to μοί.. 675, b.  
 \*142 εὐχάς..... 581, 2.  
 \*149 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, f.  
 \*154 πρὸς..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 \*155 ἀπότροπον..... 581, 3.  
 171 οὖν..... 737, 6.  
 \*172 οὔτ..... 832, *Ods.*  
 177 μῶν..... 873, 5, 814, b.  
 — μῶν οὖν..... 873, 5.  
 192 ὅπως..... 814, *Ods.* 5.  
 \*196 ὅπως..... 813.  
 200 ἀγαλμα..... 580, 2.  
 \*216 συνοίσθα..... 682, 2.  
 235 δώμασιν..... 598, *Ods.* 1.  
 \*205 ὅπως with fut. and conj. 812, 1.  
 \*266 χάριν..... 580, 2.  
 \*285 ὁράωντα κ. τ. λ..... 580, 2.  
 294 ellipse of οὐτε... 775, *Ods.* 3.  
 298 καὶ εἰ..... 861, 2.  
 \*313 δράσανται..... 674.  
 321 κέκληνται..... 389.  
 \*344 ἄν with infin..... 432, *Ods.* 2.

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- 360 πειλάντων.... §. 895, *Ods.* 1.  
 385 ἐφυννήσαι..... 566, 3.  
 \*394 πὸς ἄν..... 427, 3.  
 411 κλύουσιν..... 711, 1.  
 \*414 πρὸς ἔπος..... 638, III. 3, c.  
 419 πάθομεν with acc..... 552, b.  
 426 χερὸς ὀρέγματα..... 442, e.  
 465 εὐχομένους..... 599, 3.  
 471 ἔμμοτον with dat..... 602, 3.  
 472 ellipse of οὐδέ... 776, *Ods.* 3.  
 \*511 τίμημα..... 580, 2.  
 520 nomin..... 708, 1.  
 522 θέλονται..... 599, 3.  
 578 πόσιν..... 580, 1.  
 593 ellipse of τίς..... 373, 5.  
 — φράσαι without ἄν... 426, 1.  
 605 μῆσατο with acc..... 551, b.  
 607 ἤλικα with gen..... 597.  
 626 γυναικοβούλους..... 435, *Ods.*  
 \*640 οὐτῇ with acc..... 583.  
 \*641 ellipse of ἐστί..... 376, a.  
 650 τίνοι..... 548, *Ods.* 3.  
 655 καλῶ with acc..... 566, 3.  
 676 ἀπεζύγην πόδας..... 558, 2.  
 698 subst. transposed.. 824, 11, 2.  
 \*704 πρὸς..... 638, 1, 2, b.  
 711 gen. loci..... 522, 2.  
 \*714 κυρούντων..... 196, *Ods.*  
 728 ἐφοδεῦσαι with dat..... 598.  
 729 ἐξφοδῆλητός..... 356, *Ods.*  
 732 πατεῖς πύλας..... 558, 1.  
 749 ὀρέσσην..... 581, 1.  
 751 νυκτιπαραγκός..... 356, *Ods.*  
 \*759 ψευθεῖσα..... 583, 182.  
 762 πατρί..... 598.  
 774 ἀλλά..... 774.  
 788 ἔλακον..... 566, 3.  
 \*799 ὄρεγμα..... 580.  
 806 τότε κτάμενον..... 700, 2, a.  
 828 double dat..... 642, *Ods.* 4.  
 854 κλέψαιαν..... 426, 1.  
 882 βάξω..... 566, 1, 583.  
 893 φίλτατε..... 379, a.  
 917 ονειδίσαι τοῦτο..... 566, 2.  
 \*942 ἐπολούεσθε..... 566, 3.  
 \*943 double gen..... 543, 1.  
 \*958 μή..... 749, 1.  
 991 ἐμήσατο στίγος..... 551, c.  
 999 μὲν οὖν..... 730, b.  
 1003 νομίζαν βίον..... 561.  
 1021 ὅποι..... 646, b. *Ods.*  
 \*1035 προσίζομαι..... 509, 1.  
 1048 ellipse of ἐστί..... 376.  
 1058 στάσουσι..... 570.  
 1070 βασίλεια πάθη..... 435, a.

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- \*3 ἔζετο..... 556, b.  
 \*5 ellipse of αὐτῆς..... 894, b.

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*7 ἡ demonstrat. ....	§. 816, 2.
27 διδῶσι δόσιν. ....	573.
— Ποσειδῶνος κράτος ....	442, c.
*32 ἴτων ....	196, Obs.
33 ὥς ἂν with conj. ....	868, 3.
38 δέισσα οὐδέν ....	550, b.
*— μὲν οὖν ....	730, b.
*56 δίκαιος ....	667.
*71 καί. ....	760.
80 ἀγκαθεν. ....	646, Obs. b.
*88 νικάτω ....	584.
94 opt. ....	425, b.
95 nomin. ....	708, 1.
*98 δέ ....	767, c.
100 nomin. ....	707, c.
109 ἔθουν δειπνα ....	560, 4.
140 ellipse ....	895, c.
174 sing. verb. ....	390, 2, β.
189 μύσειν with acc. ....	566, 3.
220 infin. ....	670, 1.
226 τίθου ....	362, 5.
231 μέτειμι ....	583, 125.
234 εἰ with conj. ....	854, Obs. 1.
247 plural ....	390, β.
251 sing. ....	390, 2, β.
255 dual ....	388, 1.
271 ἀσεβῶν. ....	565, Obs.
*300 μὴ οὐ. ....	750, 2.
301 οὔπου φρενῶν. ....	376, a., 527.
325 enallage of cases ....	440.
327 ἐπὶ. ....	634, 1, γ.
*336 τοῖσιν ....	445, 3.
338 ὑπελθῇ ....	379, Obs. 3.
354 sing. verb. ....	390, 2, β.
360 τινά ....	373, Obs. 2.
*372 ἄταν ....	580, 1.
*380 αὐδάται. ....	566, 1.
382 ellipse of ἐσμέν. ....	376, a.
401 αὐτόπρεμνον. ....	656, 6.
420 opt. ....	425, b.
428 ἡμῖνος λόγον. ....	442, c.
468 εἰ εἴτε ....	778, Obs.
477 nomin. ....	708, 1.
*506 βέβαια ....	391, 2.
510 θροοῦμενος ....	566, 3.
515 οἰκτίσαιοτο ....	549, a.
552 fut. and opt. ....	427, c.
*553 παρβάταν with acc. ....	581, 3.
581 κυρώσαν gender ..	379, Obs. 1.
600 δυοῖν ....	388, a.
601 διδάξον ....	583, 57.
610 σφέ for αὐτήν ....	654, 1, a.
*631 ἡμποληκότα ....	552.
645 ellipse of τίς. ....	373, 5.
654 οἰκῆσει ....	576, 1.
674 ἀπό ....	620, 3, d.
682 κρίνοντες δίκας ....	568.
690 τῷ. ....	444, 5.
716 μαντεύσει μαντεία ....	566, 1.

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*716 βουλευμάτων. ....	§. 514.
*751 βαλοῦσα neuter ....	359.
*769 double dat. ....	611, Obs.
772 αὐτῶν supplied. ....	696, Obs. 3.
789 γίνωμαι. ....	417.
800 conjunctive ....	420, 3.
814 τῶν ....	444, 5.
831 infin. ....	669, c.
837 παθεῖν infin. ....	679, 1.
*887 οὖν. ....	737, 2.
890 χθονός ....	483, Obs.
893 Αἰγίσθου βία. ....	379, a.
894 καὶ δὴ ....	860, 8.
*925 ἐξαμβρόσαι ....	555, c.
960 ἔχοντες gender ....	379, Obs. 1.

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3 τὰ πιστά ....	382, 1.
7 χώρας ....	505.
8 βασιλείᾳ ....	435, a.
13 βαυζει ....	566, 3.
27 μάχην ....	579, 2.
*40 πλῆθος ....	579, 2.
48 ὄψιν ....	575.
*55 πιστούς. ....	356, Obs.
81 λείσσαν δέργμα ....	554, a.
*87 δόκιμος with infin. ....	667, a.
*95 πηδηματος. ....	518, Obs. 3.
117 μῆ. ....	812, 1., 814.
124 ἀπύων ....	556, 1., 583.
188 ὥς ἐδόκουν. ....	898, 4.
190 ρήγνυσιν ....	363, 3.
198 σφέ for αὐτόν ....	654, 1, a.
223 ἔμπαλιν τῶνδε ....	525.
*228 opt. ....	802, Obs. 4.
236 ἔρξας ....	583, 80.
*242 τινός ....	518.
246 λόγον. ....	551, 2.
280 ἵζε βοάν ....	566, 3.
292 infin. ....	670, 1.
*295 καὶ εἰ. ....	861, 2.
305 ἀφήλατο or πῆδημα ....	556, b.
357 oratio obliqua ....	886, 3.
360 fut. opt. ....	885, 3.
364 εὐτ' ἂν ....	842, 3.
369 εἰ with opt. ....	855, Obs. 3.
*— ὥς with infin. ....	813.
428 ἔως ....	846, 1.
443 πίστιν ....	579, 2.
*445 ξυμφορᾶς ....	488.
449 ἐμβατεύει νῆσον ....	558, 1.
450 ὅταν with opt. ....	844, Obs.
— ὅπως with opt. ....	807, a.
457 Tmesis. ....	643, Obs. 2.
*462 ἐξ ....	621, 3, d.
508 ellipse of εἰσὶ ....	376, d.
*518 double gen. ....	543.
565 ὥς ἀκουομεν ....	898, 4.
593 ἐλεύθερα ....	566, 1.
616 θαλλούσης with acc. ....	555, c.

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- \*681 πιστά πιστῶν ..... §. 137, 3.  
 682 πονεῖ with acc. .... 563.  
 \*692 ἀμεμπτος with gen. .... 495.  
 719 δε position of ..... 765, 1.  
 724 ξυνήφατο γνώμης ..... 535.  
 \*731 ἀρωγῆς ..... 495, fin.  
 736 μολεῖν γέφυραν ..... 558, 1.  
 748 ἤνυσεν with acc. .... 560, 2.  
 756 αὐξάνειν ..... 583.  
 842 ὠφελεί ..... 596, 1.  
 844 βαρβάρουσι ..... 601, Obs. 2.  
 913 ἐσιδόντα ..... 711, 1.

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- \*4 ἐφείτο ..... 566, 2.  
 \*— πρὸς ..... 638, II. 1.  
 10 ὡς ἄν ..... 810.  
 11 στέργειν ..... 549, Obs. 2.  
 \*13 δὴ ..... 720, 2, d.  
 21 τοῦ βροτῶν ..... 904, Obs. 4.  
 23 dative ..... 599, 3.  
 \*28 ἀπηγύω with gen. and acc. 491, 574.  
 30 πέρα with gen. .... 526.  
 34 φθίγξει γόους ..... 566, 1.  
 \*35 ὅστις ἄν ..... 829.  
 40 ἀνηκουστῶν with gen. ... 487, 4.  
 44 πόνει with acc. .... 563.  
 58 πόρους ..... 560, 1.  
 59 εὐρεῖν ..... 569, 1.  
 \*62 part. .... 681, 683.  
 \*68 ὅπως ..... 812, 2.  
 \*69 ὁρᾷς θέαμα ..... 575.  
 \*80 μοί ..... 589, 3.  
 \*83 σοί ..... 590, Obs. 2.  
 \*84 οἰοί τε ..... 755, 4.  
 \*95 χρόνον ..... 577.  
 106 σιγᾶν τύχας ..... 566, 1.  
 — οὔτε μή ..... 750, 3.  
 \*118 δὴ ..... 723, 2.  
 \*121 διὰ ..... 627, 1, 3, b.  
 \*143 ὀχλήσω φρουράν ..... 563.  
 \*148 ἀδαμαντέοισι ..... 435, Obs.  
 \*156 ὡς ..... 813.  
 \*163 τιθέμενος ..... 362, 5.  
 165 πρὶν ἄν ..... 848.  
 171 ἀποσουλᾶται ..... 583.  
 \*182 ἀμφί ..... 631, II. 2.  
 199 χόλου ..... 516.  
 \*202 δῆθεν ..... 726, 2, a.  
 \*211 οἶτ ..... 884, 2., 802, 4.  
 217 προσλαβόντα ..... 674, 675, b.  
 \*221 αὐτοῖσι ..... 604, 1.  
 \*236 τοῦ μολεῖν ..... 531, 678, 1.  
 \*237 τῷ ..... 609, 3.  
 267 εὐρόμην πόνους ..... 576, 2.  
 270 ἐρήμου ..... 512, 1.  
 \*271 μοί ..... 598.  
 272 πέδοι ..... 605, Obs. 5.  
 273 ἀπό ..... 620, 1, b.

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- 292 optative without ἄν §. 832, Obs.  
 305 σιδηρομήτωρ ..... 435, b.  
 330 ζηλώ σέ ..... 495, Obs. 3.  
 \*350 ἄχθος ..... 581.  
 \*355 συρίζων with acc. .... 566, 3.  
 356 ἥστραπτεν ..... 570.  
 362 σθένος ..... 584, 2.  
 370 ἐξαναξέσει χόλον ..... 555, c.  
 389 θακοῦντι ἔδρας ..... 556, b.  
 \*399 τύχας ..... 481.  
 406 λέλακε στονέν ..... 566, 3.  
 435 στένουσι ..... 566, 4.  
 445 ἀνθρώποις ..... 589, Obs. 4.  
 467 ἀντί ..... 618, 2.  
 472 ἀποσφαλῆις φρενῶν ..... 529, 1.  
 481 πρὶν ..... 848, 3.  
 \*494 δαίμοσιν ..... 594, 4.  
 501 ἀνθρώποις ..... 596, Obs. 2.  
 \*508 ἀκήδει ..... 496.  
 519 εἰσορώσα ..... 707, b.  
 574 ὅτοβει νόμον ..... 566, 3.  
 592 γυνάξεται with doub. acc. 583.  
 \*614 δικήν ..... 580.  
 625 κρύψης ..... 583, III.  
 626 μεγαῖρω ..... 499.  
 627 μὴ οὐ ..... 750, Obs. 3.  
 635 χάριν ..... 573, Obs. 2.  
 636 καί ..... 758, 3.  
 649 τυχεῖν with gen. .... 512, 1.  
 \*654 ὡς ἄν ..... 810.  
 \*681 ἀπεστέρησεν with gen. ... 529.  
 682 ἐλαύνομαι γῆν ..... 558, 1.  
 \*— πρὸ ..... 619, 1.  
 700 ἠνύσασθε with acc. .... 560, 2.  
 701 μαθεῖν with gen. .... 485.  
 708 στείχε γῶας ..... 559.  
 \*712 infin. .... 671, a.  
 713 ἐκπερᾶν χθόνα ..... 548, Obs. 1.  
 714 χειρός ..... 530, Obs. 1.  
 \*749 ὅπως with ind. .... 813.  
 764 γαμέι ..... 583, 41.  
 \*766 acc. ὄντινα ..... 581, 1, 2., cf. 897.  
 770 nom. part. .... 709, 430.  
 815 κτίσαι with acc. .... 569, 1.  
 \*861 ellipse of pronoun, 696, Obs. 3.  
 900 gen. .... 483, Obs. 4.  
 901 ὅτε ..... 814, Obs. 5.  
 903 προσδράκαι ..... 554, a.  
 \*905 πόριμος with acc. .... 581, Obs.  
 \*912 ἥρᾶτο with acc. .... 566, 2.  
 917 πιστός ..... 356, Obs.  
 919 πεσεῖν πτώματα ..... 556, a.  
 921 ἐπί position of ..... 656, 4.  
 923 βροντῆς ..... 504.  
 928 Διός ..... 509.  
 940 ἄρξει with dative.. 605, 3., 505, Obs. 3.  
 \*962 ἐγκόνηι with acc. .... 558, 1.  
 977 μεμνηνῶτα νόσον ..... 549, b.

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- 982 γέ..... §. 735, b.  
1066 ἀσκεῖν κακότητα ..... 561.  
1091 μητρὸς σέβας ..... 442, c.

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- 19 construction of sentence, 898,  
Obs. 3.  
46 ἄρκωμόθησαν with acc. 566, 2.  
92 τίς ἀρα..... 872, 2, c.  
95 δῆτα..... 725, 2.  
144 ἀπύουσαι ..... 583, 27.  
146 αὐτὰς ..... 481, 1.  
189 κρατοῦσα..... 382, 1.  
198 βουλευέσεται ..... 364, Obs.  
\*217 πρὸς..... 638, 2, c.  
\*260 εἰ δοίης ..... 855, Obs.  
266 εὖχου ..... 566, 2.  
273 ἀπό..... 620, 1, b.  
284 τάξω ..... 583, 166.  
290 acc. λείων..... 580, 3.  
328 ellipse of δόντων 376, Obs., 895, c.  
363 καιροπήμονες ..... 579, 2.  
371 διώκων..... 558, 2.  
\*385 τῷ .... 444, 5, cf. 509, infin.  
\*394 ὀρμαίνει with acc. .... 551, 1.  
416 εἰργεῖν..... 596, Obs. 1.  
438 ἀνδράσιν..... 597, Obs. 1.  
467 στείχει προσαμβάσεις.. 558, 1.  
488 Ἰππομέδοντος σχῆμα .. 442, c.  
498 βλέπων ..... 554.  
545 καπηλείων μάχην ..... 564.  
571 βάσει..... 583, 35.  
\*597 φεῦ with gen..... 489.  
633 ἀράται τύχας ..... 566, 2.  
651 κηρυκευμάτων ..... 495.  
681 nom. .... 708, 1.  
704 τί οὖν ..... 737, 4.  
810 οὖν ..... 737, 6.  
843 ἀμφί..... 631, 111, 3.  
855 ἐρέσσετε ..... 566, 4.  
864 asyndeton ..... 792, m.  
868 ἰαχεῖν ὕμνον..... 566, 3.  
\*894 ellipse of μοῖρα ..... 436, β.  
909 double dat. .. 600—611, Obs.  
\*920 gen. .... 481.  
996 dative ..... 602, 3.  
\*1019 impft. .... 398, 2.  
1028 nom. .... 689, Obs.  
\*1053 ellipse of ὦν ..... 682, 3.

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- \* 15 διά..... 627, II. 1.  
48 ἐγένεσεν ..... 569, 2.  
87 τοί ..... 736, 3.  
120 ἐν ..... 623, 2.  
150 ρύσις..... 602, 3.  
203 acc. after πρέπει..... 674.  
230 δικάζει ..... 583, 58.  
253 καρποῦται ..... 576, 1.  
295 μή ..... 873, Obs. 1.

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- 311 ἐπί..... §. 650, 2.  
325 τάρχαϊον ..... 577, Obs. 2.  
443 τοῖσιν..... 444, 4.  
453 σοφός ..... 493, 1.  
604 ὅποι ..... 646, Obs.  
763 κράτος ..... 579, 7.  
808 ἰνέ ..... 566, 3.  
1026 χέουσιν..... 570.  
1055 τό ..... 444, 4.

ARISTOPHANES.

*Acharnenses.*

- 1 δέδγμαι with acc. 545, 3., \*584,  
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7 ἐγανώθην ..... 549, d.  
8 ἄξιον with dative ..... 600, 1.  
9 ὠδυνήθην ..... 549, d.  
13 ἐπί..... 634, 3, g.  
18 ὀφρὺς acc..... 584, 2.  
23 ἀσπίαν ..... 577, Obs. 1.  
41 ἐκείνο..... 655, 8.  
\*44 ἐντός with gen..... 526.  
60 μοί..... 598.  
\*64 τοῦ σχήματος gen. .... 495.  
\*65 ὡς preposition ..... 626.  
67 ἐπί..... 633, 1.  
\*68 παρὰ ..... 637, 111, b.  
\*76 αἰσθάνει with acc..... 575.  
\*83 gen. temp..... 523.  
90 ἐφενάκης with acc..... 563.  
93 τοῦ πρέσβεως ..... 467, 4.  
112 βάψω..... 583.  
125 ταῦτα ..... 383, Obs.  
141 acc. temp. .... 577.  
164 πορθοῦμένος ..... 583.  
\*166 οὐ μή ..... 748.  
\*169 μή..... 749.  
\*176 πρὶν ἂν ..... 848.  
184 partitive gen. .... 533, 3.  
\*186 βοώντων ..... 195, Obs. 3.  
\*— ol ..... 444, 5.  
190 δέουσι with gen. .... 484.  
201 ἀπαλλαγίς with gen. .... 531.  
205 ἄξιον with dative..... 600, 1.  
216 ἂν repeated ..... 432, b.  
226 χωρίων gen. .... 483.  
\*242 πρότε with singular. 390, 2, β.  
— nom. for voc. .... 476, b.  
\*253 ὅπως ..... 812, 2.  
278 ροφήσει with acc..... 562.  
\*285 μέν οὖν ..... 730, b.  
306 ἀκούσατε ..... 485, 487.  
319 εἰπέ ..... 390, a.  
328 ἀπειλεῖ with acc. .... 566, 2.  
\*330 ἐπί..... 634, 3, e.  
\*343 ὅπως μή..... 812, 2.  
\*348 ὀλίγου ..... 864, 1.  
372 εὐλογῇ with double acc. ... 583.



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- \*968 *μεταξύ* with gen. .... §. 526.  
 \*1011 *ὑπαποκίνει* with gen. ... 530, 1.  
 \*1018 *εἰ ἄν*..... 860 and *Ods.*  
 \*1039 *τὸ τί*..... 881, 2.  
 \*1046 *καλοῦμαι* with gen..... 501.  
 1052 *γράφω*..... 583.  
 \*1079 *καθ' ἐπτά*..... 629, 3, *d.*  
 \*— *τοῦβολοῦ*..... 519.  
 \*1121 *πρίαν* with acc. .... 555, *c.*  
 \*1128 *μέγας*..... 579, 7.  
 1168 *ἐκεῖθεν*..... 647, *Ods.*  
 \*1177 *σβκουν*..... 791, *Ods.*  
 1186 imperative ..... 390, *γ.*  
 \*1200 *ἐπίσχευ* sense of. .... 642, *β.*  
 \*1228 *ἀκροατίον*..... 613, 5.  
 \*1237 *θυτίον*..... 613, *Ods.* 5.  
 \*1251 *ἀνιδμόν*..... 579, 4.  
 \*1257 *αὐτοῖς ῥήμασι*..... 604, 1.  
 1269 construction ..... 898, 2.  
 \*1290 *ὥστε ἦν*..... 863.  
 \*1341 *ἄδων* with acc. .... 566, 3.  
 \*1359 *βουσκτίον*..... 613, 3.  
 \*1395 *ἀλάμενος* with acc. .... 556.  
 \*1405 *διδάσκειν*..... 583.  
 \*1421 *εὐθύ* with gen. .... 512, 2.  
 \*1475 *ἀπατέρω* with gen. .... 526.  
 \*1477 *ἦρος*..... 523.  
 \*1481 *φυλλορροεῖ* with acc. .... 552.  
 \*1498 *πνίκα* with gen. .... 523.  
 \*1513 ellipse of *μου*... 696, *Ods.* 3.  
 \*1524 optative ..... 807, *β.*  
 \*1530 *τοῦπιπριδείης*..... 457, 1.  
 \*1605 *ἀποστερεῖς* with gen. .... 529.  
 \*1620 *μισήτιαν*..... 580, 2.  
 \*1635 *ἐκδοτέον*..... 613, 5.  
 \*1641 participle ..... 681, 683.  
 \*1644 *σοῦ*..... 521, 1.  
 \*1645 *δσα ἄν*..... 428, 829.  
 \*1649 *μέτεστι* with gen. .... 535.  
 \*1658 *ἀνθίξεται* with gen. .... 536.  
 \*1668 *οὐ μεντοι*..... 730, *a.*  
 \*1670 *οὐ δῆτα*..... 725, 2.  
 \*1690 conj. delib. .... 417.  
 \*1696 *γένος, οἱ*..... 819, 1.  
 \*1704 *πανταχοῦ*..... 527.  
 \*1710 *ιδεῖν*..... 667, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*1716 *θυμμαμάτων*..... 530, 1.  
 1733 *θεοῖς*..... 605, *Ods.* 4.

*Eccelesiastica.*

- 31 masculine ..... 390, *c.*  
 115 *μή*..... 745, *Ods.* 3.  
 187 *οὐ*..... 746, 1.  
 465 *ἡλίκαιοι*..... 823, *Ods.* 5.  
 582 *οὐ*..... 745, *Ods.* 2.  
 650 *οὐ—μή*..... 748, 2, *a.*  
 726 *μοί*..... 598.  
 1000 *μή*..... 741, *c.*  
 1046 participle ..... 689.

*Equites.*

- \*1 *τῶν κακῶν*..... §. 489.  
 \*3 *αὐταῖσι βουλαῖς*..... 604, 1.  
 \*6 *δῆτα*..... 725, 2.  
 \*— *γέ*..... 735, 8.  
 9 *νόμον*..... 580, 1.  
 \*— *κλαύσωμεν*..... 566, 3.  
 \*13 *ἄν*..... 427, 3.  
 \*14 *μὲν οὖν*..... 730, *b.*  
 \*16 *ἄν*..... 427, 3.  
 \*19 *μοί*..... 598.  
 \*22 *καὶ δῆ*..... 724.  
 \*23 *τοῦ μάλωμεν*..... 457, 3.  
 \*30 *κράτιστα*..... 383.  
 \*32 *ἡγεῖ* with acc. .... 551, 2.  
 \*37 conj. delib. .... 417.  
 \*41 *ὄργην*..... 579.  
 \*71 *ἀνύσαντε*..... 696, *Ods.* 1, *d.*  
 \*72 *ὀδόν*..... 613, 5.  
 \*81 *ὅπως*..... 877, *Ods.* 2.  
 99 *καταπάσω* with acc. ... 540, *Ods.*  
 105 *ἐγκάναξον* with acc. .... 570.  
 \*106 *σκοπὸν*..... 581.  
 \*— *σπεῖσον* with gen. .... 497.  
 108 position of *ἄ*..... 479, 3.  
 111 *ὥς*..... 847, *Ods.*  
 \*112 *ὅπως μή*..... 814, *Ods.* 4.  
 \*113 conjunct. .... 416.  
 \*119 *ἀνύσας*..... 696, *Ods.* 1.  
 \*128 *πῶς; ὅπως*..... 877, *Ods.* 1.  
 134 *ὥς*..... 846, 3.  
 \*138 *ἦν*..... 398, 4.  
 \*142 *εἶπω*..... 417.  
 \*153 *ἀναδίδαξον*..... 583.  
 158 *οὐδεῖς*..... 381, *Ods.* 3.  
 191 *πρός*..... 638, I. 2, *d.*  
 \*202 *πρός*..... 638, III. 3, *d.*  
 210 *ἦδη*..... 719, 4, *d.*  
 \*222 *ὅπως* with fut. .... 812.  
 \*250 *ἡμέρας*..... 523.  
 \*254 *εὐθύ*..... 512.  
 285 *τριπλάσιον* with gen. ... 502, 3.  
 \*298 *βλεπόντων*..... 696, *Ods.* 3.  
 \*318 *δογμαίν*..... 609, 1.  
 \*334 infin. .... 678.  
 \*339 *πρότερος*..... 672, 3.  
 342 *ἐναυτα* with gen. .... 526.  
 \*348 *νύκτα*..... 577.  
 \*350 *ἀνοίας*..... 495.  
 \*359 *ἥρεσας*..... 594, 4, *Ods.* 2.  
 \*406 *ἐπί*..... 634, 3, *d.*  
 417 *σιτούμενος* with acc. .... 562.  
 — *μαχεῖ* with dat. .... 601, 1.  
 420 *κρεῶν* partitive ..... 533, 3.  
 \*424 *ἀπάμυν* with acc. .... 566, 2.  
 \*436 *ποδός* partitive ..... 533, 3.  
 \*442 *φεύξει* with acc. .... 568.  
 \*448 *δορυφόρων* partitive. ... 533, 1.  
 \*466 *πρόφασιν*..... 580, 1.  
 \*479 *ταῦτα*..... 581, 1.

487 κεκράζεται with acc. . . .	§. 566, 3.
*497 ὅπως with fut. . . . .	812.
*506 πειραθέντες with gen. . . .	493.
*517 infin. . . . .	889.
*590 στασιάζει with dat. . . .	601, 1.
614 ἡγωνίσω with acc. . . . .	563.
*626 ἀναρρηγνύς ἐπη. . . . .	566, 1.
*649 ὀβολοῦ . . . . .	519.
*656 εὐαγγέλια . . . . .	580.
*658 part. . . . .	681, 683.
660 κατά with gen. . . . .	628, 2.
*668 ἴνα . . . . .	890.
681 ὥστε with ind. . . . .	863, 1.
698 εἰ μή. . . . .	854, Obs. 1.
701 conj. . . . .	416.
707 ἐπὶ. . . . .	634, 1.
713 καταγελῶ with dat. . . .	589, 3.
714 σεαυτοῦ. . . . .	518, 2, 6.
757 φορεῖν with acc. . . . .	576, 1.
761 προσκίεσθαι with gen. . . .	509.
780 ἀλλ' ἢ . . . . .	773, 5.
804 καθορᾷ with gen. . . . .	485.
819 ἀπομιμνῆσαι with gen. . . .	537.
822 πολλοῦ . . . . .	529.
860 λέγοντος . . . . .	521, 2, a.
885 ellipse of verb . . . . .	895.
911 μὲν οὖν . . . . .	730, 6.
916 part. . . . .	688, 6.
922 δαδίων partitive. . . . .	533, 3.
935 optative. . . . .	807, 8.
944 χρόνου . . . . .	523.
900 ἐναρμόττεσθαι . . . . .	583.
1023 Ἐρεχθεῖ . . . . .	590, Obs. 2.
1106 εἰ μή. . . . .	860, 7., 895, 4.
1155 πρόπαλα . . . . .	644.
1187 κεκραμένον with acc. . . .	572.
1205 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ . . . . .	773, 6.
1312 πλεουσάας referring to μοί	390, 8.
1327 δλολύξατε with dat. . . . .	598.
1380 ἀρίστα . . . . .	548, 2, f.

*Lysistrata.*

187 ὀρκώσεις . . . . .	583.
301 ἐμοῦ . . . . .	652, Obs. 5.
438 ἀνίσαντε . . . . .	696, Obs. 1.
966 ὀρθροῦς . . . . .	577.
1125 γνώμης . . . . .	528.
1230 πανταχοῦ . . . . .	646, Obs.

*Nubes.*

5 ἄν without verb . . . . .	430.
*6 δῆτα . . . . .	725, 2.
*9 gen. temp. . . . .	523.
*16 ὀνειροπολεῖ with acc. . . .	551.
*24 ὀφθαλμόν . . . . .	584.
*29 εἰλαίνεις. . . . .	558.
*35 ἐνεχυράσασθαι with gen. . .	501.
*59 θρυαλλίδων part. . . . .	533, 3.
*77 ἀναπέσω . . . . .	583.
*84 ellipse of verb . . . . .	581, 2.
*107 τοῦτων partitive . . . . .	533.
*138 ἀγρῶν . . . . .	522.

*Nubes.*

*145 ἄλλοιτο with acc. . . . .	§. 556.
*153 λεπτότης . . . . .	495.
*297 οὐ μή . . . . .	748.
305 θεοῖς . . . . .	588, Obs. 2.
*311 dat. loc. . . . .	606.
*340 τί παθοῦσαι. . . . .	872, k.
*357 ῥήξατε φωνήν . . . . .	566, 1.
*402 τί μαθών . . . . .	872, k.
*432 νικήσει with acc. . . . .	564.
*434 ὄσα. . . . .	823, Obs. 3.
441 infin. . . . .	669, 2.
442 δαίρειν . . . . .	583.
447 περίτρυμμα . . . . .	353, 1.
489 ὅπως . . . . .	812, 2.
509 ἔχων . . . . .	698, Obs. 1.
521 ὥς . . . . .	869, 1.
540 εἰλκυσεν with acc. . . . .	556.
583 διὰ . . . . .	627, 1, 3, d.
*612 μῆνός . . . . .	523.
*669 κύκλω . . . . .	603, 2.
698 παρά. . . . .	637, III. 1, d.
*722 δλίγου. . . . .	864.
*730 τίς ἄν . . . . .	427, Obs.
767 article. . . . .	459, 5.
775 τὸ τί . . . . .	881, 2.
820 ἐγέλασας with acc. . . . .	549, d.
*845 εἰσαγαγών with gen. . . .	501.
*850 ellipse of verb . . . . .	897.
*876 τάλαντου. . . . .	519, 1.
*910 εἰρηκας with acc. . . . .	566, 1.
*913 part. in nom. . . . .	681.
972 τυπτόμενος . . . . .	583.
*993 dative . . . . .	598.
*997 ἀποθραυσθῆς with gen. . .	529.
1008 ψιθυρίῃ with dat. . . . .	589, 1.
*1026 ἐπὶ . . . . .	633, 2.
*1081 ἦττων with gen. . . . .	506.
1109 οἶαν. . . . .	823, Obs. 2.
*1115 κριτάς . . . . .	581, 1.
1148 νίον. . . . .	581, 1.
*1223 χρήματος . . . . .	494.
*1238 χωρήσεται with acc. . . .	576.
*1240 καταπρόϊζει with gen. . .	530.
1338 ἐδιδασάμην . . . . .	858, 2.
1384 ἐφθης. . . . .	694, Obs. 4.
1413 ἀδῶν with gen. . . . .	529, Obs. 3.
*1475 σαυτῶ. . . . .	600, 2.

*Pax.*

6 οὐ interrogative . . . . .	874, 1.
*17 ὑπερέχειν. . . . .	504.
*29 εἰ whether . . . . .	877, 6.
*54 μαίνεται with acc. . . . .	549.
68 ἄν repeated. . . . .	432, Obs. 1.
71 κεφαλῆς . . . . .	522, Obs. 3.
*87 πνέει with acc. . . . .	555, d.
*104 ὥς preposition . . . . .	626.
*125 ἄξει . . . . .	545, 1., 583, 1.
136 ὅπως with indicative . . . .	813.
150 πονῶ . . . . .	563.

<i>Pas.</i>	
151 ἡμερῶν . . . . .	§. 523.
155 χρυσοχάλινον . . . . .	440.
172 σφλήσει with acc. . . . .	552, β.
180 προσέβαλε with gen. . . . .	484.
*195 μοί . . . . .	598.
*199 ὑπό . . . . .	639, III. 1, β.
*217 ἄν . . . . .	424, 3, β.
*225 λίθων . . . . .	534, c.
*226 ἴνα . . . . .	806, 1.
*228 ἐσπέρας . . . . .	523.
*232 γνάμην . . . . .	580, 1.
*238 πλάτους . . . . .	494.
*258 σκορόδων partitive . . . . .	533, 3.
*275 ταῦτα . . . . .	880, 1.
300 δαίμονος . . . . .	481, 1.
*301 εὐθύ . . . . .	512, 2.
*312 infin. . . . .	669.
*318 ἀνῆσσετε with gen. . . . .	531.
*327 καὶ δὴ . . . . .	720, 2.
*328 ἐλκύσαι with acc. . . . .	556.
342 εἰς . . . . .	646, β.
367 εἰς αὐτίκα . . . . .	644.
371 δε ἄν . . . . .	829, 2.
383 εἰπέ . . . . .	390, α.
*387 part. . . . .	683.
409 ἵνα τί . . . . .	882, 1.
*414 ἡμερῶν . . . . .	533, 3.
421 πεπαισμένοι with gen. . . . .	514.
444 φθονεῖ with dat. . . . .	601.
476 ἀλλ' ἢ . . . . .	773, Obs. 3.
*497 κειτῶντες with gen. . . . .	498.
*499 εἰσὶν οἱ . . . . .	817, Obs. 4.
*510 imper. . . . .	390, γ.
*528 ὁμοιον with gen. . . . .	507.
*529 ὅζει with gen. . . . .	484.
*559 χρόνῳ . . . . .	606.
*592 ἐπὶ . . . . .	633, 2.
*604 τήνδε . . . . .	825, 2., 898, 2.
*616 optat. . . . .	802, γ, β.
*628 μὲν οὖν . . . . .	730, β.
*633 part. . . . .	683.
*640 ἄν with part. . . . .	429, 3.
643 διαβάλοι with acc. . . . .	568.
*— opt. . . . .	831, 2.
*644 ἐτίητο with acc. . . . .	545, 3.
*642 καὶ εἰ . . . . .	861, 2.
*663 ἐπικαλεῖς with acc. . . . .	568.
*668 ἡμάρτομεν with acc. . . . .	565.
*680 κρατεῖ . . . . .	505.
693 τὰ τί . . . . .	881, 2.
*701 τί παθόν . . . . .	872, κ.
*706 ἐπὶ τούτοις . . . . .	634, 3, c.
*715 θεωρίας . . . . .	495.
*740 πολεμοῦντας with dat. . . . .	601.
*772 ἀφαίρει with gen. . . . .	530, 1.
*805 ἤκουσα with gen. . . . .	487, 1.
*815 ὦν . . . . .	530.
*840 ἀστέρων . . . . .	534.
*851 δῶ . . . . .	417.

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<i>Pas.</i>	
*932 nom. part. . . . .	§. 707, previous remark.
*942 καὶ δὴ . . . . .	720, 2, d.
*952 ἀκλήτος with fem. . . . .	529, Obs. 2.
*958 λέγοις ἄν . . . . .	425, β.
*1037 οὐ μή . . . . .	748, β.
*1040 ἐπὶ . . . . .	635, 3, α.
*1052 τῷ . . . . .	598, Obs.
*1076 opt. after πρὶν . . . . .	848, 5.
*1093 ἡγεμόνευον . . . . .	583.
*1108 βίον . . . . .	577.
*1134 θέρους . . . . .	523.
*1169 θυμου partitive . . . . .	533, 3.
*1186 dative . . . . .	600, 1.
*1202 ellipse of verb . . . . .	895, Obs. 1.
*1229 dative . . . . .	608.
1253 πῶλει . . . . .	588.

*Plutus.*

10 μέμφεσθαι . . . . .	568, 589, 3.
*26 κρίνω . . . . .	545, 1., 583.
*32 ὥς prep. . . . .	626.
*35 νῖόν . . . . .	581, 1.
*42 μεθίεσθαι . . . . .	362, Obs. 4.
*47 τρόπον . . . . .	561.
*98 χρόνον . . . . .	523.
*101 ἐξόμεσθα with gen. . . . .	536.
*129 ἐμε σύ . . . . .	897.
*188 ὥστε . . . . .	863.
200 transposition of subst. 824, 1. 1.	
226 μετέχειν . . . . .	535, Obs. 1., cf. 642 note.
228 ἐνδοθεν . . . . .	647, Obs.
*245 ἐπέτυχες with gen. . . . .	512, 1.
*277 acc. abs. . . . .	700, α.
*306 μιμήσομαι double acc. . . . .	545, 1.
*328 βλέπειν with acc. . . . .	554, β.
*339 ind. after ὥς . . . . .	802, 3, β.
*363 ἤττονες with gen. . . . .	502, 2.
368 dative . . . . .	599, 3.
*391 δήτα . . . . .	725, 2, d.
*437 ἐτη . . . . .	577.
*438 ποί φύγη . . . . .	427, 3.
*445 παρά . . . . .	637, III. 3, d.
*488 ἐνδῶσσετε . . . . .	413, 1.
*492 δήπου . . . . .	724, 2.
503 αὐτά (χρήματα sc.) . . . . .	893, d.
*511 μελετῶ with acc. . . . .	561.
*529 dative . . . . .	610.
*531 infin. . . . .	663, 1, α.
*548 position of δε . . . . .	765, 1.
*550 γέ . . . . .	735, 8.
*554 μέντοι . . . . .	730, α.
*558 compar. . . . .	781, d.
*619 ἡμῖν . . . . .	600, 2.
655 εἰ τιν' ἄλλον . . . . .	860, 11.
*657 εἰοῦμεν form . . . . .	239, 5.
*744 ἕως . . . . .	846, 1.
*764 ἀναδῆσαι . . . . .	545, 1., 583.



*Plutus.*

- \*767 ἑγγύς with gen. .... §. 526.  
 \*788 dual. .... 388, 1.  
 \*838 οὖν .... 737, 2.  
 \*862 κόμματος. .... 521, a.  
 \*874 φθάνοις ἰών. .... 694.  
 \*885 δῆγματος. .... 535.  
 \*908 τί μαθών. .... 872, k.  
 \*910 acc. abs. .... 700, a.  
 \*930 μεθ' ἡμέραν. .... 636, III. 2.  
 \*937 ἱερὸν with gen. .... 518, 3.  
 \*979 ὑπηρέτουν with dat. and acc. .... 553, 596, 2.  
 1044 ἦς .... 822, Obs. 4.  
 \*1060 ἀνδρῶν. .... 534  
 1099 τοῖς .... 736, 2.  
 \*1132 κεκραμένης .... 572, 610.  
 1144 μετείχες .... 535, Obs. 1.  
 1151 ἐν ᾧ .... 428, a.

*Ranæ.*

- \*1 conj. .... 417.  
 \*7 ὅπως μή .... 812, 2.  
 24 ἵνα with opt. .... 807, γ.  
 \*44 δέομαι. .... 529, Obs. 2.  
 \*47 dual. .... 388, 1.  
 \*48 ποῖ .... 527.  
 \*58 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ .... 773, 6.  
 \*68 inf. with τό. .... 670.  
 \*69 ἐπὶ .... 635, 3, 1.  
 \*78 πρὶν ἂν .... 848, 4.  
 \*91 σταδίῳ. .... 609.  
 \*97 ἂν with part. .... 429, 3.  
 — opt. without ἂν .... 332, Obs.  
 \*102 ἰδίᾳ. .... 529, 2.  
 \*103 ἀλλὰ .... 774, Obs. 1.  
 \*118 ὅπως .... 528.  
 \*140 μισθόν. .... 580, 1.  
 \*150 ὥμοσεν with acc. .... 566, 2.  
 \*152 κείσθαι supplied. .... 895.  
 \*158 δὴ. .... 723, 2.  
 \*162 παρὰ. .... 637, III. 1, b.  
 \*171 οὗτος .... 476.  
 174 δδοῦ. .... 530, 1.  
 \*192 τήν .... 564, 893, d.  
 198 τί—δ τι .... 877, Obs. 1.  
 \*199 ἐπὶ .... 646, 2.  
 \*202 οὐ μή .... 748, b.  
 213 ἐμάν .... 390, d.  
 227 ἀλλ' ἦ. .... 773, Obs. 2.  
 \*230 παίζων. .... 563.  
 \*242 μὲν οὖν. .... 730, b.  
 \*249 dative. .... 603, 2.  
 \*268 παύσειν .... 517.  
 \*285 αἰσθάνομαι. .... 485.  
 \*296 opt. .... 427, 3.  
 303 Ἠγελοχος .... 869, 3.  
 \*330 ἐγκατακρούων .... 556.  
 338 μοί .... 600, 2.  
 355 μή with ind. .... 743, 2.

*Ranæ.*

- \*357 ἐτελέσθη. .... §. 545, 3.  
 \*388 infin. .... 671.  
 \*418 ἔφυσε .... 569, 2.  
 \*436 part. .... 681, 683.  
 485 position of μου ... 652, Obs. 3.  
 \*488 ἤγησα with double acc. ... 583.  
 498 οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ .... 773, b.  
 508 οὐ μή .... 748, 2, b.  
 \*512 ἔχων .... 697, Obs. 1.  
 \*521 nom. .... 476, a, b.  
 \*534 πρὸς .... 638, 1, 2, b.  
 \*545 ὀδραττόμην with gen. .... 536.  
 \*554 ἀνά .... 624, 3.  
 \*636 τύπτει. .... 545, 3.  
 643 παρὰ. .... 637, III. 3, t.  
 \*654 ὀσφραίνομαι .... 485.  
 \*662 ἀνεμυμνησκόμην .... 515, Obs.  
 \*700 φύσει .... 605, 4.  
 \*702 ὅστις ἂν .... 819, β.  
 \*725 dative. .... 607.  
 \*746 ἀλλὰ .... 774, Obs. 1.  
 \*765 ἐξῆς. .... 526.  
 \*766 ἔως .... 846, 3.  
 \*780 opt. .... 831, 4, a.  
 \*790 αὐτῷ. .... 598.  
 \*815 ἰδῇ with gen. .... 485.  
 \*829 πόνον .... 580.  
 \*830 μεθείμην. .... 362, Obs. 4.  
 840 aposiopesis. .... 897.  
 \*845 δῆτα .... 725, 2, d.  
 889 transposition. .... 824, II. 3.  
 \*906 ἂν .... 428, Obs. 1.  
 \*914 ἂν .... 424, β.  
 \*988 εἰάας .... 537.  
 \*1006 dative. .... 607.  
 \*1063 ἀμπισχών .... 583.  
 1134 τῷδε .... 598.  
 \*1161 ἔπων .... 534.  
 \*1192 ὥς prep. .... 626.  
 1229 τῷδε .... 598.  
 \*1258 μέμφεσθαι .... 495, Obs. 3.  
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<sup>a</sup> The references in Demosth. are made to the Oxford edition of the "Oratores Attici."



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| 314, 20 | αἰτιάσθαι.....       |                  | 583.             |
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| 320, 8  | σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ      | 590, <i>Obs.</i> | 2.               |
| 325, 10 | δικαῖων attr.        | .....            | 822, <i>Obs.</i> |
| 327, 22 | κρίνασθαι.....       |                  | 568.             |
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| * 1    | πέρ              | 734,          | 2.      |
| 5      | οὐ               | 490.          |         |
| * 1    | δῆ               | 721,          | 1.      |
| 7      | ἀποινα           | 580,          | 2.      |
| * 8    | ξίφω             | 596,          | 2.      |
| * 9    | τοῦδ' ἡμέρας     | 442,          | b.      |
| 11     | infm.            | 664.          |         |
| 17     | πλήν             | 529,          | 2.      |
| * 34   | ἐπί              | 634,          | 3, a.   |
| * 41   | γέ               | 735,          | 8.      |
| * 48   | εἰ               | 431, Obs. 2., | 877, b. |
| * 51   | σίθεν            | 481, 496,     | Obs. 4. |
| 55     | ἀρνυμαι          | 576,          | 2.      |
| 57     | πρός             | 638,          | 1. 2.   |
| 66     | μετά             | 636, II.      | 3, b.   |
| * 72   | άν with part.    | 429,          | 4.      |
| 73     | οὖν              | 737,          | 2.      |
| * 75   | ἱερός            | 518,          | 3.      |
| 76     | conj. without άν | 830,          | 1.      |
| 78     | σεσιγγηται       | 364,          | 2.      |
| 79     | τίς              | 659,          | 4.      |
| * 80   | άν εἰποι         | 832,          | Obs.    |
| * 91   | ei optative      | 855,          | Obs.    |
| * 93   | subst. omitted   | 696,          | Obs. 3. |
| 94     | δῆ               | 722,          | 1.      |
| * 96   | πῶς άν           | 428,          | Obs. 3. |
| 97     | ἐτραξε           | 560,          | 1.      |
| * 102  | νεκύνω           | 488,          | Obs. 1. |
| * 110  | δὸςτις           | 817,          | 7.      |
| * 113  | ὅσους αἰας       | 528.          |         |

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| 114   | ἡ—εἶτε.....                  | §. 778, <i>Obs.</i>     |
| * 117 | opt. without <i>ἄν</i> ....  | 832, <i>Obs.</i>        |
| 122   | <i>ἄν</i> .....              | 421, <i>Obs.</i> 3.     |
| 123   | δεδορκώς ἦν .....            | 375, 4.                 |
| 140   | εἰ—εἶτε .....                | 878, <i>d.</i>          |
| 144   | double interrog. ....        | 883, 1.                 |
| * 145 | πρὶν <i>ἄν</i> .....         | 848.                    |
| * 155 | part. ....                   | 681, 684.               |
| 160   | ἐλούσατο .....               | 362, 4, <i>Obs.</i> 2.  |
| * 170 | ellipse of <i>εἰσὶ</i> ..... | 370, 4.                 |
| —     | κατά .....                   | 629, 1, <i>b.</i>       |
| 178   | περί .....                   | 632, 1, 2.              |
| 182   | <i>ἄν</i> .....              | 430, 1.                 |
| —     | comparative carried on ..    | 783, 1.                 |
| * 189 | ἐξηρηγμένοι with gen. ....   | 536.                    |
| 198   | πότ' οὐ.....                 | 738, <i>Obs.</i> 3.     |
| 200   | εἰ .....                     | 804, 9.                 |
| 238   | παρά .....                   | 646, 2.                 |
| * 242 | βιοτεύσει with acc. ....     | 552, <i>e.</i>          |
| * 263 | πραθαίνω with acc. ....      | 558.                    |
| * 278 | ἐν σοί.....                  | 622, 1, 2, <i>b.</i>    |
| * 280 | transp. of subst. ....       | 898, 2.                 |
| * 284 | παρόν .....                  | 700, <i>a.</i>          |
| 291   | ἦκον βίον .....              | 528.                    |
| * 299 | μοί.....                     | 598.                    |
| 314   | συζύγου.....                 | 642, <i>Obs.</i> 5.     |
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| * 366 | σοί.....                     | 594, 2.                 |
| * 383 | masc. part. ....             | 390, <i>c.</i>          |
| * 389 | οὐ ὅγτα .....                | 725, 2, <i>d.</i>       |
| 407   | μόνοστολος with gen. ....    | 529, 1.                 |
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| * 431 | acc. temp. ....              | 577.                    |
| * 436 | μοί.....                     | 600, 2.                 |
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| 446   | κατά .....                   | 629, 3, <i>a.</i>       |
| 448   | μελῶντοι.....                | 545, 1., 583.           |
| * 455 | ἐπ' ἐμοί.....                | 634, 3, <i>b.</i>       |
| * 456 | φάος .....                   | 592, <i>Obs.</i> , 559. |
| 477   | δρα .....                    | 873, 2.                 |
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 760 ἄμουσα ..... 566, 3.  
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 773 βλίπεις ..... 554.  
 — οὗτος ..... 476, a.  
 784 acc. temp. .... 577.  
 \*798 μεθορμυῖ ..... 636, *Obs.*  
 814 ἄρχει ..... 516.  
 \*831 κάρη ..... 584.  
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 842 ὑποσυρῆσαι ..... 573, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*845 προσφασμάτων ..... 537.  
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 \*867 ἡλῶ ..... 494, *Obs.* 3.  
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- 292 σύγχυσιν ..... §. 580, 2.  
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 490 ὑπέρ ..... 630, 1, 2.  
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 652 πεσήματα ..... 556, a.  
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 712 οὐ with part. .... 746, 1.  
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 714 τέκνων ..... 529, *Obs.* 2.  
 740 διδάσκειν ..... 583.  
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 838 ἔρεξα ..... 560, 1.  
 868 δειμαίνεις ..... 550, a.  
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 994 φοβηθῆς ..... 550, b.  
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 1059 gen. .... 464, 483, *Obs.* 4.  
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 345 μέτειμι ..... 582, 3, 1., 583.  
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 514 κεκτήσομαι ..... 576, 1.  
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- 669 change of number.. §. 390, d.  
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 1079 εἰ καὶ..... 861, *Obs.* 1.  
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- \*573 ἦν..... §. 584.  
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 751 ἀγῶνος..... 528.  
 753 ἀλλ' ὅμως..... 772, 3.  
 — χαλαργοῖς..... 435, *Obs.*  
 832 σοῦ..... 495.  
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 \*1255 νῦν..... 144, 2.  
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 \*23 πρός..... 638, II. 1.  
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*30 ὑπέρ.....	630, 1.
*32 φέγγος.....	577.
39 εὐθύνοντας.....	379, b.
*42 τεύξεται with gen.....	512, 1.
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*49 ἐξηγησάμην.....	545, 1., 583, 9.
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54 φάντασμα.....	550, b.
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*137 οὐνεκα.....	621, Obs. 2, c.
*138 παρά.....	637, 11. 2.
*140 dative.....	602, 3.
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*143 ὅσον οὐκ.....	823, Obs. 1.
146 preposition omitted.....	650, 2.
*148 κήρυσσε with acc.....	566, 3.
*151 ὀρφανόν with gen.....	529.
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*157 gen.....	489.
*160 μοί.....	531.
*163 ποίαν.....	558, 1.
167 position of ᾧ.....	479, 3.
*170 μοί.....	596, 2.
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*193 ἀμέγαρτα.....	442, b.
*207 Ἄιδα.....	598.
209 μετά.....	636, 1. 1.
*216 καὶ μὴν.....	728, c.
*221 πρὸς.....	646, b.
*225 οἷσθ' οὖν ὃ δράσον.....	421.
230 στεναγμῶν.....	529, 1.
*233 gen. with comp.....	502, 2.
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*246 γέ.....	735, 8, and Obs. 2.
251 dative.....	607, 1.
253 ὅσον without ἄν.....	830, 1.
256 part.....	687.
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*278 ἄλις.....	540.
*279 κακῶν.....	515.
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*299 τῷ θυμουμένῳ.....	436, γ.
*300 φρενί.....	605, 4.
309 ἡμῖν.....	600, 1.
*318 καὶ εἰ.....	861, 2.
323 ἡδέ.....	777, Obs. 4.
*327 ὀφλήσομεν with acc.....	555, c.
*330 ὥς ἄν.....	810.
*331 dative.....	594, 2.
348 οὔσα omitted.....	682, 3.
*357 μὲν without δέ.....	766, 1.
359 δεσποτῶν.....	512, 1.
— φρένας.....	579, 2.
360 ὅστις.....	819, 2, β.
*367 οὐ δῆτ'.....	725, 2, d.
372 δέ.....	479, 5, β.
374 αἰσχροῶν.....	512, 1.
380 ἐσθλῶν.....	483.
*391 ἀλλά.....	774, Obs. 1.
*398 ἔξομαι with gen.....	536.
*400 μεθήσομαι.....	362, 5, and Obs. 4.
*401 ἀλλὰ μὴν.....	728, 3, d.
403 τοκεύσιν.....	355, Obs. 2.
*404 μάχου with dat.....	601, 1.
423 οὔσαν omitted.....	682, 3.
429 δυστυχῶ.....	552, e.
*432 κάρα.....	584, 1.
*436 χρόνον.....	577.
*437 μεταξύ with gen.....	536.
447 τῷ.....	596, 2.
460 dative.....	598.
*480 Αἶδα.....	520.
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*504 tmesis.....	643, Obs. 2.
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514 ἐπί.....	635, 3, c.
515 καί.....	760, 2.
*518 κερδάναι.....	545, 1., 583.
*519 παιδός.....	488, Obs. 1.
535 μοί.....	598.
*570 κρύπτουσα.....	582, 583.
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*579 περισσά.....	579, 6.
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*588 διάδοχος with gen.....	508.

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|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>Hecuba.</i>                         |                          | 963 <i>τυγχάνω</i> . . . . .                  | §. 395, 2.                         |
| *591 τὸ λίαν . . . . .                 | §. 456, c.               | 968 infin. . . . .                            | 685, <i>Obs.</i>                   |
| 595 ἀνθρώποις . . . . .                | 695, 2.                  | 970 nom. part. . . . .                        | 707.                               |
| *610 ἄλῃς . . . . .                    | 533, 3.                  | 976 τίς χρεια σ' ἐμοῦ. . . . .                | 529, 1., 891,<br><i>Obs.</i> 1, 2. |
| 619 σχήματ' οἰκῶν . . . . .            | 442, c.                  | 987 transpos. of subst. . . . .               | 824, II. 4.                        |
| 620 τέ . . . . .                       | 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2.      | 996 ἔρα with gen. . . . .                     | 491.                               |
| *623 τοῦ πρίν . . . . .                | 456, b.                  | 1013 ἔχεις . . . . .                          | 692.                               |
| *634 ἐπὶ . . . . .                     | 635, 1, b.               | 1026 conj. . . . .                            | 841, 4.                            |
| 645 κρίνει . . . . .                   | 582, 583.                | 1029 ἀμέρας . . . . .                         | 583.                               |
| *647 ἐπὶ . . . . .                     | 634, 3, g.               | 1032 ψεύσει with gen. . . . .                 | 571.                               |
| 661 βοῆς . . . . .                     | 489.                     | 1035 φέγγος . . . . .                         | 584, 2.                            |
| 670 ὠνειδίδας with dat. . . . .        | 589, 3.                  | 1039 οὐ μή . . . . .                          | 748, 2, b.                         |
| *673 construction of sentence, 677, 1. |                          | 1042 conj. . . . .                            | 417.                               |
| 685 κατάρχεσθαι . . . . .              | 513, <i>Obs.</i>         | 1043 τί alone . . . . .                       | 754, 6.                            |
| 687 ὀρτιμαθῆς with gen. . . . .        | 493.                     | 1050 dative . . . . .                         | 603, 2.                            |
| *688 ἄπιστ' ἄπιστα . . . . .           | 139, 3.                  | 1255 ὀρρηκί . . . . .                         | 599, 2.                            |
| 698 κυρῶ . . . . .                     | 509, <i>Obs.</i> 576, 2. | — θυμῷ . . . . .                              | 607.                               |
| 724 δέμας Ἀγαμέμνονος . . . . .        | 442, c.                  | 1057 conj. . . . .                            | 417.                               |
| *727 ἐφ' οἷσπερ . . . . .              | 837, 5., 868, 2.         | 1059 τιθέμενος . . . . .                      | 362, 5.                            |
| *743 ὥστε . . . . .                    | 863, c.                  | — ἐπὶ . . . . .                               | 635, 3, d.                         |
| — nom. part. . . . .                   | 863, <i>Obs.</i> 8.      | 1064 καί . . . . .                            | 760, 2.                            |
| *749 τιμωρεῖν with dat. . . . .        | 596, 1.                  | 1065 ποῖ μυχῶν . . . . .                      | 527.                               |
| 751 κἄν . . . . .                      | 757, c.                  | 1071 ἐπ' ἄσας . . . . .                       | 558, 2.                            |
| 752 γυνάτων . . . . .                  | 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.      | 1073 τιθέμενος . . . . .                      | 362, 5.                            |
| 754 μῶν . . . . .                      | 873, 5.                  | 1074 ἀντίποινα . . . . .                      | 580, 1.                            |
| *757 αἰῶνα . . . . .                   | 577.                     | 1085 σοί . . . . .                            | 611.                               |
| *760 καταστάζω . . . . .               | 629, <i>Obs.</i>         | 1089 Ἄρει . . . . .                           | 596, 2.                            |
| *766 ellipse of verb . . . . .         | 895, c.                  | 1107 infin. . . . .                           | 863, <i>Obs.</i> 2.                |
| 768 infin. . . . .                     | 664.                     | 1113 impft. without ἄν . . . . .              | 858, 1.                            |
| 771 transpos. of nom. . . . .          | 824, II. 4.              | 1119 ἄρα . . . . .                            | 788, 4.                            |
| 783 πόνων . . . . .                    | 489.                     | 1123 τόλμαν . . . . .                         | 560, 2.                            |
| *800 νόμῳ . . . . .                    | 609, 2.                  | 1127 ὅστος . . . . .                          | 476, a.                            |
| — ἡγουμένα . . . . .                   | 551, 2.                  | 1134 διδωσι . . . . .                         | 395, 2.                            |
| 812 ὑπεξάγεις . . . . .                | 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.      | 1135 ὑποπτος . . . . .                        | 356, <i>Obs.</i>                   |
| *814 μαθήματα . . . . .                | 563.                     | — gen. . . . .                                | 542, 2.                            |
| *818 ἵνα ἦν . . . . .                  | 813.                     | 1139 conj. and opt. . . . .                   | 809.                               |
| *839 opt. . . . .                      | 808.                     | *— conj. . . . .                              | 814, <i>Obs.</i> 3.                |
| 843 ἀλλ' ὅμως . . . . .                | 772, 3.                  | 1144 νῦν . . . . .                            | 719, 1.                            |
| 844 ἀνδρός . . . . .                   | 518, 3.                  | 1149 optative . . . . .                       | 807, d.                            |
| *857 ἔστιν ἦ . . . . .                 | 817, <i>Obs.</i> 5.      | 1152 δὴ . . . . .                             | 722, d.                            |
| *861 πρὸς . . . . .                    | 638, III. 3, c.          | 1154 ὑπὸ . . . . .                            | 639, III. 1, b.                    |
| 864 ὀνηγῶν . . . . .                   | 534.                     | 1160 πῶς δοκεῖς . . . . .                     | 798, 2.                            |
| *865 δοῦλος with gen. . . . .          | 508.                     | 1166 κόμης . . . . .                          | 536.                               |
| 867 μή with inf. . . . .               | 749, 1.                  | 1172 tmesis . . . . .                         | 643, <i>Obs.</i> 2.                |
| 869 φόβου . . . . .                    | 529, 1.                  | 1189 ἔδρασε sing. verb. . . . .               | 390, b.                            |
| 873 οἶα πείσεται . . . . .             | 835, 1.                  | 1198 ἔκατι . . . . .                          | 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2, d.             |
| *874 ἐμὴν χάριν . . . . .              | 580, 1.                  | 1205 πείσεται . . . . .                       | 545, 1., 583.                      |
| 875 ἄρσει . . . . .                    | 550, b.                  | 1210 Ἐκτορος δόρυ . . . . .                   | 442, c.                            |
| 882 τιμωρήσομαι . . . . .              | 545, 1., 583.            | 1215 ellipse of ἄν . . . . .                  | 682, 3.                            |
| 883 ἄρσειν . . . . .                   | 505, <i>Obs.</i> 2.      | 1228 χρημάτων . . . . .                       | 529.                               |
| 892 χρέος . . . . .                    | 580, 1.                  | 1252 γυναικός . . . . .                       | 506.                               |
| 910 ἀποκέκασται . . . . .              | 583, 102.                | 1256 πωιδός . . . . .                         | 488.                               |
| *912 κηλίδα . . . . .                  | 545, 3.                  | 1260 constr. of sentence, 810, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |                                    |
| 915 ἐκ . . . . .                       | 621, 2.                  | 1261 μὲν οὖν . . . . .                        | 730, b.                            |
| 917 καταπαύσας . . . . .               | 359.                     | 1267 ὀρρηξί . . . . .                         | 605, 2., 597, <i>Obs.</i> 1.       |
| — ἀπὸ . . . . .                        | 531, <i>Obs.</i> 2.      | 1272 constr. of sentence, 880, <i>Obs.</i> 1. |                                    |
| *942 ἀλγεῖ . . . . .                   | 607.                     | 1275 ellipse of ἔστι . . . . .                | 576, b.                            |
| *946 ἐκ . . . . .                      | 646, c.                  | 1   |                                    |





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 104 μέλει . . . . 880, c., 496, *Obs.* 2.  
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 \*118 ὑπό . . . . . 639, 2, δ.  
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 \*139 πάθει . . . . . 603, 2.  
 147 ἀνίερος πελάνων . . . . 529, *Obs.* 2.  
 168 Ἄστεμν . . . . . 566, 3.  
 189 χερσίν . . . . . 602, 3.  
 197 οὐκ . . . . . 745, *Obs.* 3.  
 198 δῆ . . . . . 768, 3.  
 199 σύνδεσμα . . . . . 584, 2.  
 \*209 πῶς ἄν . . . . . 427, 4.  
 210 πῶμα . . . . . 576, 2.  
 \*213 οὐ μή . . . . . 748.  
 \*214 μανίας . . . . . 635, *Obs.*  
 \*216 παρά . . . . . 637, III. 1, b.  
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 469 opt. without ἄν . . . . 426, *Obs.* 1.  
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 498 οὐ—μή . . . . . 748, 2, c.  
 \*503 ellipse of verb . . . . . 581, 2.  
 507 χρῆν . . . . . 853, c.  
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 638 ἀλλά . . . . . 773, 4.  
 \*644 ἀφ' ἡρέθη . . . . . 545, 3., 583.  
 \*— dative . . . . . 607.  
 646 θηρῶν δάκη . . . . . 435, d.  
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 659 ellipse of ᾗ . . . . . 376, *Obs.*  
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 \*686 ἐπὶ . . . . . 634, 3, f.  
 \*688 δεῖ με . . . . . 812, 2., 898, *Obs.* 2.  
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 \*868 infin. .... 677.  
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 \*876 μέτα ..... 535, 588, 3.  
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 \*932 ἔχει ..... 692.  
 \*936 gen. .... 489.  
 \*938 κατά ..... 629, 3, d.  
 \*948 δῆ ..... 722, 2.  
 949 κακῶν ..... 529, Obs. 3.  
 \*952 διὰ ..... 627, 1, 3, f.  
 961 ἄν repeated ..... 432, b.  
 \*971 ἀμυλλῶμαι ..... 563, 601, 1.  
 996 infin. .... 683, Obs.  
 \*999 ἀνθυπουργεῖν ..... 573, 596, 2.  
 \*1001 οὐ privative ..... 738, Obs. 3.  
 \*— ἐγγύς (οὐσιν) ..... 705, 6.  
 \*1002 ἐνός ..... 529, Obs. 3.  
 \*1006 παρθένον ..... 539, 1.  
 1012 μὲν οὖν ..... 730, b.  
 1016 κρατεῖν ..... 583.  
 \*1041 θαυμάζω ..... 495 and Obs.  
 \*1058 κατηγορεῖ ..... 568, 629, Obs.  
 \*1066 ποί τρέφομαι ..... 427, 3.  
 1077 ellipse of ὄντα ..... 682, 3.  
 \*1079 ὥς ..... 813.  
 \*1102 μοί ..... 600, 2.  
 1105 masc. part. .... 390, c.  
 1117 δῆ ..... 769, 2.

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- \*1132 τρόχον ..... §. 557, 1, a.  
 \*1146 θεοῖσιν ..... 601, 1.  
 \*1155 ἄρα ..... 873, 2.  
 1163 ἐπὶ ..... 633, 3, c.  
 1171 καὶ ..... 760, 2.  
 \*1173 πέλας with gen. .... 526.  
 \*1174 impft. and aor. .... 401, 4.  
 \*1176 opt. .... 802, 407, 6.  
 \*1182 πειστέον ..... 613, 3.  
 1186 ἄν omitted ..... 426, 1.  
 \*1197 εὐθύς ..... 512, 2.  
 \*— δδόν ..... 558, 1.  
 \*1199 γῆς ..... 526.  
 \*1207 οὐρανῷ ..... 605.  
 \*— ὥστε ..... 863, 1.  
 \*1208 infin. .... 666.  
 \*1212 οὐ ..... 522, Obs. 1.  
 \*1215 φλέγματος ..... 539.  
 1224 gen. .... 481, 496.  
 \*1232 ἔως ..... 846.  
 1237 δεσμών ..... 545, 3., 583, 52.  
 1244 part. .... 683, Obs.  
 \*1248 subst. transposed ..... 898, 2.  
 1251 παῖδα transposed ..... 898, 2.  
 \*1258 dative ..... 607.  
 1264 οὐκ ..... 738, Obs. 2.  
 \*1261 ἦ ..... 774, 4.  
 \*1269 σύν ..... 640, 2.  
 \*1272 ἐπὶ ..... 635, b.  
 \*1289 ἀφανῆ ..... 545, 3., 583.  
 1297 καὶ τοι ..... 772, 1.  
 1299 ὑπὸ ..... 639, 1, 2.  
 \*1310 μή ..... 814, b, and Obs. 2.  
 \*1311 γραφάς ..... 548, a., 569, 3.  
 \*1314 ὥς ἄν ..... 810.  
 1320 ἐν ..... 622, 3, c.  
 \*1323 θάσσον form ..... 136, Obs. 2.  
 1327 ὥστε ..... 664, Obs. 3.  
 \*1331 μῆ ..... 746, 2.  
 \*1332 τόδε ..... 442, b.  
 1340 χαίρουσι ..... 549, c.  
 \*1343 σάρκας ..... 584, 2.  
 1354 conjunctive ..... 416.  
 \*1356 χερὸς ..... 483, Obs. 4.  
 1361 double acc. .... 582, 583, 8.  
 \*1365 ὑπερσχάν ..... 504, Obs. 2.  
 1369 ἐπὶ ὅσα ..... 563.  
 \*1371 constr. of sentence. . . 898, 1, b.  
 1396 form of answer ..... 880, a.  
 \*1402 ἐμέμφθη ..... 495.  
 1409 στένω ..... 488.  
 1421 omission of ἄν . . 694, Obs. 1.  
 1427 πένηθι ..... 548, c., 576, 2.  
 1434 gen. abs. .... 697, b, cf. 451.  
 1454 genitive ..... 489.  
 1465 compar. .... 784.

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- \*9 gen. .... 483.  
 \*14 παρτί ..... 600, 1.

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- \*32 attraction ..... §. 822.  
 \*40 optative ..... 807, a.  
 \*44 εἰ ..... 804, 8.  
 \*72 dative ..... 589, 3.  
 \*84 dative ..... 359, 3., 607.  
 100 μαρτυρεσθαι ..... 566, 1.  
 \*109 predicate ..... 375, 3.  
 \*134 dative ..... 548, Obs. c.  
 \*105 τόδων ..... 538.  
 \*181 subst. transposed 824, II. 1, 2.  
 185 ἦσαν ..... 398, 2.  
 204 τρισφαιτων ἀλκάν ..... 435, a.  
 228 εἴη ..... 634, III. c.  
 255 ἀπείρηνητα ..... 548, Obs. d.  
     ..... 549, d.  
 \*264 θανμάζω .... 495 and Obs. 4.  
 \*296 dative ..... 594, 2.  
 346 μαρτυρομαι ..... 566, 1.  
 \*358 κοινά ..... 549, d.  
 \*395 σίγα ..... 566, 1.  
 \*407 compound verbs ..... 642, b.  
 \*426 άλλα ..... 774, Obs. i.  
 \*433 ὧν ..... 822, 2.  
 \*434 προσήκον οὐδέεν (al. προσήκοντ')  
     ..... 700, 2.  
 \*440 ἀμελεί. .... 496, Obs. i.  
 448 ἡδονάς ..... 548, c., 560, 1.  
 \*459 θαλάμην ..... 530, 1.  
 \*463 παρά ..... 637, II. a.  
 \*472 impersonal verb, 373, I. and  
     Obs. i.  
 \*520 η omitted ..... 777, 4.  
 541 τοῦτο ..... 548, c., 549, c.  
 — κείνο ..... 548, c., 583.  
 548 ταῦτα ..... 548, c., 551, 2.  
 550 κόραις ..... 483, Obs. 3.  
 \*560 conjunctive ..... 417.  
 587 ἀσπάσομαι ..... 583.  
 642 dative ..... 599, 3.  
 \*742 τοῦ ποδός ..... 442, b.  
 \*748 abstract for concrete ..... 353, i.  
 \*758 conjunctive ..... 417.  
 770 μοι ..... 600, 2.  
 800 ὀνομάζει ..... 545, i., 583.  
 \*822 opt. .... 807, a.  
 826 πλοκάς ..... 548, a., 569, 1.  
 \*866 ὅστις ἢ without ἐν 828, i., 830.  
 869 σιγῶσα ..... 548, d., 566, 1.  
 \*870 οὐ τὸ—ἐδος ..... 566, 2.  
 881 μέλπων ..... 566, 3.  
 \*900 μέλα ..... 893, 3., 548, 2.  
 \*909 πρός ..... 646, b.  
 \*917 οἰωνοίς ..... 595.  
 921 ἐλοχυσάτω ..... 583.  
 925 part. .... 686.  
 \*930 μετήλθε. .... 636, Obs.  
 \*931 κατηγορεῖς ..... 629, Obs.  
 932 πού πόλεως ..... 527.  
 930 ἀγάνα ..... 563.

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- |       |                    |                     |
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| 960   | σέθεν              | §. 481.             |
| 965   | σώσονται, constr.  | 700, <i>Ods.</i> 1. |
| 976   | δυνατά             | 548, 2, f., 560, 2. |
| 1006  | ἐν τῷ σώματος      | 534, 442, c.        |
| —     | ἀμφί               | 631, II. 1.         |
| 1011  | πόσον              | 533, 3.             |
| 1012  | τίνα               | 872, <i>Ods.</i> 1. |
| 1026  | ἀρήση              | 567.                |
| *1029 | οἷσθ' οὖν ὃ δράσον | 421.                |
| *1079 | διεχόρευον         | 359.                |
| 1146  | schema Pindaricum  | 386, 2.             |
| *1164 | σπειραίσιν         | 603.                |
| *1183 | δῆ                 | 722, 2.             |
| 1187  | dative             | 599, 2.             |
| 1198  | ναύουσιν           | 576, 1.             |
| 1234  | σώματα νεπτέρων    | 464, 3.             |
| 1250  | σφάγας plural      | 390, d.             |
| *1251 | change of number   | 390, d.             |
| *1254 | infin. with neg.   | 664, cf. 749, 1.    |
| 1263  | φλόγα              | 548, b., 554, b.    |
| *1268 | ἄλμα               | 548, b., 556.       |
| *1276 | σὺς οἴκος          | 652, <i>Ods.</i> 6. |
| *1280 | βαμύν              | 548, c., 550, b.    |
| *1300 | τοῦ μέλλειν        | 678.                |
| 1302  | εἰ                 | 804, 9.             |
| 1316  | dative             | 594, 3.             |
| 1331  | μὴ ταῦτα           | 897.                |
| 1363  | ἀσπάζομαι          | 583.                |
| *1387 | ἀνοκτίον           | 613.                |
| 1417  | ὑφασμα             | 560, 3.             |
| 1420  | μὴ λαβῆς           | 812, 3.             |
| *1501 | ὅσια               | 552, f.             |
| 1520  | aor.               | 403, <i>Ods.</i>    |
| *1555 | χθονός             | 507.                |
| *1559 | infin.             | 660, e.             |
- Iph. Aut.*
- |      |                  |                     |
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| 19   | βλον             | 548, c., 560, 2.    |
| 26   | impt.            | 398, 3.             |
| 28   | ἀγαμαι with gen. | 495.                |
| 122  | eis              | 625, 2.             |
| 135  | Δαναοῖς          | 596, <i>Ods.</i> 2. |
| 142  | κρήνας           | 548, c., 556, b.    |
| 183  | dat.             | 601, <i>Ods.</i> 2. |
| 201  | παρά as adverb   | 640, 2.             |
| 213  | ἀμύλλαν          | 548, c., 563.       |
| 234  | ἀδονέν           | 580, 2.             |
| *324 | πρὶν ἄν          | 848.                |
| 334  | κτῆμα            | 381, <i>Ods.</i> 4. |
| 371  | δρᾶν             | 545, 1., 583.       |
| 381  | δεινά            | 548, e., 555, d.    |
| 448  | ἀπολβα           | 566, 1.             |
| 452  | inf. with τό     | 670.                |
| 492  | dat. part.       | 599, 4., 712.       |
| 624  | ἐπὶ              | 646, b.             |
| 712  | ολεῖ             | 368, 3, a.          |
| 721  | θήματα           | 560, 3.             |
| 823  | maec. οὖς        | 390, c.             |
| 867  | δῆτα             | 725, 2.             |
| 943  | θαυμαστά         | 545, 3., 588.       |

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- \*982 ἀνοσος..... §. 729, *Obs.* 2.  
 985 change of num. 390, d., 820, 2.  
 995 ταῦτα .... 512, *Obs.*, 576, 2.  
 \*995 ellipse of pron... 690, *Obs.* 3.  
 1025 αὐτά ..... 656, *Obs.* 5.  
 1036 number of verb... 393, *Obs.* 3.  
 1057 ἐχόμενον γάμον..... 556, c.  
 1129 ἐρωτήσω ..... 583.  
 1130 γέ..... 880, c.  
 1182 δεξιόμεθα..... 583.  
 1210 ἀντίποι ..... 426, *Obs.* 1.  
 1270 τὸ βουλόμενον ..... 436, γ.  
 1299 ἄνθεα ..... 576, 2.  
 1357 κεκραγμῶν ..... 505.  
 1364 αἵρεσις ..... 548, a., 553, a.  
 1394 γέ..... 735, 4.  
 1467 στάζειν ..... 570.  
 1468 ἐπευφημήσατε... 545, 1., 583.  
 1508 οἰκίσσομεν ..... 576, 1.  
 1513 participle..... 681, 6.  
 1582 ἦσθε' ἄν ..... 856, *Obs.* 3.  
 1594 κόρη ..... 502, 3.

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- 4 τοῦ ..... 483.  
 5 Τυνδαρίας ..... 435, a.  
 16 αὐρ..... 401, 6.  
 27 impft..... 398, 3.  
 116 μὲν ..... 764, 3, e.  
 119 ὅποι ..... 822, *Obs.* 8.  
 183 μούσαν ..... 548, b., 566, c.  
 201 ἀσπούδαστα .. 548, e., 560, 1.  
 223 εἰκώ..... 569, 3.  
 308 γένειον .... 579, 1, cf. 584, 3.  
 329 θεοῦ..... 464.  
 348 change of number... 390, d.  
 359 οἱ (Dind. οὐ)..... 646, 4, a.  
 410 νῆϊον ὄχημα..... 558, 1.  
 411 ἀμύλλαν .... 548, c., 583, 33.  
 458 θεῆς ..... 464.  
 472 τίς ἄρα..... 872, 2, c.  
 492 πότερος ἄρα ..... 872, 2, c.  
 498 γέ ..... 880, c. β.  
 501 τοῦτο..... 583, 83.  
 591 ὅτε—καί ..... 775, 3, a.  
 595 ἀναγκάζει ..... 583.  
 620 εἰς ..... 646, a.  
 \*624 εἰσὶν οἷς ..... 817, *Obs.* 3.  
 629 ἠδῶ ..... 566.  
 695 nom. part. .... 707.  
 699 δόμους ..... 576, 1.  
 720 γέ ..... 735, 9.  
 777 dual ..... 387, *Obs.*  
 995 ὅπως ..... 814, *Obs.*  
 \*1023 ἦνεσα ..... 403, 1.  
 \*1046 πόσου ..... 527.  
 1064 ὅτῃ παρῇ .... 828, 1., 830, 1.  
 \*1066 γῆς ..... 507, *Obs.* 3.  
 1208 ὅστις σημανεῖ..... 836, 4.

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- 1265 ἵππου ..... §. 523.  
 1299 μέτεσσι ..... 535, *Obs.* 1.  
 1331 φλόγα ..... 548, c., 560, 3.  
 1371 tmesis ..... 643, *Obs.* 2.  
 1380 infin. with μή .. 749, 1., 814, *Obs.* 4, e.  
 \*1435 διαγμῶν.. 548, d., 559, *Obs.* 2.  
 1457 ὑμνήσουσι ..... 583.

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- \*1 εἰθ' ὄφελε ..... 856, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*—μή ..... 745.  
 \*2 ἐς αἶαν .... 559, and *Obs.* 2.  
 \*3 ἐν νάπαισι .. 605, and *Obs.* 2.  
 \*—Πηλίου ..... 518, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*5 ἀνδρῶν ..... 518, *Obs.* 3.  
 6 Πελία ..... 598.  
 \*—οὐ ..... 740.  
 \*—γάρ ..... 786.  
 \*—ἄν ..... 424, a., 860, 2.  
 7 πύργους ..... 559.  
 8 ἔρωσι ..... 607.  
 \*—θυμὸν ..... 584, 2.  
 \*—Ἰάσονος ..... 498, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*9 κτανεῖν infin.... 663, b., 664.  
 \*10 κατ'ἔκει ἄν ..... 424, 860, 2.  
 \*—γῆν ..... 576, 1.  
 \*11 ἀνδρὶ ..... 603, 2, and *Obs.*  
 \*—μὲν—τέ ..... 765, γ, a.  
 \*12 φυγῇ ..... 607.  
 —πολιτῶν ..... 824, 1. I.  
 —χθόνα ..... 559.  
 \*13 πάντα..... 548, f., 579, 6.  
 —συμφέροντα with dat. .. 593.  
 \*14 ἡπερ (gender)..... 821, 3.  
 \*15 ὅταν ..... 841, 2., 842, 3.  
 \*—πρός..... 638, III. 1, δ.  
 \*—μή ..... 744, 1.  
 \*16 sing. verb ..... 384, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*18 γάμοις ..... 603.  
 19 αἰσυνμῇ χθονός ..... 505.  
 \*20 δέ..... 768, 1.  
 \*21 βοᾷ ..... 566, 3.  
 \*—ἀνακαλεῖ ..... 566, 3.  
 \*22 μαρτύρεται ..... 566, 2.  
 \*23 οἷας ἀμοιβῆς 824, II. 2, c., 512.  
 \*24 ὑφείσα ..... 573, 588, 1.  
 \*25 χρόνον ..... 577.  
 \*—δακρύοις ..... 603.  
 \*26 πρὸς ..... 638, 1, 2, c. δ.  
 \*—part. .... 681, 683.  
 \*27 γῆς ..... 530.  
 \*29 part. .... 697, b.  
 —φίλων ..... 483, *Obs.* 3.  
 33 ἔχει ..... 692.  
 \*34 ὑπὸ ..... 639, 2, b.  
 \*35 ellipse of ἐστίν ..... 376.  
 \*—ἀπολείπεσθαι with gen... 529.  
 \*36 part. .... 697, δ.

*Medea.*

- 37 transposition of *αὐτὴν* §. 898, 2.  
 \*— *μή* after *δέδοικα* ..... 814.  
 \*— *βουλεύσῃ* ..... 814, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*— *νέον* ..... 548, *e.*, 551, *c.*  
 \*39 part. .... 607.  
 \*— *δειμαίνω* ..... 550, *b.*, 898, 2.  
 \*42 *λάβῃ* with acc. .... 574.  
 \*44 *γέ* ..... 735, 5.  
 \*— *συμβαλὼν* with acc. .... 564.  
 \*— *ἄσεται* with acc. .... 566, 3.  
 \*46 *οἶδε* ..... 655, 1.  
 \*46 *ἐκ* ..... 621, 2.  
 \*47 *ἐννοούμενοι* with gen. .... 485.  
 \*48 *οὐκ* with inf. 738, *Obs.* 2., 745, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*49 *κτῆμα* ..... 353, 1.  
 \*— *οἶκον* ..... 518, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*50 *ἀγούσα* with acc. .... 552, *d.*  
 \*51 *σαντῇ* ..... 589, 1.  
 \*52 *μῆσιν* σου. .... 529, 1.  
 \*54 dat. .... 601, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*— *τὰ δεσποτῶν* ..... 463, *b.*  
 \*55 *ἀνθάπτεται* ..... 536.  
 \*56 *τοῦτο* ..... 442, *b.*  
 \*57 *ᾧστε* with ind. .... 863, 1.  
 \*58 *μολοῖσιν* ..... 674, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*59 *παύεται* with gen. .... 517.  
 \*60 *ζηλῶ* with gen. 495, and *Obs.*  
 \*61 double acc. .... 545, 583.  
 \*62 *κακῶν* ..... 534.  
 \*63 *μή* with infin. .... 420, 3.  
 \*64 *μετίγων* with acc. .... 549.  
 \*65 *πρὸς* ..... 638, 1. 2, *d.*  
 \*— *κρύπτει* with double acc. .... 583.  
 \*66 *θήσομαι* ..... 362, 5.  
 \*67 *ἔκουσα* with gen. 485, 487, 1.  
 \*68 *ὅη* ..... 721, 2.  
 \*69 *ἀμφί*. .... 631, III. 1.  
 \*70 *ἑλάν* with gen. .... 530.  
 \*71 *μέλλοι* ..... 802, 4.  
 \*72 *εἰ*. .... 877, *b.*  
 \*75 part. .... 687.  
 \*— *εἰ καὶ* ..... 861, 2.  
 \*— *διαφορὰν* with dat. 601, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*76 *λείπεται* with gen. .... 506.  
 \*77 dat. .... 596, 3.  
 \*78 aor. .... 403, 2.  
 \*79 *πρίν* with infin. .... 848, 6.  
 \*80 ellipse of *ἐστί* ..... 376.  
 \*81 *στίγα* with acc. 548, *d.*, 566, 1.  
 \*82 neuter plur. .... 385, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*83 opt. as *wish* ..... 418, *b.*  
 \*84 part. .... 684.  
 \*— *γέ* ..... 735, 6.  
 \*84 *ἐς*. .... 625, 3.  
 \*86 *μᾶλλον* τοῦ *πέλας* ..... 502, 2.  
 \*87 *μήν—δέ* ..... 764.  
 \*87 *χάριν* ..... 580.  
 \*88 *οὐνεκα*. .... 621, *Obs.* 2.

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- \*— *εὐνῆς* ..... §. 481.  
 \*— *οὐ* privative .... 738, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*89 *ἔσω* with gen. .... 526.  
 \*90 *ἔχει* ..... 692.  
 \*91 *πέλας* ..... 592, 1.  
 \*92 *ταυρουμένην* ..... 554.  
 \*93 *τοῖσδε* ..... 602, 3.  
 \*— *παύσεται* *χόλου* ..... 517.  
 \*96 *πόνων* ..... 489.  
 \*97 *πῶς ἄν*. .... 427, 4.  
 \*99 *δέ* alone ..... 767, *a.*  
 \*101 *ἐγγύς* with gen. .... 526.  
 \*106 ellipse of *ἐστί*. .... 376.  
 \*— *δῆλον* ..... 804, 2.  
 \*111 *ἔπαθον* ..... 548, *e.*, 552, *e.*  
 \*112 *δουρμῶν* ..... 527.  
 \*114 opt. as *wish* .... 411, 418, *b.*  
 \*115 *μοί* ..... 600, 2.  
 \*116 *σοί* ..... 600, 2.  
 \*117 *μετίχουσι*. .... 535, and *Obs.* 1.  
 \*118 *μή* ..... 814, *b.*  
 \*120 *ὀλίγα* ..... 545, 3.  
 \*— *κρατοῦντες* ..... 583.  
 \*121 *μεταβάλλουσιν* .... 636, *Obs.*  
 \*122 infin. .... 678.  
 \*— *ἐπὶ* ..... 634, 3, *c.*  
 \*123 *οὐν* ..... 737, 2.  
 \*— *εἰ—μή* ..... 861, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*124 *γέ* ..... 735.  
 \*— infin. after a *wish* ..... 664.  
 \*125 infin. .... 669, 1.  
 \*126 *μακρῶ* ..... 609.  
 \*127 *βροτοῖσιν* ..... 598.  
 \*128 *δύναται* with acc. 548, *c.*, 578.  
 \*— *θανοῖς* ..... 599.  
 \*130 aor. .... 402, 1.  
 \*131 *ἐκλον* with acc. .... 487, 3.  
 \*134 subject supplied ..... 893.  
 \*135 *ἐπὶ* ..... 633, 1.  
 \*143 *φρένα* ..... 584.  
 \*146 *θανάτω* ..... 605.  
 \*149 *μέλπει*. .... 566, 3.  
 \*151 *κοίτας* ..... 498, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*153 *λίσσου* ..... 548, *e.*, 566, 2.  
 \*154 *εἰ*. .... 861, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*156 *κέκωφ* ..... 603.  
 \*— *τόδε*. .... 549.  
 \*157 *τόδε* ..... 548, *e.*, 568.  
 \*164 *αὐτοῖς* ..... 604, 1.  
 \*165 *γέ* ..... 735, 4.  
 \*166 *ὦν* ..... 530.  
 \*168 *ἐπιβοᾶται* with acc. .... 566, 2.  
 \*171 *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως* .. 817, *Obs.* 5.  
 \*173 *πῶς ἄν* ..... 427, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*176 *εἰ πως*. .... 877, *Obs.* 5.  
 \*— *ὀργάν* ..... 573.  
 \*178 *μήτοι* ..... 736, 4.  
 \*— neut. adj. .... 436, *γ.*  
 \*179 *φίλοισιν* ..... 598.

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- \*183 καὼσαι with double acc. §. 545,  
583-99.  
184 εἰ. .... 814, *Obs.* 4.  
187 δέγμα ..... 548, *d.*, 554, *d.*  
\*188 ὁμοσίν ..... 587.  
\*190 οὐδέν ..... 579, 2.  
\*— part. .... 697, *c.*  
\*191 opt. with ἄν ..... 425, 2, *a.*  
194 ἀκοάς ..... 580, 1.  
\*201 βοᾶν ..... 548, *d.*, 566, 2.  
205 βοᾶ ..... 583.  
\*208 Θίμυν ..... 548, *c.*, 566, 2.  
\*211 ἐπὶ ..... 635, *b.*  
215 μέμψσθαι with acc. .... 568  
\*— aor. conj. .... 420, 3.  
— conj. .... 806, 1.  
\*216 ἀπό ..... 620, 3, *d.*  
\*218 δύσκειαν ..... 576, 2.  
220 ὅστις ..... 819, 2, *β.*  
221 ἡδικημένος ..... 583, 2.  
\*222 μέν ..... 766, 2.  
\*223 ἦνεσα ..... 403, 1.  
\*224 πολίταις ..... 601, 2.  
\*— ὑπό ..... 639, 1, 2, *b.*  
\*225 ἐμοί ..... 600, 3.  
\*226 οἶχομαι ..... 396.  
\*227 infin. .... 666, 1.  
\*228 ἐν φ. .... 622, 3, *d.*  
\*— infin. γινώσκειν καλῶς 666, 1.  
864, 1.  
\*230 ind. .... 826, 4.  
\*231 φυτὸν ..... 382, 1.  
\*233 dat. .... 609, 2.  
\*237 dat. .... 599, 4.  
\*— οἶόν τε. .... 755, 4.  
\*239 μή with part. .... 746, 2.  
\*240 ζυγνύνειν attr. 591, 824, II. 2.  
— dat. .... 591.  
\*241 ταῖδε ..... 548, *c.*, 563.  
\*243 εἰ δὲ μή ..... 860, 5.  
244 part. .... 685.  
245 aor. .... 402, 1.  
\*— ἄσῃς ..... 531.  
247 πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, *c.*  
248 βιόν ..... 548, *b.*, 552, *b.*  
249 ind. .... 802, 3, *b.*  
— ἡμᾶς transposed. .... 898, 2.  
249 δέ ..... 767, 3, *c.*  
249 κατὰ ..... 629, 1.  
\*250 ἄν repeated. .... 432, *b.*  
\*— παρὰ ..... 637, III. 1, *b.*  
\*252 γάρ ..... 786, *Obs.* 4.  
256 πρὸς ..... 638, I. 2, *c. γ.*  
258 μεθορμίσσασθαι ..... 636, *Obs.*  
259 future. .... 406, 4.  
— infin. .... 663, 3.  
\*— οὖν ..... 737.  
\*260 ἦν with conj. .... 854.  
261 ἀντιτίσασθαι ..... 585.

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- \*263 τᾶλλα ..... §. 579, 6.  
\*264 infin. .... 666.  
\*265 part. .... 694.  
\*266 ἔστιν ..... 375, 3.  
\*268 τύχας ..... 549, *c.*  
271 acc. at beginning of sent. 581, 1.  
272 εἶπον ..... 403, 1.  
\*273 φυγάδα ..... 375, 5, 439, 2.  
\*276 πρὶν ἄν ..... 848.  
276 aor. conj. .... 842, 6.  
\*278 δὴ ..... 723, 1.  
280 part. with ὅμως ..... 697, *d.*  
\*281 ἔκατι ..... 621, *Obs.* 2.  
\*— γῆς ..... 531.  
283 noun transposed ..... 898, 2.  
— μοί ..... 600, 2.  
\*— δράσῃς. .... 582, 583.  
284 ζυμβάλλεται with gen. .. 535.  
\*285 κακῶν ..... 493.  
296 ἐκιδιδάσκεισθαι. .... 362, 6.  
\*297 ἥς attracted. .... 822.  
\*298 φθόνον ..... 576, 2.  
\*300 οὐ ..... 746, *Obs.* 2.  
\*301 δοκούστων ..... 502, 2.  
303 τύχης ..... 535.  
\*304 τοῖς ..... 601, 1.  
\*307 μοί ..... 599, 1.  
\*310 ἀλλά ..... 774.  
313 imper. and opt. .... 420, *Obs.* 1.  
315 κρείσσονων ..... 506.  
\*315 σιγησόμεσθα form. .... 321, 2.  
316 λέγεις ..... 566, 1.  
— infin. .... 667, *Obs.* 3.  
\*317 pres. conj. .... 814, *Obs.* 2.  
\*320 ῥῶον φυλάσσειν. .... 677.  
321 λέγε with acc. .... 566, 1.  
\*325 οὐκ ἄν. .... 426, *Obs.* 1.  
326 αἰδέσει ..... 545, 583.  
— ἀλλά ..... 874, 4.  
329 φιλτατον. .... 381.  
\*331 ὅπως ἄν with conj. ... 828, 1, 2.,  
868, 3.  
\*334 πόνων ..... 529, 1.  
\*336 ἀλλά ..... 774, *Obs.* 2.  
337 ὥς τοικας. .... 869, 7.  
\*338 σοῦ ..... 591, *Obs.* 3.  
\*— infin. .... 665.  
\*340 ἡμέραν. .... 577.  
\*344 σύ τοι ..... 736, 2.  
\*346 εἰ. .... 804, 9.  
\*347 εὐφορᾷ ..... 591.  
\*349 δέ ..... 767, 3, *d.*  
349 πολλά ..... 552, *f.*  
\*— δὴ ..... 723.  
\*350 part. .... 683.  
\*352 article. .... 451, 2.  
\*355 ἐπὶ ..... 635, 2, *b.*  
\*358 ἀχέων ..... 489.  
\*360 κακῶν ..... 531.

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- \*366 *νυμφίαις*..... §. 601, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*368 infin. with *ἀν*..... 429.  
 \*370 *χερῶν*..... 608.  
 \*371 *τοσούτων*..... 442, *b.*  
 \*372 *ἐξόν*..... 700.  
 \*373 part..... 698, *b.*  
 \*374 *ἐχθρῶν*..... 534, *b.*  
 \*376 *αὐτοῖς*..... 601.  
 \*377 conjunctive..... 417.  
 \*380 *σιγῇ*..... 603, 2.  
 \*384 *εὐθείαν*..... 891, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*— ellipse of *ἐγχειρῶ*..... 895.  
 386 *καὶ δὴ*..... 722, 3., 860, 8.  
 \*389 *ἦν* with conj. .... 854, 1.  
 \*392 *καὶ εἰ*..... 861, 2.  
 \*393 *τὸ καρτερόν*..... 442, *b.*  
 393 *πρός*..... 638, III. 1, *a.*  
 \*394 *μὰ τὴν θέσποιναν*..... 566, 2.  
 \*396 *μυχοῖς*..... 605.  
 \*398 predicative adj. .... 375, 5.  
 \*400 *μηδὲν*..... 579, 6.  
 — *ἔν* attracted ..... 822.  
 403 *ὀφλεῖν* with acc..... 552, *c.*  
 \*404 dative..... 600, 1.  
 \*405 *ἀπὸ*..... 620, 3, *a.*  
 \*407 *ἐς*..... 625, 3, *a.*  
 \*412 *ἀνδράσι*..... 597.  
 \*421 *δοῖδαν*..... 517.  
 \*422 *ἀπιστοσύναν*..... 566, 3.  
 \*424 *ἐν*..... 622, 3, *c.*  
 \*429 *γέννη*..... 601.  
 \*430 *εἰπεῖν*..... 545, 583.  
 \*440 local dative..... 605.  
 \*441 *σοί*..... 600, 3.  
 \*447 subst. transposed .... 898, 2.  
 \*449 part..... 697, *c.*  
 \*451 *μή* with conj. .... 420, 3.  
 \*453 *κέρδος* predicate..... 375, 5.  
 \*— part..... 683.  
 \*454 gen. abs..... 696.  
 \*455 impft..... 398, 2.  
 \*456 *μαρίας*..... 517.  
 \*458 *φίλοις*..... 602, 3.  
 \*460 *ὥς* with conj. .... 805, 2.  
 \*471 *μεγίστην νόσων*..... 442, *c.*  
 \*472 part..... 689.  
 \*474 *ψυχῇ*..... 585, 2.  
 \*476 *ὅσοι Ἕλληνων*..... 534, 442.  
 \*485 comparative ..... 782, *b.*  
 \*488 *ὑπὸ*..... 639, 2, *a.*  
 \*491 *ἦν ἀν*..... 853, *c.*  
 \*— *λέχους*..... 498.  
 493 *εἰ*..... 877, *b.*  
 \*495 *ξύνουσα* with part.... 682, 2.  
 \*496 *ἦς*..... 536.  
 \*— impft..... 402, 2.  
 \*498 *ἐλπιδῶν*..... 514.  
 501 *ὁμως*..... 772.  
 504 tmesis..... 643, *Obs.* 2.

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- \*504 *οὖν*..... §. 737, 2.  
 \*505 demonstr. omitted .... 817, 7.  
 513 *φίλων*..... 529, 1.  
 \*515 infin. as subject..... 663.  
 — acc. pronoun omitted.. 817, 4.  
 516 *ὅς ἢ*..... 830, 1., 828, 1.  
 \*— *δὴ*..... 723, 2.  
 \*521 conj. with *ὅταν*..... 842, 1.  
 \*524 *κρασπέδοις*..... 603.  
 \*528 *θεῶν*..... 534, *b.*  
 \*530 infin..... 667.  
 \*— ind. after *λόγος ὥς*.. 802, 3, *b.*  
 \*534 *σωτηρίας*..... 501, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*— *μέντοι*..... 730, *a.*  
 \*536 *Ελλάδα*..... 439, 1.  
 \*539 aor..... 401.  
 \*541 *εἰ—ῥῥικεις*..... 856.  
 — *σέθεν*..... 481.  
 543 *μέλος*..... 566, 3.  
 \*545 *περί*..... 632, 1, 2, *a.*  
 \*547 *ᾠνειδίσας* with acc. ... 566, 2.  
 548 *μέν*..... 766, 1.  
 \*— part..... 684.  
 551 *χθονός*..... 530.  
 553 *εὐρημα*..... 576, 2.  
 \*559 *τὸ μέγιστον*..... 579, 6.  
 \*560 *ὅτι* with ind. .... 802, 8.  
 \*563 dative..... 598.  
 \*565 *σοί*..... 598.  
 \*— *παίδων*..... 529.  
 \*566 dative..... 608.  
 \*566 *μῶν*..... 873, 5.  
 \*568 *εἰ* with opt. .... 852, 1, *b.*, 855.  
 \*572 *πολεμώματα*..... 375, 5.  
 \*573 *χρῆν* .... 858, 3, and *Obs.* 3.  
 \*577 *παρά*..... 637, III. 1, *c.*  
 \*579 *πολλά*..... 579, 6.  
 \*— *πολλοῖς*..... 601.  
 580 *ἰμοί*..... 600, 4.  
 \*— *ὅστις*..... 817, 7.  
 581 *ζημίαν*..... 552, *b.*  
 \*586 *ἦσθα*..... 190, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*— *εἰ* with ind. .... 856.  
 588 *λόγῳ*..... 596, 2.  
 \*— *μοί*..... 600, 2.  
 \*— *οὖν*..... 737, 2.  
 \*592 *σοί*..... 600, 1.  
 597 *ἔρυμα*..... 380, 1.  
 \*— *δώμασιν*..... 598, *Obs.*  
 \*599 opt..... 831, 4, *b.*  
 601 imper..... 420, *Obs.* 1.  
 605 *αἰτιῶ*..... 583.  
 607 *ἀράς*..... 566, 2.  
 \*608 *γέ*..... 735, 10.  
 \*609 *τὰ πλείονα*..... 454, 3.  
 \*— *σοί*..... 601.  
 \*— *κρινούμαι*..... 568, 583.  
 610 *ῥ*..... 849, 2.  
 \*611 *χημάτων*..... 483, *Obs.* 4.



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- 612 ellipse of εἰμί..... §. 376, c.  
 \*614 μή with part..... 746, 2.  
 \*615 ἀμείνονα..... 576, 2.  
 618 sing..... 384.  
 \*620 πάντα..... 573, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*630 εἰ ἔλθαι..... 855.  
 \*639 ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, c.  
 \*641 λέγει..... 568.  
 \*649 μόχθων..... 534.  
 651 infin..... 663, a.  
 \*— γὰς..... 529, cf. 583, 161.  
 659 ind..... 831, 4, γ.  
 \*661 ἀνοίξαντα..... 675, b.  
 \*664 infin..... 666.  
 \*— prep. in comp. .... 641, 2, b.  
 668 ἐστάνης..... 559.  
 \*669 subst. transposed .... 896, 2.  
 \*670 βίον..... 552, d.  
 \*671 τύχη..... 607.  
 \*673 εὐνῆς..... 529, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*674 τί ὅττα..... 725, 2.  
 675 compar. with infin.... 783, i.  
 \*— κατὰ..... 629, 3, b.  
 \*— ὥστε omitted.... 863, *Obs.* 6.  
 \*681 πρὶν ἄν..... 848.  
 686 τριβῶν..... 581, 3.  
 \*688 ἀλλὰ..... 774.  
 \*690 πάντων..... 534.  
 \*694 ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, δ.  
 695 ἡ γάρ..... 873, 1.  
 \*696 gender..... 391, c.  
 \*702 γῆς..... 505.  
 703 impft..... 398, 4.  
 704 πρὸς..... 640, 2.  
 707 ἐπηγεσσα..... 403, 1.  
 708 dative..... 605, 4.  
 \*709 πρὸς..... 638, 1, 3, d.  
 714 οὕτως..... 869, 1.  
 716 εὐρημα..... 576, 2.  
 \*717 part..... 688.  
 \*721 γονάς..... 566, 2.  
 \*722 ἐς..... 625, 3, c.  
 \*723 gen. abs..... 697, b.  
 \*— χθόνα..... 559.  
 \*724 σου..... 496.  
 \*727 εἰάν with conj..... 854.  
 \*728 οὐ μή..... 748.  
 \*730 ξένοισι..... 600, 1.  
 \*731 εἰ with opt..... 855.  
 \*735 ζυγίαι..... 697, c.  
 736 μεθεῖο..... 362, 5.  
 \*737 θεῶν ἀνώμοτος .. 529, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*739 opt. with ἄν .. 425, 1, and a.  
 \*744 ἔχοντα..... 675, b.  
 \*745 θεούς..... 566, 1.  
 \*746 πῆδον..... 566, 2.  
 \*749 αὐτός..... 672.  
 753 δ..... 822, *Obs.* 5.  
 \*754 μή with part..... 746, 2.

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- 757 πῶλον..... §. 559.  
 758 δ..... 822, *Obs.* 7.  
 \*763 παρὰ..... 637, II. 2.  
 \*765 ἐχθρῶν..... 504.  
 \*768 ἡ..... 605, *Obs.* 1.  
 777 ind. and infin. ἔχειν .. 804, 6.  
 782 infin..... 667, *Obs.* 4.  
 785 infin..... 665, 2.  
 \*787 ἄν with conj..... 854.  
 \*781 ἄμωφα..... 403, 1.  
 \*— οἶον..... 804, 10.  
 805 νύμφης..... 483, b.  
 \*808 τρόπου..... 518.  
 812 νόμοις..... 596, 1.  
 813 μή omitted..... 749, *Obs.*  
 815 πάσχουσιν..... 675.  
 \*818 opt. with ἄν..... 425, 1.  
 \*822 conj..... 420, 3.  
 \*823 δεσπότηας..... 596, 1.  
 \*826 χώρας..... 491.  
 \*828 σοφίαν..... 574.  
 \*834 inf. with λέγουσι..... 676.  
 \*835 ῥόδς..... 570.  
 \*839 καταπνεύσαι. 641, cf. 629, 1. b.  
 \*847 φίλων πόμπιμος..... 542.  
 \*850 μετά..... 636.  
 \*853 πάντες..... 390, c.  
 859 ἦτις..... 816, 7.  
 \*866 ἦκω..... 396.  
 \*— καὶ γάρ..... 786, *Obs.* 8.  
 \*868 χρήμα..... 551, c.  
 \*871 νῆψ..... 611.  
 \*872 διὰ..... 626, 3, a.  
 \*— ἐμαντή..... 590.  
 874 dative..... 601.  
 \*876 ἡμῖν..... 596, 1.  
 \*883 part..... 683.  
 \*886 βουλευμάτων..... 531.  
 \*888 νύμφην..... 549, c.  
 889 ἐσμεν, οἶον ἐσμεν .... 835, 1.  
 \*890 κακοῖς..... 594.  
 \*— χρή..... 858, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*899 λάβεσθε with gen..... 536.  
 \*905 ὄψιν for ὀμματα..... 353.  
 \*908 ἐκεῖνα..... 566, 2.  
 910 part. .. 710, c. cf. 696, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*— πόσει..... 600, 1.  
 \*914 ἡμῶν..... 496, *Obs.* 4.  
 917 πρῶτα..... 382, 1.  
 922 αὐτῇ..... 476, a.  
 \*925 περὶ..... 632, 1, 2.  
 \*927 λόγοις..... 593.  
 928 ὅγλυ..... 381.  
 \*931 εἰ..... 814, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*932 ἐμούς..... 652, *Obs.* 6.  
 \*933 τῶν..... 515.  
 936 σοί..... 602, 3.  
 \*939 ὅπως ἄν..... 810.  
 \*940 infin..... 665.

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- 941 οὐκ οὐδ' ἄν .... §. 431, *Obs.* 2.  
 946 πόνου ..... 535.  
 952 ἔν' ..... 552, c.  
 955 δίδωσιν pres. .... 395, 1.  
 960 σπασίξειν πέπλων .... 529, 1.  
 \*961 ellipse of verb ..... 895.  
 \*962 λόγου ..... 517.  
 \*964 μὴ μοι σύ ..... 897.  
 965 λόγων ..... 502, 2.  
 — βροτοῖς ..... 600, 1.  
 \*966 κείνης ..... 518.  
 \*967 φυγᾶς ..... 574.  
 968 ψυχῆς ..... 520.  
 \*974 ὡς τάχιστα ..... 870, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*1000 σοί ..... 600, 2.  
 \*1002 φυγῆς ..... 531.  
 \*1006 dative ..... 594, 2.  
 1010 δόξης ..... 514.  
 1011 οἱ ἡγγεῖλας ..... 835, 1.  
 1012 τί δὴ ..... 872, 2, d.  
 1014 verb .. 392, *Obs.* 1., cf. 393, 2.  
 \*1015 καίτε ..... 359, 3.  
 \*1017 τέκνων ..... 530.  
 \*1019 δωμάτων ..... 526.  
 \*1020 κατὰ ..... 629, 1, d.  
 1020 person of verb .. 392, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*1021 σφῶν ..... 597.  
 \* — δὴ ..... 722, 2.  
 \*1025 σφῶν ..... 491.  
 1028 αἰθαδίας ..... 489.  
 \*1035 ἀνθρώποισι .. 600, 1, cf. 605, 2.  
 1041 γελῶν ..... 549, a.  
 \*1044 οὐκ ἄν δυναίμην ..... 427.  
 \*1046 κακοῖς ..... 607.  
 1047 κακά ..... 576, 2.  
 1048 sing. verb ..... 385, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*1049 γέλωτα ..... 552, b.  
 \*1051 τολμητέον .. 613, and *Obs.* 6.  
 \* — κάκης ..... 489, 495.  
 \*1052 infin. with τό ..... 679.  
 \*1052 infin. .... 664.  
 \*1053 μὴ ..... 743, 2.  
 1057 φέισαι ..... 531, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*1059 παρὰ ..... 637, III. 1, c.  
 — μά οὐ ..... 733.  
 1060 inf. act. .... 667, *Obs.* 4.  
 1067 ὀδόν ..... 558, 1.  
 1084 ἀλλὰ γάρ ..... 786, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*1090 τοῦτους ellipse ..... 817, 7.  
 \*1090 βροτῶν ..... 534.  
 — μηδὲ with ind. .... 743, 2.  
 \*1091 μὴ δέ = καὶ μὴ ..... 776, 6.  
 \*1092 εἰς ..... 625, 3, c.  
 \*1093 γενναμέων ..... 502, 1., 504.  
 \*1098 subst. sentence .... 817, 4, d.  
 \*1100 χρόνον ..... 577.  
 \*1101 ὅπως ..... 814, *Obs.* 5.  
 \*1103 ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, g.  
 \*1107 δαί δὴ ..... 860, 8.

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- \*1112 πρὸς ..... §. 638, II. 3.  
 1129 ὀρθά ..... 551, f.  
 \*1130 ἦτις ..... 816, 7.  
 \*1135 opt. .... 853, b.  
 1136 τέκνων γονή ..... 442, d.  
 1143 ἐσπόμεν ..... 559.  
 \*1149 εισόδους ..... 549.  
 1150 impft. .... 398, 2.  
 \*1151 οὐ μὴ ..... 748.  
 1153 οὐσπερ ἄν .... 895, 2., 430, 1.  
 \*1157 πάντα ..... 567.  
 \*1164 ἄβρόν ..... 556, e.  
 \*1155 ἐμὴν χάριν ..... 580, 1.  
 \*1165 δάροις ..... 607.  
 1167 θέαμα ..... 575.  
 \*1169 κάλα ..... 579, 1., 545, 5.  
 \*1170 infin. .... 863, b.  
 \*1173 πρίν ..... 848, 3.  
 \*1176 ὀλολυγῆς ..... 642, *Obs.* 5.  
 \*1182 τερμόνων ..... 536.  
 — ἀνθήπτετο ..... 398, 3.  
 \*1183 ἐξ ..... 621, 2.  
 1184 δεινόν ..... 566, 4.  
 \*1201 dative ..... 603.  
 1209 τύμβον ..... 353, 1.  
 \* — σίθεν ..... 529, 481, *Obs.* 2.  
 \*1217 ἐσπάρασσε ..... 855, b., 858, 1.  
 \*1222 μοί ..... 600, 2.  
 — λόγου ..... 530, 1.  
 1228 θνητῶν ..... 534.  
 \*1230 ἄν οὐ ..... 430, 1.  
 1238 ἄγουσαν ..... 675, b.  
 \*1243 μὴ with infin. .... 749, 1.  
 \*1248 λαβοῦ ..... 515.  
 1256 infin. as subj. .... 676.  
 \*1260 ὑπό ..... 639, 2, a.  
 1271 ποί φύγω ..... 417, 427, 3.  
 \*1273 ἀκούεις with acc. .... 487, 1.  
 1275 παρέλθω ..... 417.  
 1276 ἀρῆξαι ..... 596, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*1278 ἀρκυων ..... 526.  
 \*1281 μοίρα ..... 603, 2.  
 \*1282 δὴ ..... 723, 1.  
 \*1290 σὺν ..... 737.  
 \*1292 βροτοῖς ..... 589, 2.  
 \*1294 ἀρα ..... 873, 2.  
 \*1296 γῆς ..... 526.  
 1296 σφέ νυν ..... 654, 1, b.  
 \*1298 future ..... 406, 5.  
 \* — εἰ μὴ ..... 860, 6.  
 \*1302 οὐτοὶ omitted ..... 817, 2.  
 1307 λόγους ..... 566, 1.  
 1310 λέξεις fut. .... 406, 5.  
 1311 ὡς ὄντων ..... 702.  
 \*1315 ὡς ἴδω ..... 810, 3.  
 \*1316 τίσσωμαι ..... 585.  
 \* — φόνω ..... 501.  
 1323 double superl. .... 139, 2.  
 \*1336 ἐκ ..... 530, *Obs.* 4.

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- 1340 impf. .... §. 827, *b*.  
 \* — *ὦν* ..... 502, *i*.  
 1343 comparative ..... 781, *d*.  
 \* 1348 *λέκτρων* ..... 491.  
 \* 1351 *μακράν* ..... 891, *Obs. 2*.  
 \* 1353 *ἔμοῦ* ..... 601, *i*.  
 \* 1369 *γέ* ..... 735, *5*.  
 \* 1387 *κάρα* ..... 584, *2*.  
 \* 1399 transpos. of subst. . . 898, *i*. *a*.  
 \* 1413 *ὄφελον* 418, *Obs. 1*., 856, *Obs. 2*.  
*Orestes.*  
 4 *τύχας* ..... 566, *2*.  
 22 *μέν* ..... 765, *6*, *a*.  
 \* 28 *κατηγορεῖν* ..... 629, *Obs*.  
 35 *ὁ δέ* ..... 655, *6*., *Obs. 2*.  
 41 *οὔτε—οὐ* ..... 775, *c*.  
 \* — *ὦν* causal gen. .... 481, *i*.  
 52 *ὥστε* . . 665, *Obs.*, 863, *Obs. 4*.  
 \* 58 *μεθ' ἡμέραν* ..... 636, *III. 2*.  
 63 subst. trans.—*ταύτη*. 824, *II. c*.  
 70 *ἄπορον χρήμα*. . . 381, *Obs. 4*.  
 \* 74 *ἔφν* ..... 392, *Obs. 1*.  
 77 *καίτοι* ..... 772, *i*.  
 79 *ὅπως ἐπλευσα* ..... 835, *i*.  
 \* 91 *ὥστε* with indic. .... 863.  
 100 *μέν* omitted ..... 767, *2*.  
 \* 128 *παρά* ..... 637, *III. 1*, *c*.  
 \* 164 *φόνον* ..... 568.  
 \* 170 *οὐχ εὐλίξεις*. . . 413, *3*.  
 \* 172 *μεθεμένα* . . 365, *5*, and *Obs. 4*.  
 192 *τέ—δέ* ..... 754, *5*.  
 206 *βίοντον* ..... 552, *d*.  
 \* 210 *τῷ παρεμένῳ* ..... 436, *γ*.  
 — dative ..... 607.  
 \* 210 dative ..... 607, *2*.  
 225 interchange of cases . . . 440.  
 \* 228 *μέλῃ* ..... 545, *5*.  
 232 *δυσάριστον*. . . 381.  
 259 infin. .... 664.  
 263 *μή* omitted. .... 749, *Obs*.  
 276 *αἰτιάσθε* ..... 583.  
 279 *ἐκ*. .... 621, *2*.  
 286 *ἐπάρας*. . . 641, *β*.  
 323 *τινυμέναι*. . . 585.  
 340 ellipse of *εἰστί*. . . 376, *a*.  
 363 *ναυτιλοῖσι* ..... 597, *Obs. 1*.  
 380 *ὅδε* ..... 655, *i*.  
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<sup>a</sup> In the text this is misprinted μετετιμένος.

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*— 2	μοίρας ..... 558, 1.
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— 6	ἀλλὰ γάρ..... 786, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
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— 6	ὡς (= δοκοῦντες)..... 552, <i>Obs.</i>
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*57, 4	οἱ ἀμφί..... 631, III. 1.
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9 δ.....	444, 2.
11 τῶν.....	444, 4.
17 τὲ καὶ.....	758, 1.
20 ἀποινα.....	574.
— τὰ demonst.....	444, 4.
24 ἀλλὰ.....	773, 3.
26 μὴ κίχλω.....	805, 2.
28 μὴ οὐ.....	750, 1.
29 τῇ.....	444, 2.
— πρὶν.....	848, Obs. 1.
32 ὥς κε πῆγαι.....	805, 2, cf. 811.
37 μεῦ.....	485.
38 Τενέδοιο.....	505.
43 τοῦ.....	444, 2.
43—49 δέ.....	768, 2.
44 κατὰ.....	628, 1.
49 βροῖο.....	483, b.
54—8 δέ—δέ.....	770, 2.
55 ἐπὶ.....	645, c.
62 ἡ omitted.....	777, 4.
66 ἀρῶν.....	513.
67 tmesis.....	643, a.
70 τὰ.....	444, 4.
76 τοίγαρ.....	790, 3.
78 δε—ol.....	833.
82 τέ.....	755, 2.
82 ἀλλὰ.....	770, 1, a.
83 εἰ.....	877, 6.
88 gen. absol.....	696.
90 Ἀγαμέμνονα.....	583, cf. 566, 1.
93 ἀρα.....	787, 2, c.
96 ἀρα.....	789, a.
98 πρὶν.....	848, 6, and Obs. 5.
107 τὰ.....	444, 4.
— φίλα with inf.....	677.
108 ἔπος.....	566, 1.
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117 βούλομαι ἦ.....	779, Obs. 3.
120 ἄλλη.....	605, Obs. 5.
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134 δέ.....	§. 770, 1, a.
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183 μὲν—δέ.....	764, 3, g., 765, 2.
188 Πηλείωνι.....	602, 3.
190 ὄγε.....	655, Obs. 2.
203 conj. after pft.....	806, 1.
— ἦ interr.....	875, Obs. 2.
207 ἐγώ.....	652, Obs. 1.
212 τό.....	444, 4.
218 τέ alone.....	755, 2.
231 nom.....	476, Obs.
232 λαβήσασο.....	583.
234 ὄζους.....	548, c., 569, 2.
239 πρὸς.....	638, 1, 2, c, a.
241 περ.....	697, d.
247 τοῖσι.....	605, 2.
255 sing. verb.....	393, 1.
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271 οὐ μαχέοιτο.....	425, 2, a.
273 βουλέων.....	485.
277 βασιλῆϊ.....	601, 1.
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288 πάντων.....	505, Obs. 3.
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330 οὐδέ copulative.....	776, 1, b.
334 ἡδέ alone.....	777, Obs. 4.
340 τοῦ.....	444, 4.
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353 πέρ—πέρ.....	734, 2, 2.
356 εαυτῷ supplied.....	894, c.
359 ἄλός.....	530, 1, cf. 624, Obs.
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415 αἰθ' ὀφελος.....	856, Obs. 2.
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465	ἀμφί..... 645, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
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509	ἄρα ἄν with conj. .... 842, 3.
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39	θήσειν ἐμῶν..... 405, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
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136	ποτιδέμεναι gender .... 391, 2.
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182	δπα..... 548, c., 550, 1.
188	opt. .... 831, 3.
199	σκήπτρῳ..... 608.
204	neuter adj. .... 381.
210	αἰγιαλῷ..... 605, 1.
213	πολλά τε..... 759, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
217	γάρ omitted ..... 792, c.
235	ἐλέγχεα ..... 353, 1.
236	πέρ..... 734, 2, 2.
250	οὐ, use of ..... 741, <i>Obs.</i>
—	opt. with ἄν, for imper. 425, 2, b.
269	ἀχρεῖον..... 548, f., 554.
270	καί πέρ..... 697, d.
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278	ἡ πληθὺς φάσαν..... 378, a.
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324	μέν after ἡμῖν..... 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
379	ἐς γε μίαν..... 625, 3.
388	ἀμφί..... 631, II. 1.
391	νοήσω conj. .... 829, 6.
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409	ἀδελφεόν transposed.... 898, 2.
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433	τοῖς..... 589, 1., cf. 605, 2.
459	ἔθνεα ἀγαλλόμεναι..... 380, 2.
461	ἀμφί..... 631, III. 1.
474	ὥστε compar. .... 868, 6.
478	κεφαλῇν..... 579, 2.
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595	δοιῶν..... 517.
597	εἴπερ ἄν with opt. .... 885, 3.
664	δγε..... 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
669	ἐκ..... 621, 3.
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716	δέ..... 770, 1, a.
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751	ἔργα ἐνέμοντο..... 576, 1.
785	πεδίῳ..... 522, 2.
792	ποδωκείῃσι..... 355, 1, a.
797	ἐπὶ..... 633, 2.
801	πεδίῳ..... 522, 2.
816	ἡγεμόνευε..... 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
851	Πυλαιαμένεος κῆρ..... 442, c.
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1	ἄμα with dat. .... 594, 2.
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4	οὖν..... 737.
5	πέπονται..... 395, 1.
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—	ὠκεανοῖο..... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
6	φερούσαι with dat. .... 588.
7	ἡρίαι..... 714, 1.
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8	πνέοντες with acc. .... 555, d.
9	infin. .... 664, 1.
—	ἀλεξέμεν with dat. .... 596, 1.
10	δρεος..... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
—	κορυφῇσι..... 587, 1.
—	κατέχουσιν with acc. .... 573.
11	φίλῃν with dat. .... 590.
—	νυκτός..... 502, 2.
12	τόσσον..... 578, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	ἵησιν construction.... 573., 643.
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13 ὑπό .....	§. 639, 2.	45 ἔστι .....	§. 64, V., 375, 3.
14 ἐρχομένων .....	698, f.	— φρεσίν .....	605, 1.
— διεπρησσον with gen. ....	522, 2.	47 ἐπιπλώσας with acc. ....	558, 1.
15 δῆ .....	720, 2.	48 μυχθεῖς with dat. ....	592, 1.
— ἐπί .....	634, 3, a.	49 νύον .....	580, 1.
— ἰόντες .....	698, f.	50 πατρί .....	602, 3.
16 προμάχизεν with dat. ....	596, 1.	— πῆμα .....	353, 1.
17 ὤμοισιν .....	605.	51 δυσμένεσι .....	602, 3.
— ἔχων with acc. ....	576, 1.	52 οὐκ ἄν .....	425, 2, b.
18 αὐτάρ .....	788.	53 κέ .....	855, 2, a.
— ὁ .....	444, 2.	54 position of τέ .....	756, a.
— χαλκῷ .....	607.	— ἄν with conj. ....	424, ζ., 427, 2.
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— προκαλίζετο .....	583.	56 ellipse of εἰσὶ .....	376, a.
20 μαχέσασθαι .....	402, 1., 405.	— ἦ .....	777, Obs. 3.
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21 οὖν .....	737.	57 ἔσσο κέν .....	424, a.
22 ἐρχόμενον .....	698, f.	— χιτῶνα .....	583, 91.
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24 εὐρών with acc. ....	576, 2.	— ὑπό .....	639, 2.
25 πεινάων .....	697, b.	— ὅς with conj. ....	828, 4.
— γάρ .....	786.	— ὅς ῥα .....	787, b.
— εἰπερ .....	861, Obs. 2.	— τέχνη .....	608.
26 τέ .....	754, 1.	62 δέ .....	768, 2.
28 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν .....	607.	64 μοί .....	601.
— τίσεσθαι .....	405, Obs. 3., 585.	— Ἀφροδίτης .....	483, Obs. 4.
29 δέ .....	768.	65 οὔτοι .....	790, Obs.
— ἐξ .....	621.	— ἔστί .....	384.
— σύν .....	623.	66 ὅσσα κεν .....	428.
31 ἦτορ .....	584, 2.	— οὐκ ἄν .....	426, Obs. 1.
32 εἰς .....	625.	— δέ .....	768, 2.
— ἐχάετο .....	401, 3.	67 εἰ .....	850, Obs.
33 τέ .....	755, 1.	— ἥδέ .....	777, Obs. 4.
— ἰδὼν with acc. ....	575.	70 ἀμφί .....	632, 11, 2.
— ἀπίεστη .....	401, 3.	71 νικήσῃ κε .....	424, ζ.
34 Tmesis .....	643, a.	72 κτήματα .....	576, 2.
— ἔλλαβε with acc. ....	576, 2.	73 οἱ ἄλλοι .....	454, 3.
35 τέ .....	755, 1.	— ὄρκια .....	560, 2.
— μίν .....	148.	74 Τροίην .....	576, 1.
— παρείας .....	584, 1.	— opt. ....	418, c.
36 κατὰ .....	629, b.	— νέεσθων .....	195, Obs. 3.
37 δείσας .....	550, b.	75 ἱππόβοτον accent .....	50, 5.
38 ἐπέεσσι .....	607.	76 δέ as copula .....	768, 1.
39 εἶδος .....	579.	— μέγα .....	545, 3., 549, d.
40 αἶθε .....	851, Obs. 2.	— ἀκούσας constr. of .....	487.
— αἶψ' ὄφελος .....	856, Obs. 2.	77 καὶ ῥα .....	788.
41 κέ .....	423.	78 δουρός .....	536.
— τό .....	444, 2.	79 τῷ .....	642, β.
— βουλομένην .....	425.	— δέ .....	768, 2.
42 τέ—καί .....	758.	— ἐπετοξάζοντο .....	401, 3, 4.
43 ἦ που .....	731.	80 ἰοῖσιν .....	608.
44 φάντες .....	697.	— τέ—τέ .....	754, 3.
45 ἐπι .....	643.	81 ὁ .....	444, 4.
— οὐκ .....	740, 1.	— μακρόν .....	548, f., 566, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
81	ἄσεν ..... §. 401, 3, 4.
82	ἰσχεσθε ..... 362, 3.
—	μη βάλλετε.. 420, 3, and <i>Obs.</i> 4., 741, a.
83	στεύται ..... 316, 5.
—	ἔπος ..... 548, b., 566, 1.
84	μάχης ..... 531.
—	ἄνεφ. .... 128, 2.
85	μετά ..... 636, 11.
86	κέκλυτε ..... 304, e., 310, 5.
—	μεῦ μῦθον ..... 487.
—	εἵνεκα. .... 580, 1., 621, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	τοῦ ..... 483.
87	ἄλλους μὲν—αὐτὸν δέ. . 764, 3, b.
88	κέλεται w. acc. and inf. .... 674.
—	ἀποθέσθαι ..... 362, 2, 1.
—	ἐπὶ ..... 634, 2, a.
95	ἄρα ..... 788.
—	ἐγίνοντο ..... 401, 3.
—	σιωπῇ. .... 603, 2.
96	καί ..... 759, 1.
—	βοήν ..... 579, 2.
97	καί ..... 760.
98	θυμὸν ..... 558, 2.
—	φρονέω with inf. .... 664.
—	aor. inf. .... 405, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	διακρινθήμεναι .... 223, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	ἦδη ..... 719, 4, a. 3.
99	πέποισθε .... 258, 25., 311, <i>Obs.</i>
—	κακά. .... 552, c.
101	ἡμέων ..... 534.
—	δέ ..... 768, 2.
—	ὀπποτέρῳ ..... 588, 2.
—	τέτυκται ..... 826, 1.
102	demonstr. omitted. .... 817, 7.
—	τεθναίη. .... 418, d.
—	διακρινθεῖτε. .... 274, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
103	οἴσετε ..... 413, 1.
—	ἄρνα ..... 573.
—	δέ alone ..... 767, c.
104	γῇ ..... 588, 1.
—	τὲ καί ..... 758, 3.
105	Πριάμοιο βίην ..... 442, e.
—	ἄφρα τάμνη. .... 805, 2.
106	αὐτός ..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3, b.
—	εἰσι omitted ..... 376, e.
107	ὑπερβασίη ..... 607, fin.
—	Διός ..... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
—	δηλῆσται ..... 814, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
108	δέ ..... 768, 3.
109	μετήσιν (form) ..... 190, 5.
—	οἷς ..... 605, 2.
110	ὅπως with conj. .... 805.
—	δχ' ἄριστα ..... 139, 2.
—	γενῆται ..... 384, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	μετά ..... 636, 2.
111	οἱ δέ ..... 478.
112	ἐλπόμενοι with inf. .... 666.
—	πολέμοιο ..... 517.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
113	ἐπὶ ..... §. 635, 1, a.
—	μὲν—δέ ..... 764, d.
—	ἔβαν. .... 279, 1.
114	τεύχεα. .... 545, 3., 583, 67.
—	ἐξεδύοντο. .... 362, 2, 1.
—	κατίθεντο. .... 362, 2, 1.
—	ἐπὶ ..... 633, 1.
115	ἀλλήλων ..... 526.
116	ἔπεμπε with inf. .... 669, 2.
119	ἦδέ. .... 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
120	ἄρα ..... 787, b.
—	Ἀγαμέμνονι ..... 601.
121	αἶτε. .... 771.
—	Ἑλένη. .... 592, 1.
122	γαλόφ. .... 594, 2.
124	Λαοδικήν ..... 824, 11, 4.
—	θυγατρῶν. .... 502, 3.
—	εἶδος. .... 579, 2.
125	ἦ δέ. .... 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	ἱστόν ..... 569, 3.
—	ὑφαινε. .... 401, 4.
126	πορφυρέην, sc. ἐσθῆτα = ἱστόν, 378, b.
—	πολέας. .... 126, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
128	ἔθεν ..... 144, 1., 481.
—	ὑπό ..... 639, 1, 2, a.
129	ἀγχοῦ. .... 522, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
—	πόδας ..... 579, 2.
130	ἔργα ..... 548, c., 575.
132	ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, a.
133	πολέμοιο ..... 498.
—	οἱ. .... 444, 2.
—	δή. .... 720, 2, d.
134	ἔαται ..... 197, 2.
—	σιγῇ ..... 603, 2.
135	ἀσπίσι. .... 608.
—	παρά (tmesis). .... 643, 1.
—	πέπηγεν ..... 384.
136	αὐτάρ ..... 771, 3.
137	ἐγχείησι ..... 608.
—	μαχήσονται. .... 406, 5.
—	περί. .... 632, 1, 2, a.
138	τῷ— ..... 597.
—	κεκλήσῃ κε ..... 424, d.
139	ἱμερον. .... 548, c., 573.
—	θυμῷ ..... 587.
140	ἀνδρός. .... 488, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
141	καλυνταμένη ..... 362, 2, 3.
—	δόνησιν ..... 608.
142	Tmesis ..... 643.
—	δάκρυ ..... 570.
143	ἅμα τῇγε ..... 604, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
146	οἱ ἀμφὶ Πριάμον .... 631, 111, 1.
147	τί—τί—τί ..... 754, 3.
—	ἔζον. .... 580, 1.
149	ἐπὶ ..... 634, 1.
150	γῆραι ..... 608.
—	δη. .... 721, 2, c.
—	πολέμοιο ..... 517.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
150 ἀλλά .....	§. 773, 3.	180 εἶποι' ἔην γε (= would he were yet so) §. 856, Obs. 2.	
151 τεττίγισιν .....	594, 2.	181 ἡγάσασαο constr. of, 495, Obs. 3.	
— κατά .....	629, 1, b.	183 ἢ ῥά νυ .....	732.
152 δεινδρέφ .....	641, β.	— τοί .....	596, 2.
— ὄπα .....	566, 3.	184 ἦδη .....	719, 4.
153 ἀρα .....	787, 2, a.	186 λαούς .....	355, Obs. 1.
154 οὖν .....	737, 5.	187 ἐστρατώντο impft. ....	398, 1.
— ἐπί .....	634, 1, a.	— παρά .....	637, III. 1, b.
155 ἔπεια .....	566, 1.	188 καὶ γάρ .....	786, Obs. 7.
156 infin. after νέμεσις. ....	676, 2, c.	— μετὰ .....	636, II.
— ἐστὶν omitted. ....	376.	188 ἐλέχθην .....	401, 4.
157 ἀμφί .....	631, II. 2, a.	189 ἡματι .....	606.
— χρόνον .....	577.	— τῷ .....	444, 3.
— ἀλγεα. ....	548, c., 552.	190 οὐδέ .....	776, 5.
— πάσχειν inf. after νέμεσις, 668, 2.		— οἱ .....	444, 2.
158 εἰς ὅπα .....	579, Obs. 1.	191 δεύτερον .....	548, f.
159 ἀλλά .....	773, 3.	— Ὀδυσῆα .....	548, c., 575.
— καὶ .....	760.	192 τόνδε transposed .....	898, 2.
— πέρ .....	734, 3.	— ὅδε repeated .....	655, Obs. 3.
160 μηδέ .....	776, Obs. 2.	193 Ἀγαμέμνονος .....	502, 2.
— ἡμιν .....	587.	194 ὤμοισιν .....	609.
— πῆμα .....	548, c., 573.	— ἰδέσθαι .....	667.
— λίποιτο opt. ....	411, 1., 418, b.	195 οἱ .....	597.
161 ὥς ἀρα .....	788, 2.	196 στίχας .....	558, 1.
— Ἑλένην .....	566, 3.	197 ὅσπερ .....	755.
— φωνῇ .....	608.	199 Διός .....	483.
162 τέκος—ἐλθοῦσα .....	379, b.	— Διός form .....	113, Obs. 4.
— ἐμείο .....	528.	200 δὲ αὖ .....	771, 2.
163 ὄφρα ἴδης .....	805.	201 τράφη (aor. II.) ....	367, Obs. 2.
164 μοί .....	600, 1.	— πέρ .....	734, 2, 1.
— νύ .....	732.	202 δόλους .....	548, c., 551, 2.
165 οἶ .....	836, 3.	— τέ—καί .....	758.
— μοί .....	641, β.,	203 τήν .....	566, 1.
166 ἀνδρα .....	548, c., 566, 3.	204 ἦ .....	731, 1.
— τόνδε .....	655, 1.	— ἔπος .....	566, 1.
167 ὅστις .....	877, Obs. 4.	205 ἦδη .....	719, 4, a. 4.
168 ἦτοι .....	731, 2.	206 σεῦ .....	486, Obs. 2.
— κεφαλῇ .....	609.	208 φύην .....	548, c., 551, 2.
— καὶ .....	760, 2.	— εἰδάν form .....	265, 9.
169 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν .....	608.	209 Τρώεσσιν .....	605, 2.
170 οὐ—οὐδέ .....	776, b.	210 στάντων (sc. αὐτῶν). ....	696, Obs. 3.
— βασιλῆϊ ἀνδρί. ....	439, 1.	— ὤμους .....	579, 1.
171 impft., use of. ....	401, 3.	211 nomina. σχῆμα καθ' ἑλόν καὶ μέρος	708, 2.
— ἀμείβετο constr. of. ....	583.	212 μύθους .....	569, 3.
172 μοί .....	600, 1.	— πᾶσι .....	605, 2.
173 ὥς ὄφελεν .....	856, Obs. 2.	213 ἦτοι .....	731, 2.
— μοί .....	594, 4.	214 ἀλλά .....	773, 3.
174 νύτῃ .....	593, 1.	215 οὐ—οὐδέ .....	776, b.
— τέ alone .....	754, 6.	— εἰ καὶ .....	861, 2.
176 ἀλλά .....	774.	— γένει .....	609, 1.
— τὰ .....	444, 2.	216 ὅτε ἀναΐξειεν .....	843, 2.
— γέ .....	735, 3, fin.	217 ὑπαί .....	326, Obs. 1.
— ἐγένοντο .....	385, Obs. 2.	220 φαίης κεν .....	425, c.
— τό .....	579, 6.	— ἔμμεναι inf. ....	665.
— κλαίονσα .....	696, c.	— ἔμμεναι form .....	198, 1.
177 ἀνείρεαι double acc. ....	545, 1., 583.	221 ὅτε δὴ ῥα .....	788, 3.
179 ἀμφοτέρων .....	579, 6.	— ἐκ στήθεος .....	483, Obs. 1.
180 ἐμός .....	467, 4.		

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.	Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
223 οὐκ ἂν ἐρίσσειε ..	§. 426, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	279 τίνισθον constr of .....	§. 585.
— βροτός .....	29.	— ὅτις .....	820, β.
224 γέ .....	735.	— ἐπιόρκον .....	548, e., 566, 2.
— ἰδόντες .....	696.	— ὁμόςση .....	828, 2.
— εἶδος .....	548, a., 575.	281 εἰ κεν with conj .....	854, <i>Obs.</i>
225 τὸ τρίτον .....	548, e.	282 αὐτός .....	656.
226 τίς τε ἀρ' .....	872, 2, b.	— Ἑλένην .....	576.
227 Ἀργείων .....	502, 3.	285 infin .....	671, c.
— κεφαλὴν .....	579, 1.	286 τιμὴν .....	573.
228 γυναικῶν .....	534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	— ἦντιν' ἔοικεν .....	677, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
230 ἐνὶ .....	622, a.	287 ἡ πέληται .....	827, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
231 ἀμφί .....	631, II. 1.	289 gen. abs. ....	541., 697, c.
233 ὅποτε ἴκοιτο .....	843, 2.	291 εἰώς κε .....	846, 2.
234 νῦν δέ .....	719, 1.	294 θυμοῦ .....	529.
— Ἀχαιοὺς ..	545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 548, c.,	— μένος .....	583, 34.
	575.	295 δεπάεσσιν .....	603.
235 γνοίην κεν .....	425, a.	296 θεοῖς .....	589, 1.
— τοῖνομα .....	566, 1.	299 πημήνειαν .....	831, a.
238 μοί .....	600, 2.	300 σφί .....	600, 1.
239 ἦ—ἦ .....	875.	306 ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι .....	622, 3, a.
— interchange of dual and plural,		307 Μενελάω .....	601, 1.
	387, <i>Obs.</i>	309 ἐστί .....	826, 1.
242 αἰσχα .....	545, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 550, b.	310 θέτο .....	362, 2.
— μοί .....	597.	317 ἀφείη .....	831, a.
245 ἀνά .....	624, 1, b.	321 ἔθηκε .....	826, 1.
246 καρπὸν .....	580, 1.	322 δόμον .....	558, 2.
— ἀρούρης .....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.	326 impft. and aor. ....	401, 4.
249 ἐπίεσιν .....	607.	— κατὰ στίχας .....	629, 3, b.
250 ὄρσεο form .....	196, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	327 ἔκειτο (number) .....	393, 2, 2.
252 καταβῆναι infin. ....	664.	328 ὅγε .....	657.
255 τῷ .....	593.	328 ἀμφί .....	631, II. 1.
— νικήσαντι aor. part. ....	405.	— τευχέα .....	548, c., 583.
— ἔποιτό κε .....	425, b.	330 περὶ .....	632, II.
257 νέωνται .....	415, 2.	331 ἐπισφυρλοῖς .....	608.
259 aorists .....	401, 2.	337 δεινόν .....	548, f.
261 ἀρα .....	788, 2.	338 παλάμφιν .....	83, 1.
262 οἱ .....	637, II. 1.	340 ἐπεὶ οὖν .....	791, 1.
— δίφρον .....	558, 1.	— ὁμίλου .....	526.
263 τῷ ἔχον .....	387, 2.	342 δεινόν .....	554, d., 548, f.
264 μετά .....	636, III. 1, a.	344 dual .....	387, 1.
266 ἐστιχώωντο .....	401, 4.	345 ἀλλήλοισι .....	601, 1.
268 ἄν .....	640, <i>Obs.</i>	347 κατὰ .....	629, II. 1, b.
— ἀτάρ .....	771, 3.	349 χαλεκῷ .....	604, 1.
269 κρητῆρι .....	603.	351 ὁ .....	445.
— οἶνον .....	572.	— ἔοργε .....	545, 1., 583.
270 βασιλεῦσι .....	595.	352 ὑπό .....	639, II. c.
— ἐπὶ .....	635, 1, b.	353 τίς .....	659, 1.
— ὕδωρ .....	570.	— ἀνθρώπων .....	534.
271 ἐρυσάμενος (middle) ..	362, 4.	— καί .....	760.
— χεῖρεσσι .....	607.	354 ὁ κεν .....	829, 1.
272 οἱ .....	597.	357 διὰ .....	627, 1, a.
— παρά .....	637, III. 1, b.	359 παραί 326, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 637, III. 1, b.	
274 Τρώων .....	534.	360 ὁ δέ .....	655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
275 τοῖσιν .....	598, or 600, 1.	363 ἀμφί .....	631, II. 2, a.
— μέγαλα .....	548, f., 566, 2.	365 σείο .....	502, 3.
276 ἴδθηεν .....	481, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	— θεῶν .....	534.
277 ἥλιος .....	479, 1.	— τίσεσθαι fut. part. ....	406, 5.
— ἐπακούεις constr. of .....	487.	366 κακότητος .....	500.
278 ὑμεῖς omitted .....	817, 2.	367 μοί .....	600, 1.



Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
367	χείρσσο' (elision)..... §. 18, 2.
368	οὐδέ..... 776, 1.
369	ἐπαίξας aor. part. .... 705, 5.
—	κόρυθος ..... 536.
370	μετά..... 636, III. 1, α. β.
371	ὑπὸ..... 639, III. 1, b.
372	ὑπὸ..... 639, I. 1, b.
373	νύ..... 732.
—	εἰρυσσέν κε..... 424, 4.
—	ἦρατο ..... 362, 2.
—	κύδος ..... 576, 2.
374	ἄρα..... 788, 1.
375	ἴδι..... 83, 1.
376	ἄμα..... 593, <i>Obs.</i>
378	ἐπιδιήνσας..... 401, 2., 698, f.
382	κάδδ'..... 19, 1.
383	καλέουσα ..... 697., 811, 3.
384	ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, α.
—	περί..... 640, 2.
385	ἔανού ..... 536.
387	οἱ..... 600, 2.
—	λακεδαίμωνι..... 605.
388	ἦσκειν ..... 239. <i>Addenda.</i>
390	οἰκόνδε ..... 84.
391	κείνος ὄγε ..... 655, 1.
392	κάλλει .... 548, <i>Obs.</i> 6, cf. 555.
—	οὐδέ..... 776, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	φαίης κε ..... 425, c.
393	ἀνδρί ..... 601, 1.
—	ἀνδρί accent ..... 107, 5, b.
394	χοροῖο..... 517.
—	νεον..... 548, f.
395	τῇ ..... 597.
396	ὥς οὖν..... 737.
—	δειρῆν..... 575.
399	ἠεροπεύειν ..... 545, 1., 583.
400	ῆ..... 873.
—	πολίαν ..... 527.
402	ellipse of ἐστί ..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
403	οὐνεκα..... 849, 3.
—	δῆ ..... 724.
404	οἰκαδε..... 117, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
405	τοῦνεκα ..... 159, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
406	παρά..... 637, III. 1, α.
407	πόδεσσιν..... 603.
—	Ὀλυμπον..... 558, 2.
408	περί..... 632, III. 3.
—	ἐ ..... 144.
409	εἰσόκε with fut. .... 841, 6.
—	ὄγε..... 655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
410	εἴη κεν..... 425, c.
412	θυμῷ ..... 605.
416	μητίσομαι ..... 814, 1.
—	ἔχθεα ..... 548, c., 551, 1.
417	οἶταν ..... 548, b., 552, b.
419	κατασχομένη middle .... 362, 3.
420	σιγῇ ..... 603, 2.
—	δέ ..... 768, 3.
422	ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, α.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> γ.
422	τράποντο ..... §. 362, 3.
423	ἡ δία γυναικῶν ..... 444, 4.
424	τῇ ..... 598.
425	Ἀλεξάνδρου ..... 526.
427	μύθφ..... 603.
428	ὥς ὄφελος..... 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	αὐτόδι..... 84.
429	ἀνδρί..... 611.
430	ῆ μὲν..... 731, 1.
—	γέ..... 735, 7.
—	Μενελάου ..... 502, 2.
431	βίη..... 609.
—	τέ—καί—καί..... 758, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
433	ἀλλά ..... 774.
435	πόλεμον..... 564.
438	μέ—θυμόν..... 584, 1.
439	σύν..... 623, 1.
449	ἀνά..... 624, 1, b.
450	εἰ που ..... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
453	φιλότῃτι ..... 607.
—	γέ ..... 735.
—	εκεύθανον..... 398., 858, 1.
—	εἰ τις with opt..... 855.
454	ἴσον ..... 548, f.
457	Μενελάου ..... 518, b.

*Iliad* δ.

*11	παρμέβλωκε form..... 29.
*23	Διί..... 607.
27	ἰδρῶτα ..... 555, α.
63	Tmesis ..... 643, α.
95	Τρῶεσσι ..... 600, 1., 605, 2.
97	φεροῖό κεν in apodosis.. 854, b.
100	Μενελάου ..... 509.
131	παιδός ..... 531.
145	ἀμφοτέρων..... 679, 6.
160	τέ ..... 755, 2.
161	σύν ..... 623, 2.
—	Tmesis ..... 643, α.
—	ἀπέτισαν ..... 403, 2.
*168	ἀπάτης ..... 490.
189	ῶ ..... 479, 3.
209	ἀνά..... 624, 1.
221	ἀμφεπέροντο ind..... 840.
244	πεδίου ..... 522, 2.
258	ἡμὲν—ἡδέ..... 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
259	οἶνον..... 572.
275	νέφος ..... 548, c., 575.
300	conj. after historic tense, 800, 2.
335	Τρῶων ..... 510.
342	μάχης ..... 513.
345	κρέα ..... 562.
357	χωομένοιο..... 485.
—	λάσυσθαι constr. of, 536, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
382	πρὸ οδοῦ ..... 619.
384	ἀγγελῇν ..... 558, 1.
389	πάντα ..... 548, c., 564.
*393	dual and plural .... 388, 2, α.
*415	εἰ κεν with conj. .... 854, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> δ.
452	dual and plural . . . . §. 388, 1.
453	συμβάλλετον . . . . . 393, 5.
463	ποδῶν . . . . . 536.
480	βάλει . . . . . 583.
510	Ἀργείοις . . . . . 601, 1.
589	ἄν with opt. . . . . 424, 2, a.

	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
2	ἵνα constr. of . . . . . 805, 2.
*6	conj. . . . . 841, 5.
	— ὠκεανοῖο . . . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>
10	dual and plural . . 388, 1, and a.
13	ἀπό . . . . . 646, c.
*23	ἀλλά=εἰ μὴ . . . . . 773, 4.
*31	Ἄρες quantity . . . . 39, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*32	οὐκ ἄν . . . . . 425, b.
62	ῆρας . . . . . 569, 1.
*63	κακόν . . . . . 381.
66	διὰ πρό . . . . . 640, 3.
*85	μετεῖη . . . . . 879.
97	ἐτίθαιετο middle . . . . 362, 4.
122	πόδας . . 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2, cf. 584, 1.
128	ἔφρα γυγνώσκης . . . . 806, 1.
	— ἡμῶν—ἡδέ . . . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
135	μεμῶς nom. . . . . 707.
*138	conj. . . . . 841, 5.
*138	aor. and pres. in simile, 402, 3.
161	ὥς ἄξῃ . . . . . 868, 6.
168	εἰ που ἐφείροι . . . . 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
170	ῆδα . . . . . 583.
178	ῖρῶν . . . . . 490.
182	ἀσπίδι . . . . . 609, 3.
183	εἰ . . . . . 877, b.
185	τάδε . . . . . 548, c., 549, d.
*209	αἴση . . . . . 607.
*212	εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω . . . . 424, d.
214	omission of ἄν in apodosis, 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
223	διωκόμεν . . . . . 583.
230	σὺ μὲν . . . . . 479, 5.
*232	εἰπερ ἄν . . . . . 851, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
265	ἥς . . . . . 822, 2.
275	dual and plural . . . . 387, 2.
289	αἵματος . . . . . 540.
291	ρίνα . . . . . 559.
292	Tmesis . . . . . 643, b.
303	δ γε . . . . . 735, 9.
	— opt. without ἄν . . . . 832, <i>Obs.</i>
306	καλέονσιν . . . . . 583.
311	position of apodosis . . . 856, b.
	— ἄν with opt. . . . . 425, c.
*315	πύργῳ . . . . . 545, 1.
320	τάων . . . . . 444, 3.
*329	μέθεπεν . . . . . 641, β.
333	ἄρα . . . . . 788, 1.
341	σῖτον . . . . . 562.
348	πολέμου . . . . . 530, 1.
358	ἵππους . . . . . 548, c., 583.
361	ὄντασεν . . . . . 583.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ε.
370	ἐν . . . . . §. 645, a.
387	κεράμῳ . . . . . 353, 2.
*395	ἐν τοῖσι . . . . . 444, 2, or 5, a.
403	nomin. . . . . 476, <i>Obs.</i>
*407	ὅς μάχῃται . . . . . 828, 1.
424	position of article . . . . 459, 7.
*	— καρρέζουσα form . . . . 19, 1.
433	οἱ . . . . . 596, 1.
437—440	δέ—δέ . . . . . 770, 2.
442	τέ . . . . . 594, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
456	οὐκ ἄν interrog. w. opt. 425, 2, b.
465	Ἀχαιοῖς . . . . . 611, 1.
473	λαῶν . . . . . 529, 2.
480	εἰ. Tmesis . . . . . 643, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
481	ἔλδεται . . . . . 496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
	— ὅς κε ellipse of ᾗ . . . . 376, <i>Obs.</i>
487	ἄλόντε dual . . . . . 388.
493	Ἔκτορι . . . . . 584, <i>Obs.</i>
523	νηνεμῆς . . . . . 523.
*524	εὐδησι . . . . . 841, 5.
528	πολλά . . . . . 548, c., 583.
446	ἄνδρεςσιν . . . . . 605, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
566	Tmesis . . . . . 643, b.
567	conj. and opt. . . . . 809, 2.
587	ἀμάθοιο . . . . . 512, 1.
592	ἄρα . . . . . 788, 1.
*593	δηϊότητος . . . . . 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
597	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2.
637	ἐπί . . . . . 633, 2.
651	καὶ μεμῶτα . . . . . 697, d.
672	νιδόν . . . . . 548, c., 583.
*682	προσιόντι . . . . . 607.
694	Tmesis . . . . . 643, b.
709	λίμνη . . . . . 592, 1.
*716	Μενελάω—ἐκπέρσαντα . . 674, a.
741	apposition . . . . 467, cf. 435, a.
754	κορυφῇ . . . . . 605, 1.
*757	ἔργα . . . . . 548, c., 549, c.
758	οἶον . . . . . 804, 10.
774	συμβάλλετον . . . . . 393, 5.
801	δέμας . . . . . 579, 2.
821	verb supplied . . . . . 895, k.
872	change of person . . . . 390, 1, e.
873	τετληότες . . . . . 375, 4.

	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
*9	φάλον . . . . . 584, 1.
*11	δοσε . . . . . 584, 1.
17	ἀπήνρα . . . . . 583.
38	πεδίοιο . . . . . 522, 2.
50	εἰ κεν . . . . . 860, 1.
59	ὅς . . . . . 816, 2.
68	ἐνάρων . . . . . 510.
81	πρὶν . . . . . 848, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
88	νῆδόν . . . . . 559.
107	φόνιοιο . . . . . 517.
*108	φάν form . . . . . 273, 1.
*118	ἀσπίδος . . . . . 524.
128	εἰ ἐλθλουθας . . . . . 853, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ζ.
130	negative repeated.... §. 747, 2.
*137	ὁμοκλή..... 607.
146	δέ in apodosis..... 770, 1, a.
147	relation of the clauses.. 752, 1.
166	οἶον..... 804, 10.
168	σήματα..... 569, 3.
*182	μένος πυρός..... 555, c.
201	καππεδίον..... 19, 1.
222	μέμνημαι constr. of.. 515, <i>Obs.</i>
236	χαλκείων..... 520.
281	ὥς κε..... 810, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
282	πῆμα..... 353, 1.
*291	πόντον..... 558, 1.
292	ἀνήγαγεν..... 558, 1., 583, 1.
331	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
352	ἄρα..... 787, 2, c.
355	σὲ φρένας..... 584, 1.
382	ἀληθέα..... 548, e., 566, 1.
395	Ἀνδρομάχη nom..... 477, 2.
398	δή..... 721, 2.
429	ἀτάρ..... 479, 5., cf. 771, 3.
*446	ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ..... 467, 4.
450-2	οὐ—οὔτε..... 775, a.
*453	πέσοιεν κεν..... 425, a.
*455	ὅτε κεν ἄγεται..... 841, 2.
461	Τρώων..... 504.
463	τοιοῦδε with inf..... 666.
466	παιδός..... 511.
477	Τρώεσσι..... 605, 2.
484	δακρυόεν..... 548, f., 549, d.
*488	πεφυγμένον..... 363, 5.
508	ποταμοῖο..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
510	πεποιθώς nom..... 707, b.
521	ὥς εἴη without ἄν..... 831, 4, a.
*522	ἔργον..... 548, c., 568.

*Iliad* η.

4 and 7	ἐλδομένοισι..... 599, 3.
*8	ἐλέτην..... 393, 5.
39	προκαλίσσεται..... 583.
—	προκαλίσσεται form..... 200, 2.
50	ὅστις ἄριστος..... 836, 1.
*75	Ἔκτορι..... 607.
78	τεύχεα..... 583.
80	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
89	μέν..... 729, 1.
97	λώβη..... 382, 1.
125	position of κέ..... 431, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
143	οἱ..... 596, 1, and <i>Obs.</i>
155	δή..... 721, 2.
163	ἐπὶ..... 634, 1, ξ.
*171	ὅς interrog..... 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
175	plural verb..... 478.
179	λαχεῖν inf..... 671, b.
182	ἄρα..... 787, 2, a.
187	Ἰλίας transposed..... 824, II. 4.
191	ἦτοι..... 731, 2.
195	ἐπὶ..... 633, 3, e.
198	ἐλπομαι ἐμέ..... 673, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> η.
218	χάρμη..... §. 592, 1.
223	ταύρων..... 538.
*231	οἱ ἄν..... 425, a., 429, b.
*239	πολεμίζειν inf..... 666.
248	σχέτο..... 355, 2.
251	ἄγειν..... 669, 2.
*306	διακρινθέντε nom..... 708, 2.
351	ἄγειν after δώσομεν..... 669, e.
394	φέρων..... 698, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
396	τῷ—δ μέν—δ δέ..... 764, 3, b.
315	Κρονίῳνι..... 588, 1.
328	γάρ after vocative..... 479, 5.
340	ὅφρα εἴη after fut..... 807, β.
342	ἡ ἐρυνάκοι..... 807, β., 836, 4.
386	ἠνάγει number of..... 393, 1.
387	αἱ κε γένοιτο..... 885, 3.
400	κτῆματα..... 548, e., 574.
410	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
*415	ὀππύτ' ἄν ἔλθοι, 886, <i>Obs.</i> and 3, cf. 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
418	ἀμφοτέρων..... 579, 6.
424	ἦν..... 375, 3.
440	τάφρον..... 548, c., 571.
449	τείχος..... 569, 1.
451	ἦτοι..... 731, 2.
473	χαλκῷ..... 520, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 609, 2.
481	πρὶν—πρίν..... 816, 1.

*Iliad* θ.

4	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
14	ὑπό..... 639, 1, 1.
48	Γάργαρον..... 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
54	ἀπό..... 620, 2.
*84	κακκορυφήν..... 19, 1.
*99	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3, a.
108	Tmesis..... 643, a.
115	eis adverbial..... 640, 2.
118	τοῦ..... 509.
119	ὁ δέ..... 765, 2.
140	ἔπεται ind..... 802, a.
154	ἀλλά..... 770, 1, a., 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*163	ἀντιτέτυξο..... 642, β.
171	σῆμα τιθεῖς=σημαίνων..... 360, 1.
177	τείχεα..... 569, 1.
183	καπνῷ..... 632, II. 2.
186—191	dual..... 338, 1.
195	θώρηκα..... 569, 1.
204	σὺ δέ..... 768, 3.
230	ellipse of εἶναι..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
231	use of participles..... 706, 1.
251	οὖν..... 791, 1.
274	μέν—καί..... 765, <i>Obs.</i>
302	ὁ δέ..... 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
323	ἦτοι..... 731, 3.
347	μεγάλα..... 548, e., 566, 2.
—	part. and finite verb, 759, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
354	conjunctive..... 827, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
362	τῶν, ὃ..... 383, <i>Obs.</i>
371	γενείου..... 536.
374	μέν, use of..... 765, 7, b.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> θ.
*378	νῶϊ προφαίεσσα, 549, and <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*423	ἀλλά..... 874, 4.
437	θεοῖσι..... 590.
444	Διός..... 526.
455	πληγέντε..... 388, b.
470	ἡοῦς..... 523.
485	Tmesis..... 643.
529	νυκτί..... 634, 2.
530	ὑπῆοιοι..... 714, b.
533	εἰ—ῆ..... 878, c.
*536	οἶω κείσεται..... 798.

*Iliad* ι.

4	ἄνεμοι δύο..... 388, a.
—	— indicative..... 868, 6.
15	ὑδωρ..... 570.
21	ἀπάτην..... 548, c., 551, c.
42	ὥστε with inf..... 863, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
	664, <i>Obs.</i>
46	οὐ μένουσι supplied, 860, 4, cf.
	895, 3.
54	μετά..... 630, III. 1.
*55	ὅσσοι Ἀχαιοί..... 824, I. 1.
57	ῆ μήν..... 728, 3, a.
58	βάσεις..... 583.
64	πολέμου..... 498.
75	βουλὴν..... 551, a.
77	τάδε..... 549, d.
102	εἰς..... 625, 3.
—	σὺο..... 536.
104	νόον..... 551, a.
107	ἀπούρας..... 583.
115	κατέλεξας..... 545, I., 583.
131	κούρην transposed .. 824, II. 2.
155	οἱ κε with fut..... 827, a.
158	δημήτῳ..... 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
165	οἱ κέ with conj..... 836, 4.
*182	τῷ (= heralds and chiefs) βάτην,
	388, fin.
214	ἄλός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
219	τοίχου..... 522, 1.
224	οἶνοιο..... 539, 1.
*230	infin. after ἐν δοιῇ .. 676, c.
242	πυρός..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
*251	ὅπως ἀλεξήσεις..... 812, 2.
304	ἐπεὶ ἔλθοι..... 849, 2.
309	μὲν δὴ..... 721, 1.
311	plural verb..... 478.
354	ὅσον..... 823, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
382	Tmesis..... 643, b.
383	πύλῃν supplied..... 893.
*386	κέν with fut..... 424, d.
387	πρίν..... 848, 6.
388	γαμέω..... 583.
389	κάλλος..... 548, c., 564.
400	τά..... 548, e., 576, 2.
437	πῶς ἄν..... 427, 2.
442	infin..... 669, 2.
444	ἄν..... 860, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ι.
*461	πατροφόνος accent.... §. 50, 5.
489	δψου..... 540.
*491	οἴνου..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
495	ἵνα ἀμύνης..... 806, 2.
497	δέ..... 768, 3.
499	καὶ μὲν..... 729, 3, c.
509	τέ..... 755, 2.
535	ἐκατόμβας..... 562.
542	αὐτῇσι..... 604, 1.
550	μὲν—δέ..... 770, 2.
551	ῆν..... 375, 3.
566	ἐξ..... 490, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
579	οἰνοπίδοιο gen.... 518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
598	δῶρα..... 548, c., 573.
*600	μοί..... 598.
602	ἐπί..... 634, 3, g.
*605	ὁμῶς τιμῆς..... 528.
*607	χρεώ με τιμῆς..... 529.
619	ῆ κε νεώμεθ'..... 879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*622	ἐκ..... 621, 2.
*630	φιλότῃτος..... 481.
656	ἐκαστος with plural.... 708, 2.
663	μυχῶ..... 468, a., 605, 1.
698	μὴ ὀφείλες... 741, b., 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
702	ὅπποτε κεν with conj... 842, 3.
706	σίτου..... 540.

*Iliad* κ.

14	ὄτ' ἴδοι..... 843, b.
16	Διί..... 589, 2., 598.
*19	εἰ τεκτῆναιτο..... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
20	ῆτις γένοιτο..... 831, 1.
*34	τιθήμενον form..... 279, 3.
52	μήσατο..... 583.
55	αἱ κε..... 877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
58	σημαίνειν constr. of, 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.,
	589, 3.
62	πότερον omitted .. 875, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
70	πέρ..... 734, 2, 2.
82	τίς οὗτος..... 655, 1., 881, 1.
98	μή..... 877, d.
105	νύν..... 719, 3.
127	ἵνα..... 816, 3, e.
139	περί..... 632, III. 1.
159	ὑπνον..... 556, b.
174	infin. as subject..... 663, a.
183	conj. in comparisons .. 868, 6.
185	form of sentences..... 752, 1.
188	φυλασσομένοισι..... 712, <i>Obs.</i>
195	βουλὴν..... 559.
223	ind. in apodosis..... 855, 6.
224	ἐρχομένῳ..... 708, 2.
225	εἰπερ..... 861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
245	φιλεῖ δέ ἐ..... 833.
262	ῤινοῦ..... 538.
278	τέκος ἦτε..... 819, 1.
304	ἐπί..... 634, 3.
309	τὸ πάρος..... 577, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
312	νύκτα..... 577.

Line	<i>Iliad κ.</i>
330 μή	§. 741, e.
343 συλήσων	583.
349 ἀρα	788, 2.
353 νεοῖο	522, 2.
354 δοῦπον	487, 3.
380 κέ in the protasis	860, 1.
328 σφίσιν	654, 2, a.
416 φυλακάς	824, 1. 1.
437 θέλειν	667, Obs. 1.
438 χρυσῶ	610.
447 ὅη	721, 2, 4.
454 γενείου	536, Obs. 6.
466 ἀνά	624, 1, a.
481 μελήσουσιν	496, Obs. 2.
486 conj. in comparisons	868, 6.
489 πλήξετε opt.	831, 3.
504 γέ	735, 3.
532 κτύπον	575.
556 καί	760, 2.

*Iliad λ.*

11 ἐκάστω	597, Obs. 3.
19 περί	645, b.
20 inf. without ὥστε	863, Obs. 4.
28 τέρας	580, 1.
50 πρό	619, 1.
78 ἡτιώωντο	583.
86 δειπνον	509, 1.
— ὥπλισσαστο indic.	840.
106 ἀποιών	520.
116 εἶπερ	861, Obs. 2.
130 ἐκ	646, 3.
140 ἀγγελίην	558, 1.
149 ἀρα	787, 2, a.
197 asyndeton	792, a.
212 use of partic.	706, 2.
214 ἐναντίοι	525.
231 ἀρα	834, 2, b.
240 αὐχένα	584, 1.
241 ὕπνον	556, b.
250 ὀφθαλμούς	584, 1.
290 ἵνα	805, 2.
310 γίνοντο	385, Obs. 2.
313 τί παθόντε	872, 2, κ.
319 βόλεται—ἥπερ	779, Obs. 3.
367 ὃν κε	819, 2, β.
386 ἀν χραίσμῃσι	855, Obs. 7.
408 indicative	802, Obs. 3, a.
442 ἔπαυσας with inf.	688, Obs.
447 μεταστρεφθέντι constr.	597, Obs. 3.
469 ἄμεινον	784.
502 μέρμερα	548, c., 560, 1.
514 ἄλλων	521.
536 ἀς	816, 2.
547 γονυός	520.
562 φορβῆς	540.
571 δοῦρα πομ	478.
606 τί δέ σε χρεώ ἐμείο	529, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad λ.</i>
612 ὄντινα τοῦτον	823, Ob. 8., 881, 1.
621 dual and plural	587, Obs.
626 θυγατέρα attracted	824, 11. 4.
641 κυκῶρα	572.
654 καί	760, 2.
667 πυρός	540, Obs.
690 βίη—ἐλθών	379, b.
691 ἐτίων	523.
706 ἀμφί	631, 111. 1.
707 ἡματι	606.
743 ἐν	645, a.
750 ἀλάπαξα	856, a.
762 εἰ ποτ' ἔην γε	856, Obs. 2.
797 αἱ κεν	877, Obs. 5.
830 Tmesis	643, b.

*Iliad μ.*

10—16 μέν—δέ δέ—δέ	770, 2.
23 κονίῃσι	355, 1, b.
25 δὲ Ζεύς	373, 2.
26 ὄφρα κε	810, Obs. 3.
48 moods in adverb. sentences	838.
— constr. of sentence	903, 2.
70 ἀπό	620, 1, b.
72 ἐνιπλήξωμεν	359.
104 διά	627, 1. 3, 9.
141 εἰως	816, 3, e.
154 ἀρα	788, 1.
171 γέ	735, 3.
174 οἱ	597, Obs. 1.
175 μάχην	564.
195 Tmesis	643, a.
226 οὐς κεν δηώσουσιν	827, a.
228 ὅς εἰδείη	831, 4, a.
233 ἀπό	620, 3, d.
239 εἶτε—εἶτε	878, d.
— τοίγε	655, 6, Obs. 2.
242 ἀνάσσει constr. of	505, Obs. 3.
— θυητοῖσι	605, 3.
243 infin. as subject	663, 2.
245 εἶπερ	861, Obs. 2.
246 infin.	668, 2.
— δέ	770, 1. a.
254 νηών	512, 2.
255 κύδος	573.
262 κελεύθου	530, 1.
268 ὄντινα ἴδοιεν	831, 3.
294 ἀσπίδα	569, 1.
300 εἰ	833.
318 οὐ μάν	728, 3, b.
319 ἔδουσι constr. of	537, Obs.
349 imperative in apodosis	856, c.
374 ἐπετιγομένοις	592, 1.
390 λαθών	694, Obs. 3.
400 ὁμαρτήσαντο constr. of	593, Obs.
403 δαμείη	367, Obs. 2.
406 ἐπάλξιος	530, 1.
421 ind. in comparisons	868, 6.
428 ἡμέν—δέ	777, Obs. 4.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ν.
46	asyndeton ..... §. 792, c.
64	conjunctive..... 828, 4.
—	πεδίοιο..... 522, 2.
68	ἐπεὶ..... 479, 5.
95	ἔστω omitted..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
98	δαμῆναι..... 668, 2.
100	τελευτήσασθαι..... 364, <i>Obs.</i>
114	inf. and acc. as subject, 676, 2, c.
121	μεθυσσύνη..... 355, I. a.
159	αὐτοίο..... 509.
177	ῥά..... 787, 2, b.
180	conjunctive..... 828, 4.
220	τάς..... 566, 2.
226	inf. and acc. as subject, 676, 2, c.
227	ἀπό..... 620, I.
252	ἀγγελίης..... 481, I.
257	κατεάξαμεν plur..... 390, d.
269	φημί ἐμέ..... 673, I.
287	τίς supplied..... 373, 6.
297	μετά..... 636, III. I.
312	ἀμύνειν infin..... 668.
334	conj. in comparisons.... 842, 4.
335	ἥματι..... 606.
340	ταμεσίχροας transpos., 824, II. 3.
344	optative..... 831, 4, a.
353	δαμναμένους partic..... 685.
354	ἡ μὴν—ἀλλά..... 728, 3, a.
368	Tmesis..... 643, a.
394	Tmesis..... 643, a.
416	πομπόν..... 573.
435	ὅσσε φαεινά..... 384, <i>Obs.</i> I.
483	ἐναιρεῖν infin..... 666.
492	μετά..... 636, III. I.
495	indicative..... 840.
525	πολέμοιο..... 531.
547	ἀνά..... 624, I.
570	περί..... 632, II. I.
594	ἀρα..... 787, 2, a.
617	ὅσσε αἱματόεσσα.... 384, <i>Obs.</i> I.
623	λωβήσασθε..... 583.
631	Tmesis..... 643, b.
634	τῶν—οὐδὲ δύναται..... 833.
660	τοῦ..... 490.
690	ἦρχε constr. of..... 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
703	ind. in comparison..... 868, 6.
711	ἰκοίτο..... 843, 2.
726	ἀμύχανος..... 677.
729	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
800	πρό..... 640, 2.
820	πεδίοιο..... 522, 2.
825	οὕτως..... 869, 7.

*Iliad* ξ.

16	conj. in comparisons.... 842, 4.
21	διχθάδια..... 548, e., 551, e.
26	σφί—νυσσομένων..... 710, <i>Obs.</i>
*37	αὐτῆς..... 498.
71	ὅτε..... 804, 8.
80	ἀνά..... 624, 2.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ξ.
81	βέλτερον, ὅς..... §. 836, 6.
84	στρατοῦ..... 550.
107	ἐνίσποι..... 831, 4, γ.
108	ἐμοὶ ἀσμένφ..... 599, 3.
121	θυγατρῶν..... 533, 3.
130	δὴν ἦν..... 375, 3.
134	ἦρχε constr. of..... 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 605, 3.
141	δερκομένη..... 712, <i>Obs.</i>
151	Ἀχαιοῖς—ἐκάστω .. 597, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
154	ἐξ..... 646, c.
181	ῥῶσαστο..... 583.
201	γένεσιν..... 353, I.
203	δέχεσθαι with gen..... 530, I.
220	οὐδέ σε..... 735, IO.
266	Ἡρακλῆος..... 490.
271	ἵδωρ..... 548, c., 566, 2.
292	Γάργαρον..... 467, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
294	ῥς..... 816, 3, e.
371	ἀσπίδες ὄσσαι..... 824, I. I.
376	ῆ omitted..... 376, <i>Obs.</i>
410	χερμαδίφ τά..... 819, 2, a.
416	δέ..... 768, 3.
458	εὐξαμένοιο..... 488, <i>Obs.</i> I.
472	οὐ μὲν..... 729, 3, b.
488	Ἀκάμαντος..... 510.
494	διά..... 627, I. I.
498	σύν..... 604, I, <i>Obs.</i>

*Iliad* ο.

16	οὐ μάν..... 728, 3, b.
18	ὅτε..... 804, 8.
25	Ἡρακλῆος..... 488, <i>Obs.</i> I.
32	ἴδῃ, ἦν..... 877, c.
41	μή—πημαίνει..... 741, e.
49	γε..... 735, I.
52	μετά..... 636, III. 3, a.
80	conj. in comparisons.... 842, 4.
87	Θέμιστι..... 598.
115	μοί—ἰόντα..... 675, b.
—	μή νῦν..... 719, 2.
190	ἄλα..... 576, I.
191	παλλομένων (αὐτῶν) 696, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
192	ἐν..... 622, I.
193	ξυνή..... 391, <i>Obs.</i>
199	ἀκούσονται..... 487, 4.
203	μὲν..... 729, I.
227	ὑπόειξεν..... 548, <i>Obs.</i> I.
228	ετέλεσθῃ ἄν..... 849, 2.
229	ἐν..... 645, <i>Obs.</i> I.
233	conjunctive..... 842, 3.
236	ἀνηκούστησεν..... 487, 4.
248	δ (= ὅτι) βάλεν..... 802, a.
266	Tmesis..... 643, b.
276	εἰς..... 646, a.
303	ἕδνα..... 569, I.
305	πληθύς—ἀπονέοντο..... 378, a.
324	ἀμολγῶ..... 606.
344	ὀρυκτῇ..... 391, <i>Obs.</i>

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ο.
368	θεοῖσι . . . . . §. 589, 2.
381	indic. in comparisons . . 868, 6.
382	ὑπέρ . . . . . 630, I. 1, a.
399	ἐμπης with part. . . . . 697, d.
491	ἐγγυαλίξῃ . . . . . 828, 2.
509	τοῦδε—ᾧ . . . . . 780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
522	δαμῆναι . . . . . 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
539	νίκην . . . . . 548, c., 550, b.
547	ὄφρα . . . . . 816, 3, e.
570	μάχεσθαι infin. . . . . 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
579	conjunctive . . . . . 828, 4.
586	ὄγε . . . . . 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
597	ἐμβαλῇ . . . . . 809, 2.
600	ἰδεσθαι infin. . . . . 664, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
—	ἰδεσθαι . . . . . 363, 5.
605	conj. in comparisons . . . 842, 4.
622	λαμπόμενος . . . . . 363, 5.
636	βοῦν . . . . . 548, c., 562.
640	ἀγγελίης . . . . . 481, I.
642	ἀρετάς . . . . . 579, 2.
664	ἡμὲν—καί . . . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
665	τῶν ὑπερ . . . . . 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
683	ἀσφαλές . . . . . 556, e.
691	indic. in comparisons . . 868, 6.
731	νεῶν . . . . . 531.
737	οὐ μὲν . . . . . 729, 3, b.
738	ἀπαμυναίμεθα κέ . . . . 832.
743	ὅστις φέροιτο . . . . . 831, 3.

*Iliad* π.

3	δάκρυα . . . . . 548, c., 570.
33	ἄρα . . . . . 788, 4.
53	ἀμέρσαι . . . . . 582, 4., 583.
58	Tmesis . . . . . 643, a.
81	πυρός . . . . . 540, <i>Obs.</i>
139	ἄλκιμα δοῦρε . . . . . 384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
141	asyndeton . . . . . 792, m.
158	οὐρεσι . . . . . 605, I.
199	δέ . . . . . 770, I, b.
212	conj. in a simile . . . . . 842, 4.
218	dual and plural . . . . . 387, 2.
240	μὲν—ἀλλά . . . . . 773, 3.
264	οἱ—πᾶς . . . . . 478.
280	φάλαγγες ἐλπόμενοι . . . 379, b.
291	Tmesis . . . . . 643, b.
297	conj. in a simile . . . . . 842, 4.
320	κασιγνήτοιο . . . . . 490.
321	τοῦ . . . . . 511.
326	δοιοῖσι . . . . . 388, a.
337	dual and plural . . . . . 387, 2.
357	φόβοιο—ἀλκῆς . . . . . 515.
368	λαὸν οὗς . . . . . 819, I.
371	ἱπποὶ ἀξωτε . . . . . 388, I.
387	οἱ κρίνουσι . . . . . 828, 2.
406	τίς position of . . . . . 660.
422	αἰδώς . . . . . 353, I.
423	τοῦδε . . . . . 513.
428	conj. in comparisons . . . 868, 6.
440	ποιῶν τὸν μῦθον . . . . . 881, I.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> π.
465	νείαιραν . . . . . §. 584, 1.
468	ῶμον . . . . . 584, 1.
486	κόνιος . . . . . 536.
488	κατηφείῃ . . . . . 382, I.
500	συλήσωσι . . . . . 583.
502	θανάτοιο . . . . . 464.
507	λίπεν . . . . . 367, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
511	βάλεν . . . . . 583.
516	ἀνέρι . . . . . 487, 4.
526	ἀμφί . . . . . 616, I, cf. 631, II. 2.
539	φίλων . . . . . 526.
546	Δαναῶν . . . . . 490.
552	ἤρχε constr. of . . . . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
553	Σαρπηδόνος . . . . . 490.
559	εἰ optative . . . . . 855, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
584	Λυκίων . . . . . 512, 2.
595	Ἑλλάδι . . . . . 605, I.
606	ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 1, a.
609	προβιβώντος . . . . . 512, I.
629	νεκροῦ . . . . . 530, I.
638	πέρ . . . . . 697, d.
650	conj. and opt. . . . . 879, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
667	κάθρον . . . . . 545, I., 583.
669	ἀπὸ πρό . . . . . 640, 2.
676	πατρός . . . . . 487, 4.
688	ἡέπερ . . . . . 779, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
699	περὶ πρό . . . . . 640, 2.
716	ἀνέρι . . . . . 594, 2.
802	asyndeton . . . . . 792, m.
844	ἔδωκε . . . . . 393, I.
860	φθάνειν constr. of . . 694, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

*Iliad* ρ.

29	μεῦ . . . . . 526.
31	ἐμείο . . . . . 525.
36	μυχῷ . . . . . 605, I.
38	κατάπαυμα . . . . . 353, I.
41	οὐ μᾶν . . . . . 728, 3, b.
42	ἦτε . . . . . 777, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
51	asyndeton . . . . . 792, b.
51	form of comparison, 781, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
70	apodosis placed first . . . 856, b.
75	διώκων . . . . . 545, I., 583.
83	φρένας . . . . . 584, I.
110	ὃν δίδωται . . . . . 828, 4.
129	ἐταίρων . . . . . 530, I.
134	φ συναντήσωσι . . . . . 828, 4.
—	conj. in comparisons . . . 868, 4.
149	μετά . . . . . 601, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
187	ἐνάριξα . . . . . 545, I., 583.
192	μάχης . . . . . 526.
207	ροστήσαντι . . . . . 598.
226	ἐκάστου . . . . . 467, 4.
233	Δαναῶν . . . . . 512, 2.
235	ὑπό . . . . . 639, I. 1.
236	ἀπηύρα . . . . . 545, I., 583.
242	κεφαλῇ . . . . . 598.
250	πίνουσιν after vocative . . 818, 2.
254	αὐτός . . . . . 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ρ.
281 διὰ .....	§. 627, I. 1.
300 form of sentence .....	752, I.
304 ἄλκωντες .....	509.
308 οἰκία .....	548, c., 576, I.
313 Ἰπποδόφ. ....	598.
336 αἰδώς with inf. ....	676, 2, c.
361 ἀγχιστίνοι .....	714, a.
373 γαίης .....	468, a., 522, I.
387 παλάσσετο number of ..	393, 6.
393 διὰ πρό .....	640, 2.
421 μοῖρα with inf. ....	676, 2, c.
422 πολέμοιο. ....	530, I.
427 ἡμιόχοιο πεισόντος .....	683.
— ἵπποι πυθίσθην .....	388, I.
434 indic. in comparisons ..	868, 6.
448 ἀλλὰ μάν. ....	728, 3, d.
460 μετά. ....	636, III. 1, a.
468 δίφροιο .....	526.
473 ἄμοισιν .....	605, I.
501 ἰσχύμεν .....	671, a.
504 πριν. ....	848, Obs. 8.
517 Ἀρήτοιο .....	509.
525 Αὐτομήδοντος .....	509.
547 θηητοῖσι .....	588, I.
582 ἐγγύθεν .....	522, Obs. 1.
595 μεγάλα .....	548, e., 566, 3.
605 μετά. ....	636, III. 2.
640 ἑταῖρος transposed ..	824, II. 2.
— ὅστις ἀπαγγέλλει .....	831, 4, γ.
660 κρείων. ....	498.
667 πρό .....	619, 3, c.
686 ἀγγελίης .....	485.
701 ἔπος .....	548, c., 566, 1.
716 position of ᾤ .....	479, 3.
755 indic. in comparisons ..	868, 4.

*Iliad* σ.

17 ἀγγελίην. ....	548, c., 566, 1.
71 ὄξυ. ....	548, e., 566, 4.
95 δῆ .....	723, I.
100 ἐμείο .....	529, I.
103 ἔκτορι .....	611.
107 ἐκ. ....	621, 3, b.
134 μὲν alone. ....	765, 7, b.
138 υἱός. ....	530, I.
149 φεύγοντες ὑπό. ....	359, 3.
193 σκάος transposed .....	824, I. 1.
245 πάρος. ....	848, Obs. 7.
262 οἶος .....	804, 10.
302 ἦπερ. ....	779, Obs. 5.
312 ἔκτορι .....	594, I.
329 infin. as subject. ....	676, 2, b.
345 λούσειαν. ....	583.
392 ὅδε. ....	605, Obs. 5.
— νύ .....	732.
407 ζωάγρια .....	573.
432—34 μὲν—μὲν .....	729, Obs. 3.
453 περί .....	632, II. 1.
465 optative .....	844, b.

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Line	<i>Iliad</i> σ.
479 ἐπὶ adverbial .....	§. 640, 2.
487 καλίουσιν .....	583.
529 ἐπὶ adverbial .....	640, 2.
533 μάχην. ....	548, a., 564.
562 ἀνά adverbial .....	640, 2.
567 φρονέοντες .....	391, 2.
585 λένων constr. of. ....	898, β.
590 χάρον. ....	548, a., 569, 3.

*Iliad* τ.

38 νέκταρ .....	548, c., 570.
43 ἦσαν omitted .....	376, d.
80 ἐπιστάμενον ἔοντα .....	375, 4.
90 κεν with opt. ....	427, 3.
97 δολοφροσύνης. ....	355, I, a.
124 γένος .....	353, I.
142 Ἀρηος. ....	510.
148 ἦτε. ....	777, Obs. 1.
166 δέ. ....	770, I, a.
174 ἦσιν. ....	654, 2, c.
182 νεμεσσητόν with inf. ...	676, 2, c.
208 ἐπὶ τισαίμεθα .....	844, Obs.
212 ἀπὶ .....	624, I.
260 ὅτις. ....	819, 2, β.
261 ἐγώ .....	673, 2.
290 μοί .....	598.
293 μοί .....	594, 2.
299 γάμον. ....	548, c., 562.
302 πρόφασιν. ....	579, 4.
321 σὴ ποδῇ. ....	652, Obs. 6.
344 κείνος ὄγε .....	455, I.
348 ἱκταί conj. ....	805, 2.
394 Tmesis. ....	643, b.
420 θάνατον. ....	548, c., 566, 1.

*Iliad* υ.

8 Δίωτα .....	576, I.
41—44 μὲν—μὲν—δέ ..	765, 5, Obs.
44 γυῖα. ....	584, I.
87 κελεύεις. ....	545, I., 583.
138 ἀρχῶσι. ....	393, 5, and 8.
146 τό (τείχος) .....	569, I.
154 βουλὰς .....	548, b., 551, b.
172 ἦν πέφνη. ....	877, Obs. 5.
180 ἀνάξειν constr. of. ...	505, Obs. 3.
268 χρυσός—δῶρα. ....	382, 2.
299 δῶρα .....	548, a., 573.
322 ὁ δέ. ....	655, Obs. 3.
321 τῷ use of .....	657, I.
335 ὅτε κε with ind. fut. ....	841, 6.
406 ὅστέα .....	584, I.

*Iliad* φ.

10 ἀμφὶ περί .....	640, 2.
22 ἄλλοι. ....	714, Obs. 2.
28 Πατρόκλοιο. ....	500, Obs. 3.
53 δέ. ....	770, I, b.
75 ἀντί. ....	618, 2, b., 640, 2.
— Tmesis .....	643, b.



Line	<i>Iliad</i> φ.
76 ἀκτῆν.....	§. 548, c., 562.
95 οὐ.....	742, 2.
— εἰμι ind.....	849, 2.
109 πατρός.....	483, b.
123 ἀπολὸν χμῆσονται....	545, 1., 583.
191 form of comparison....	781, d.
198 δε.....	816, 2.
225 Ἔκτορι.....	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
249 use of μέν.....	657, 1.
266 ἐναντίβιον.....	548, b., 556, e.
276 ἀλλά.....	773, 4.
324 use of partic.....	706, 1.
353 οἷ.....	816, 2.
360 τί μοι with gen.....	535, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
429 optative.....	844, b.
442 κακά transposed....	824, II, 2.
446 ἦτοι.....	731, 2.
448 σὺν δέ.....	479, 5.
451 βιήσατο.....	545, 1., 583.
487 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις.....	860, 3, c.
499 ἀλόχοισι.....	601, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
580 πειρήσαστο....	843, cf. 848, 5, β.
593 ἀπό.....	640, 2.
600 αὐτῷ.....	601, 1.

*Iliad* χ.

23 πεδίοιο.....	522, 2.
33 ὄγε.....	735, 3.
84 φίλε τέκνον.....	379, a.
87 θάλοσ—ὄν.....	819, 1.
94 φάρμακα.....	548, c., 562.
104 ἀτασθαλίῃσιν.....	355, 1, a.
109 ἐμοί—κατακτείναντά.....	675, b.
170 Ἔκτορος.....	488.
198 πρὸς.....	638, I. 1, b.
202 πῶς κεν.....	427, 2., 879.
220 κέν in the protasis.....	860, 1.
225 ἐπὶ.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 5., 633, 1.
235 form of sentence.....	752, 1.
246 εἰ—ἥ.....	878, c.
247 καί.....	696, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
256 ἀεικιῶ.....	583.
265 elliptic sentence.....	896.
295 asyndeton.....	792, a.
345 γούνων.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
358 μῆνιμα.....	353, 1.
368 ἐσὺλα.....	545, 1., 583.
390 αὐτάρ.....	770, 1, a.
391 asyndeton.....	792, b.
414 use of partic.....	706, 1.
450 asyndeton.....	792, a.

*Iliad* ψ.

8 αὐτοῖς.....	604, 1.
43 ὅστις.....	816, 6.
47 κραδίην.....	584, 1.
79 πέρ.....	734, 2, 1.
80 καὶ δέ.....	769, 2.
116 πολλά.....	548, e., 558, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ψ.
122 πεδίοιο.....	§. 498.
131 ἐν.....	645, a.
157 πείσονται.....	378, a.
160 κήδεος.....	518, a.
176 μῆδετο.....	545, 1., 583.
201 εἰλαπίνην.....	548, b., 562.
206 ἐκατόμβας.....	560, 3.
245 τύμβον.....	548, c., 569, 1.
246 τοῖον attracted....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
247 ἐμείο.....	502, 3.
291 ἀπήνυρα.....	545, 1., 583.
300 δρόμου.....	536.
307 ἐδίδαξαν.....	545, 1., 583.
315 τοῖ.....	736, 1.
318 δέ.....	770, 1, a.
353 asyndeton.....	792, 9.
380 θερμετο number of.....	393, 6.
393 ὁδοῦ.....	526.
410 καὶ μὴν.....	728, 3, c.
441 ἀλλ οὐ μὰν οὐδέ.....	728, 3, b.
454 τόσον.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
485 ἐρίποδος.....	519, 2.
498 οἷ—οἷ τε.....	816, 2.
529 ἐρωήν.....	548, c., 578.
580 ἐπιπλήττειν construction of.....	589, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
584 ἵππων.....	536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
649 ἥς attracted ..	822, 2, cf. <i>Obs.</i> 4.
654 asyndeton.....	792, c.
670 οὐδ' ἄρα.....	787, 2, c.
709 ἄν.....	640, 2.
733 τρίτον.....	548, c., 563.
741 μέτρα.....	576, 1.
764 πάρος.....	848, <i>Obs.</i> 7.
799 κατὰ adverbial ..	640, 2, cf. 643. <i>Obs.</i> 1.
854 ἥς.....	509.
857 ὄρνιθος.....	514.
879 σύν adverbial.....	640, 2.

*Iliad* ω.

25 οὐδέ.....	776, 1, a.
31 indic., use of.....	840.
38 ἐν.....	622, 3.
48 κλαύσας part.....	688.
52 comparative.....	784.
54 γαῖαν.....	583.
76 δῶρων.....	512, 1.
107 δῆ.....	720, 2.
167 πολέες transposed ..	824, II, 3.
191 θάλαμον.....	548, c., 569, 1.
227 ἐπὴν εἶην.....	844, <i>Obs.</i>
235 ἐξεσίην.....	548, b., 558, 1.
256 δέ.....	770, 1, a.
263 opt. with ἄν.....	425, 2, b.
264 ὁδοῖο.....	522, 2.
296 οὐ.....	744, <i>Obs.</i>
305 δεχέσθαι with gen.....	530, 1.
306 ἔρκεϊ.....	605, 1.

Line	<i>Iliad</i> ω.
357 γούνων .....	§. 536.
367 ἄν εἴη .....	427, 3.
369 γέρων with infin. ....	666.
390 ἐμείο .....	493.
416 ἢ μὲν—οὐδέ .....	729, 3, a.
420 ἔλκεα .....	545, 3., 583.
426 εἶποι' ἔην γε .....	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
434 δῶρα .....	574.
460 ἦτοι .....	731, 2.
466 ὑπέρ .....	630, 1, 2, d.
484 δέ .....	767, a.
488 καὶ μὲν .....	729, 3, c.
528 δόσεων supplied. ....	893, d.
602 τέ .....	755, 2.
603 τῆπερ .....	734, 3.
605 ἀπό .....	620, 3, d.
608 asyndeton .....	792, c.
633 ὁρόωντες part. ....	686.
650 δὴ .....	721, 1.
721 αἰδὴν .....	548, c., 566, 4.
733 ἐργάζοιο .....	560, 1., 583.
735 δαέθρον .....	580, 2.
789 ἀρα .....	787, 2, a.
802 δαῖτα .....	548, a., 562.

*Odyssey* α.

1 pleonasm .....	899, 7.
4 πολλά position of .....	904.
7 ἀτασθαλίησιν .....	355, 1, a.
— αὐτῶν .....	467, 4.
9 τοῖσιν .....	602, 1.
12 τέ—ἡδέ .....	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
18 ἀέθλων .....	530, 1.
21 Ὀδυσσῆι .....	601, 1.
24 Ὑπερίωνος .....	522, 1.
28 μύθων .....	516.
29 Αἰγίσθιο .....	515.
33 αὐτοί .....	656, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
40 Ἀτρεΐδαι .....	500, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
41 conjunctive .....	842, 3.
47 ὅτις ῥέζοι without ἄν ..	831, 4, a.
48 ἀμφί .....	631, II. 2.
49 ἀπό .....	620, 1.
58 καί .....	760, 2.
62 νύ .....	732.
64 ἔρκος .....	584, 1.
66 περί .....	640, 2.
69 Κυκλωπος .....	490.
— ὀφθαλμοῦ .....	531.
70 Πολύφημον transpos ..	824, II. 4.
71 μιν for ὃν .....	833.
— Κυκλώπεσσιν .....	605, 2.
76 οἶδε .....	655, 1.
82 εἰ μὲν δὴ .....	729, 3, 9.
— τοῦτο .....	657, 2.
85 ὄφρα constr. of .....	805, 2.
97 asyndeton .....	792, m.
105 ξείνῳ .....	594, 2.
109 κήρυκες οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ ..	478.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> α.
117 κτήμασιν .....	§. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
125 ἦ .....	657, 1.
127 φέρων .....	705, 5.
132 ἄλλων .....	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
138 νίψασθαι .....	669, 2.
158 ὅτι κεν εἶπω .....	829, 3.
159 μέλει constr. of .....	496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
— ταῦτα .....	657, 2.
162 change of construction ..	705, 4.
164 πόδας .....	579, 2.
— comparatives .....	782, f.
165 χρυσοῖο .....	539, 2.
166 μύρον .....	548, b., 552, b.
167 εἶπερ .....	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
170 πόθεν ἀνδρῶν .....	527.
175 ἦ—ἦ .....	878, a.
176 δῶ .....	559.
181 υἱός .....	672, 4.
— Ταφίοισιν, 605, 3, cf. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.	
182 ὦδε .....	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
184 μετά .....	636, III. 3, a.
185 ἦδε .....	655, 1.
192 εὖτ' ἄν with conj. ....	842, 1.
195 κελεύθου .....	531.
200 ἐν .....	645, a.
204 εἰ with conj. ....	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
208 ὄμματα .....	545, 5, cf. 579, 1.
216 γόνον .....	353, 1.
226 τᾶδε .....	655, 3.
— ἦ omitted .....	875, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
229 γέ .....	735, 5.
231 ἐπεὶ .....	479, 5.
262 χρίσθαι .....	362, 4.
268 ἦ κεν with fut. ....	879, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
271 μύθων .....	496.
273 μύθον .....	548, c., 566, 1.
275 μητέρα .....	581, 1.
286 ὅς demonstr. ....	816, 2.
291 χεῖραι .....	671, a.
301 σὺ φίλος .....	479.
309 ὁδοῖο .....	510.
315 ὁδοῖο .....	498.
316 κέ .....	827, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
321 πατρός .....	515.
330 κατεβήσατο meaning of, 557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 558.	
330 κλίμακα .....	558, 1.
343 ποθέω with acc. ....	498, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
346 φθονέω with acc. and inf. .	674.
347 νύ .....	732.
349 ὅπως ἐβέλησιν .....	868, 3.
352 ἦτις ἀμφιπέληται .....	828, 2.
358 μελήσει constr. of ..	497, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
363 ὄφρα βάλε .....	840.
369 δαινύμενοι part. ....	686.
— μηδέ .....	776, 1, a.
370 ἀκούμεν .....	663, 3.
371 αὐδὴν .....	579, 2.
379 αἰ κε .....	877, <i>Obs.</i> 5.

Line	<i>Odyssey a.</i>
390	gen. abs. .... §. 697, b.
—	γέ ..... 735, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
392	infin. as subj. .... 663, 1, a.
402	δάμασιν. . . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., cf. 605, 3.
—	οἷσιν. .... 654, 2, e.
403	ἀπορραΐσει. .... 545, 1., 583.
408	πατρός ..... 486, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
409	χρεῖος 548, c., 481, <i>Ob.</i> , 498, <i>Ob.</i> 2.
—	τόδε. .... 655, 1.
415	θεοπροπίης ..... 496.
—	ἦντινα ἐξερένται. .... 828, 3.
422	middle verb ..... 362, 3.
—	μένον with inf. .... 664, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
424	ἔβαν ἑκαστος ..... 478.
439	χιτῶνα. .... 569, 1.

	<i>Odyssey β.</i>
31	ὅτε πύθοιτο. .... 844, a.
46	δοιά. .... 579, 6.
53	ὥς κε ἐεδνώσαιτο. .... 810.
62	ἡ τε. .... 755, 2.
68	Ζηρός. .... 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
72	ἔρεξε. .... 545, 1., 583.
94	ιστόν. .... 548, d., 569, 3.
99	εἰς ὅτε. .... 644.
105	ἐπὶν παραθείτο. .... 844, <i>Obs.</i>
114	ὅς omitted ..... 833.
124	ὄντινα. .... 816, 5.
131	ἄλλοθι γαίης ..... 527.
132	γέ ..... 735, 3.
135	Ἐρινύς ..... 566, 2.
148	— 50 μὲν ῥα ..... 788, 3.
192	θωήν ..... 548, c., 573.
194	ἐν. .... 622, 1.
205	γάμον. .... 548, c., 583.
210	λίσσομαι. .... 583.
222	σῆμα. .... 548, c., 571.
235	μεγαίρω with acc. and inf. . . 674.
261	ἄλός. .... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
272	infin. after οἷος ..... 666.
275	ἀ μενουῖς ..... 548, c., 551, c.
280	ἔργα ..... 548, c., 560, 2.
284	agreement of ὅς ..... 821, 2.
308	μετά. .... 636, III. 1, a.
310	Ἀντίοος—ὕμιν ..... 390, β.
320	νύ. .... 732.
327	δ γε. .... 655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
337	κατεβήσατο. . . 557, <i>Obs.</i> , cf. 559.
376	ὥς ἂν ἰάπτη. .... 810.
387	ἦτε. .... 583.
416	ἀνα in composition. . . 624, <i>Obs.</i>
—	Tmesis. .... 643, b.
431	οἶνοια ..... 539, 2.

	<i>Odyssey γ.</i>
5	ἱερά. .... 548, c., 560, 3.
15	conjunctive. .... 806, 1.
49	ἔμοι. .... 594, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
55	μεγίρης ἡμῖν with inf. .... 674.
71	κίλευθα ..... 558, 1.

Line	<i>Odyssey γ.</i>
72	κατά. .... §. 629, 3, c.
106	κατά. .... 629, 3.
127	ἐβάρομεν. .... 583.
140	μῦθον. .... 566, 1.
143	οὐδέ. .... 776, 1, a.
162	νῆας. .... 559.
206	ὑπερβασίης. .... 500.
214	γέ. .... 735, 3.
214	ἦ—ἦ. .... 878, a.
220	ἄλγεα ..... 552, b.
227	ἔμοιγε ἐλπομένη. .... 599, 3.
236	πέρ ..... 734, 2, 2.
243	ἔρεσθαι ..... 583.
251	Ἄργεος ..... 522, 1.
283	ἐκαίνυτο with inf. . . 667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
284	κατέσχετο ..... 365, 2.
317	ἐς. .... 625, 1, a.
351	μὲν—καί. .... 765, 7, a.
393	κρητῆρα. .... 548, c., 572.
408	ἀλειφας. .... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
413	τί use of. .... 758, <i>Obs.</i>
419	ἦτοι. .... 731, 5.
421	ἐπὶ ..... 635, 3, a.
445	κατάρχεσθαι constr. of. 516, <i>Obs.</i>
470—4	δέ use of. .... 770, 2.
496	ὀδόν. .... 560, 2.

	<i>Odyssey δ.</i>
6	Tmesis ..... 643, a.
11	Μεγαπένθης transp., 824, II. 3, 4.
19	μολπήs. .... 516.
31	οὐ μὲν use of ..... 729, 3, b.
33	ξενίηs ..... 548, c., 562.
51	ἐς. .... 646, a.
76	ἀγορεύοντος. .... 485.
104	πάντων ..... 488.
110	ἡ omitted ..... 878, <i>Obs.</i>
114	Asyndeton. .... 706, 2.
170	αἰέθλων. .... 548, c., 563.
174	δάματα. .... 569, 1.
190	μὲν—καί. .... 765, <i>Obs.</i>
238	ἦτοι. .... 731, 4.
247	αὐτόν. .... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
292	ἄλγιον (τοῦτο) . . . 656, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
347	εἰρωτῆs ..... 583.
363	νύ. .... 732.
371	τόσον attracted. . . 823, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
380	κελεύθου. .... 531.
401	εἰμι. .... 397, <i>Obs.</i>
413	ἐν omitted ..... 650, 6.
525	Tmesis ..... 643, a.
533	δεικέα ..... 551, e.
605	Asyndeton ..... 792, g.
611	αἵματος ..... 483, b.
636	ὑπό. .... 640, 2.
685	δειπνήσειαν—κατακείρετε, 818, 2.
692	ἐχθαίρησι, number of. . . 390, b.
732	ὀδόν. .... 551, c.
770	γάμον. .... 548, c., 569, 1.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> δ.
777 ἡμῖν.....	§. 594, 4.
790 οὐκ.....	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
819 ἥπερ.....	779, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
821 ἴνα.....	605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
131 εἰ μὲν δὴ.....	729, 3, <i>g.</i>

*Odyssey* ε.

15 ὁ δέ.....	655, 6, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
24 ὡς ἦτοι.....	731, 5.
28 Ἑρμείαν.....	566, 2., 583.
39 οὐ' ἂν ἐξήρατο.....	827, <i>b.</i>
68 περὶ.....	632, 1. <i>i.</i>
97 εἰρωτῆς constr. of.....	583.
130 περὶ.....	632, 1. <i>i.</i>
142 opt. with κέν.....	832.
155 παρ' οὐκ ἐθέλων ἐθελούσῃ.....	904, 2, cf. 651, <i>b.</i>
166 opt. with κέν.....	832.
168 ὥς κε ἔκγαι.....	810.
177 opt. in apodosis.....	855, <i>a.</i>
211 θῆν.....	726, 1.
212 δέμας.....	579, 2.
244 εἰκοσι πάντα.....	454, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
245 ἐπὶ.....	635, 3, <i>b.</i>
260 ἐν.....	640, 2.
293 σύν.....	623, 2.
300 μή.....	814, <i>a.</i>
345 γαίης.....	507, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
374 Ἀσυνδeton.....	706, 2.
386 ἕως μίγειν.....	843, <i>a.</i> , 846, 3.
397 κακότητος.....	531.
473 μή.....	814, <i>b.</i>

*Odyssey* ζ.

9 οἴκους.....	569, 1.
14 νόστον.....	551, 1, <i>c.</i>
27 αὐτῆν.....	656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
29 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
40 ἀπὸ adverbial.....	640.
57 οὐκ use of.....	741, <i>Obs.</i>
84 ἄλλαι.....	714, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
86 ἦτοι.....	731, 2.
131 ἐν.....	640, 2.
132 δαίεται.....	384, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
140 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
142 ἦ—ἦ.....	878, <i>a.</i>
182 τοῦγε—ἦ δὲ.....	780, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
183 conjunctive.....	842, 2.
193 ἀντίσσαντα constr. of.....	691.
200 μή use of.....	741, <i>d.</i>
207 πρὸς.....	638, 1. 2.
224 ἐκ.....	621, 3, <i>h.</i>
— νίξετο.....	545, 1., 583.
227 ἀλείψαν.....	583.
268 ἀλέγονσι with acc.....	496, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
296 δώματα.....	559.
314 ἐλπῶρῃ with inf.....	668, 2.

*Odyssey* η.

11 ἀκούειν construction of.....	487, 4.
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Line	<i>Odyssey</i> η.
54 Ἀρήτη.....	§. 475, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
109 δέ.....	770, 1, <i>a.</i>
110 ἰστόν.....	548, <i>d.</i> , 569, 3.
118 χείματος.....	523.
120 ἐπὶ.....	634, 1, <i>f.</i>
138 ὅτε with opt.....	843, 2.
159 use of infin.....	676, 2, <i>c.</i>
165 ἄμα.....	593, <i>Obs.</i>
192 μνήσομεθ constr. of.....	515, <i>Obs.</i>
202 conjunctive.....	842, 2.
220 πάντων.....	515.
237 εἰρήσομαι.....	545, 1., 583.
— μὲν alone.....	766, 2.
244 καὶ περ.....	697, <i>d.</i>
278 κέ in protasis.....	860, 1.
280 ἕως ἐπῆλθον.....	846, 1.
311 αἰ γάρ with infin.....	671, <i>e.</i>
318 ἐς τῆμος.....	644.

*Odyssey* θ.

21 ὥς κεν.....	810.
36 κρινάσθων middle.....	364, <i>b.</i>
44 περὶ.....	640, 2.
49 βήτην.....	388, 1., 393, 6.
67 Tmesis.....	646, <i>c.</i>
70 ὅτε with opt.....	843, 2.
123 θίειν.....	667, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
149 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
153 κελεύετε.....	583.
188 ἀλλήλοισι.....	601, 1.
197 ἀέθλον.....	550, <i>b.</i>
221 ἐμέ φημι.....	673, 1.
245 ἐξέτι.....	644, <i>Obs.</i>
267 ἀμφί.....	631, 1. 2.
288 φιλότῃτος.....	536.
307 καὶ οὐκ.....	776, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
311 ἄλλος—ἀλλά.....	773, 4.
318 εἰσόκε with fut.....	841, 6.
329 τοί.....	736, 1.
343 Tmesis.....	643, <i>b.</i>
345 ὅπως λύσειεν.....	664, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
352 κέν in protasis.....	860, 1.
434 ἀμφί.....	645, <i>b.</i>
445 conjunctive.....	842, 3.
449 αὐτόδιον.....	548, <i>f.</i> , 558, 1.
481 διδάσκειν w. double acc.....	583.
499 θεοῦ.....	530, 2.
550 κάλειον.....	583.
575 ἦμεν—τέ.....	777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

*Odyssey* ι.

16 ὄνομα.....	548, <i>c.</i> , 566, 1.
20 καὶ μεῦ for καὶ οὐ.....	833.
28 gen., use of, after compar.....	780, <i>b.</i>
— ἦς.....	654, 2, <i>c.</i>
35 εἴπερ καί.....	861, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
42 μοί.....	600, 2.
49 μὲν—καί.....	765, 7, <i>a.</i>
57 δέ use of.....	770, 2.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ι.
82	ἀνέμοισιν..... §. 608.
84	εἶδ' ἀρα..... 548, a., 562.
92	οὐδ' ἀρα..... 788, 3.
102	λατοῖο..... 537.
—	conj. after hist. tense.... 806, 2.
110	αἰ—καὶ σφιν..... 833.
112	τοῖσιν..... 597.
115	παίδων..... 505.
116	παρέκ..... 640, 2.
118	ἐν adverbial..... 640, 2.
126	opt. with κέ..... 832.
129	οἱ κε ἐκάμοντο..... 827, b.
132	ἐν..... 640, 2.
139	conjunctive..... 842, 3.
141	ὑπὸ..... 639, I. 1, a.
143	ιδέσθαι..... 667, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
146	οὔτις—οὔτε..... 775, a.
155	ἵνα constr. of..... 805, 2.
162	κρέα..... 548, c., 562.
164	ἐν..... 645, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
177	ἀνά in composition .. 624, <i>Obs.</i>
—	Tmesis..... 643, b.
184	περί..... 640, 2.
196	οἴνου..... 539, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
205	Asyndeton..... 792, m.
219	τυρῶν..... 539, I.
223	τετυγμένα..... 391, <i>Obs.</i>
233	ἕως ἐπῆλθε..... 840., 846.
256	ἡμῖν—δυσάωντων..... 710, <i>Obs.</i>
261	κέλευθα..... 558, I.
275	Διός..... 496.
277	opt. in apodosis..... 853, b.
284	πρός..... 645, d.
293	οὐδέ—τε—καί..... 747, 2.
294	Διὶ..... 589, 2.
303	δλεθρον..... 552, a.
320	μέν..... 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
—	Asyndeton..... 792, m.
322	ὅσσον attracted..... 823.
347	verbs of eating, constr. of, 537, <i>Obs.</i>
348	οἶον τόδε .. 823, <i>Obs.</i> 8., 881, 4.
351	σέ..... 559.
354	ποτόν..... 548, a., 562.
356	ἵνα constr. of..... 805, 2.
364	εἰρωτῆς..... 583.
366	ἔμοιγε..... 597.
377	conj. after hist. tense.... 806, 2.
392	conj. in comparisons.... 842, 4.
399	ἦπυν..... 583.
401	βοῆς..... 485.
405	μήτις..... 741, d., 873, I.
408	οὐδέ..... 776, I, a.
411	ἔστι with infin..... 666.
453	ποθεῖν with acc.... 498, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
458	τῷ—θεινομένου..... 710, <i>Obs.</i>
462	ἐλθόντες—πρώτος..... 708, 2.
491	ἄλα..... 548, c., 560, 2.
529	γέ..... 735, 5.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> κ.
27	αὐτῶν..... §. 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
101	ἔδοντες constr. of .... 537, <i>Obs.</i>
113	ὄσση attracted..... 823.
142	ἡματα..... 577.
147	πυθοίμην constr. of..... 487, 3.
156	νεός..... 526.
161	νῶτα..... 584, I.
204	μετά..... 636, II.
214	ἀρα..... 787, 2, c.
288	κρατός..... 531.
385	πρίν..... 848, 6.
431	ἴμεν infin..... 671, d.
432	κέν with fut. ind..... 827, a.
460	βρώμην..... 548, b., 562.
501	γάρ..... 479, 5.
505	μελέσθω constr. of.. 496, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
513	ρέουσι..... 393, 5.
518	χοήν..... 570.
531	εἰτάροιςιν—δείραντας.... 675, b.

*Odyssey* λ.

55	μέν..... 729, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
58	ἐφθης ἦ..... 694, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
66	τῶν..... 536, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
73	μήνιμα..... 353, I.
91	ἔχων gender of..... 380, 2.
93	conj. after aorist..... 806, I.
138	ἀρα..... 787, 2, c.
173	πατρός..... 486.
201	σὸς πόθος..... 652, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
210	φίλας χεῖρε..... 387, 2.
262	ἔδος..... 548, c., 569, I.
326	ἀνδρός..... 520.
387	δέ..... 770, I, b.
411	κτείνονται supplied..... 895, 2.
427	ἦτις βάλῃται..... 828, 2.
433	(ταῦτη) ἦ..... 817, 7.
446	ἦ μὲν..... 729, 3, a.
455	πιστά..... 383.
481	σείο..... 502, 3.
484	κρατεῖν constr. of.. 505, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 605, 3.
493	Πηλῆος..... 486.
502	τῷ—οἷ..... 819, I.
509	ὅτε with opt..... 843, b.
529	ἰκέτευε..... 545, I., 583.
530	ἐπιμαίεσθαι constr. of, 511, <i>Obs.</i>
568	θεμμοστύνειν constr. of, 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
576	ἐπὶ..... 635, I.
581	καὶ μῆν..... 728, 3, c.
599	ἐκ..... 621, I, a.
601	αὐτός..... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
608	ἀμφὶ περὶ..... 640, 2.

*Odyssey* μ.

16	ἀρα..... 788, 3.
32	παρά..... 637, III. 1, c.
40	οὔτις εἰσαφίκεται..... 828, 2.
43	number of verb..... 393, 2.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> μ.
52	ἄφρα κε ..... §. 810, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
53	αἶ κε with conj. .... 855, 2, a.
54	δέ. .... 770, 1, a.
73	δύω σκόπελοι ..... 388, 3, a.
75	τό. .... 381, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
82	Ὀδυσσεύ—ιδύνετε ..... 390, β.
85	δεινόν ..... 548, f., 566, 3.
96	εἰ with conj. .... 854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
97	κῆτος, δ ..... 819, 2, a.
134	ὑστερον πρότερον ..... 904, 4.
156	ἀλλὰ μὲν. .... 729, 3, e.
—	ἵνα κε with opt. 809, 2., 810, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
161	δήσατο constr. of ..... 583.
165	ἦτοι. .... 731, 2.
168	μὲν—ἦδε ..... 765, 7, a., 777, <i>Obs.</i> 4.

256	use of partic. (Asyndeton) 706, 1.
286	νυκτῶν ..... 355, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
312	Tmesis ..... 643, a.
335	διὰ ..... 627, 1. 1, b.
341	θάντοι ..... 355, 1, a.
345	κέ in protasis ..... 860, 1.
346	κέ with fut. in apod. 855, <i>Obs.</i> 9.
389	ἦκουσα constr. of. .... 487, 1.

*Odyssey* ν.

83	κέλευθον ..... 548, c., 560, 2.
154	μὲν ..... 729, 2.
315	ἴως ..... 847, 1.
320	ἦσιν. .... 654, 2, c.
389	κέ in protasis ..... 860, 1.
418	conjunctive. .... 806, 1.
435	ῥωγάλεα number of .... 391, 2.

*Odyssey* ξ.

62	ὅς κεν ἐφίλει ..... 827, b.
127	ἐς. .... 625, 1, a.
160	ἦ μὲν ..... 729, 3, a.
174	ἄλαστον. .... 548, e., 566, 4.
222	οὐ position of. .... 776, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
226	λυγρὰ agreement of .... 391, 2.
230	ἥρξα constr. of. . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 3., cf. 605, 3.
253	ἀνέμῳ ..... 603, 1.
259	ἦτοι. .... 731, 2.
330	ἦ—ἦ ..... 777, 3.
341	ἐξέδυσαν ..... 545, 1., 583.
349	κατὰ adverbial. .... 640, 2.
350	ἐφόλκαον ..... 558, 1.
373	εἰ with conj. .... 864, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384	ἐς. .... 625, 2, b.
389	αὐτόν=σεαυτόν .... 656, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
396	ἴσσας ..... 583.
433	περί. .... 640, 2.
435	ἵαν (μοῖραν). .... 373, 4.
443	ξείνων. .... 534, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
446	ἄρματα. .... 548, c., 560, 3.
520	Tmesis. .... 643, b.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ο.
6	ἦτοι. .... §. 731, 4.
8	πατρός ..... 496, <i>Obs.</i>
152	χαίρειν supplied. .... 805.
174	χῆνα ..... 548, c., 576, 2.
227	Πυλίοισι. .... 605, 2.
236	ἐτίσατο ..... 585.
241	γυναῖκα ..... 583.
245	φιλεῖ ..... 583.
268	εἵποτ' ἔην ..... 856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
384	διεπράθετο ..... 365, 2.
404	ἀλλὰ μὲν ..... 729, 3, e.
405	Asyndeton. .... 792, m.
455	βίστον ..... 548, c., 576, 2.
457	ὅς for ἵνα. .... 836, 4.
487	ἦτοι. .... 731, 4.

*Odyssey* π.

19	ἄλγεα. .... 548, c., 563.
40	οἱ. .... 598.
204	ἐνθάδε. .... 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
254	πάντων ..... 513.
264	κρατεῖν constr. of. . 505, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
268	φυλοπίδος ..... 526.
309	ἦτοι. .... 731, 2.
418	καὶ δέ ..... 769, 2.
457	εἵματα ..... 548, a., 583.
478	οὐν ..... 791, 1.

*Odyssey* ρ.

20	τηλίκος with infin. 666, and <i>Obs.</i>
23	πυρός ..... 540, <i>Obs.</i>
121	ὅττεν ἰκόμην ..... 886, 3, d.
218	ὥς ..... 626.
287	κακά ..... 548, c., 573.
308	ἐπί ..... 634, 1, c.
321	ἐναΐσιμα. .... 548, e., 560, 1.
388	περί. .... 632, 1, 2, e.
416	ἀλλ' ἄριστος ..... 899, 6.
419	οἶκον ..... 548, c., 576, 1.
460	δι' ἐκ ..... 627, 1, 1.
483	ἔβαλες ..... 583.
540	κέ with fut. ind. .... 855, <i>Obs.</i> 9.
544	ἔδε. .... 605, <i>Obs.</i> 5.

*Odyssey* σ.

22	αἵματος ..... 539, 1.
27	μητιςαἶμην ..... 583.
130	gen., use of, after compar. 780, b.
138	ἀτάσθαλα ..... 548, e., 560, 1.
247	γυναικῶν ..... 504.
262	κέ. .... 827, e.
272	ἀπηύρα constr. of ..... 583.
379	γαστέρα. .... 548, c., 566, 2.
385	δι' ἐκ ..... 627, 1, 1.

*Odyssey* τ.

2	φόνον ..... 551, c.
46	εἰρήσεται ..... 545, 1., 583.
64	ξύλα ..... 571.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> τ.
72 εἴματα .....	§. 548, a., 583.
86 γέ.....	735, 6.
115 μετάλλα .....	583.
192 τῷ οἰχομένῳ .....	599, 2.
253 νῦν μὲν δὴ .....	729, 3, f.
266 τέκνα .....	569, 2.
315 εἴποτ' ἔην γε .....	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
329 αὐτός.....	656, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
446 πῦρ .....	554, 6.

*Odyssey* υ.

20 ἑταίρους.....	548, c., 562.
100 φῆμην.....	548, a., 566, 1.
101 Διός.....	518, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
137 σίτου .....	498.
298 εἰσι omitted .....	376, d.
341 γάμον.....	548, c., 583.

*Odyssey* φ.

70 ἄλλην—ἀλλά .....	773, 4.
98 ἦτοι.....	731, 3.
108 Πύλου.....	522, 1.
142 subject omitted .....	573, 2.
— χώρου .....	530, 2.
146 μυχότατος .....	714, a.
173 οἶον attracted.....	823, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
— infin. after οἶον .....	666.
195 infin. after ποῖοι.....	666.
207 ὅδε .....	655, 1.
209 σφῶϊν ἐλδομένοισιν .....	599, 3.
219 ἦλασε .....	583.
250 γάμου.....	488, and <i>Obs.</i> 2.
310 τέ—μηδέ.....	776, 4.
344 μέν .....	729, 2.
362 δὴ .....	723, 2.
395 μὴ .....	877, d.
420 ἐκ.....	646, 3.

*Odyssey* χ.

86 ὁ δέ.....	655, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
132 ἀνά.....	624, 1.
154 τῷδε .....	548, c., 565.
303 θόρωσι.....	868, 6.
475 μὲν—τέ .....	765, 7, a.

*Odyssey* ψ.

24 ὀνήσει.....	545, 1., 583.
37 form of the sentence....	752, 1.
78 ἐμέθεν.....	519, 2.
85 ὑπερώτα .....	558, 1.
109 ἀλλήλων.....	485.
134 ἡγείσθω .....	505, <i>Obs.</i> 3.

*Odyssey* ω.

24 μὲν—τέ .....	765, <i>Obs.</i>
30 ὅσπερ attracted.....	822, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
127 δόλον .....	551, 1, c.
146 Asyndeton .....	792, 9.
153 ἦτοι.....	731, 4.

Line	<i>Odyssey</i> ω.
162 βαλλόμενος.....	§. 687.
192 ἀκοῖται.....	548, c., 576, 2.
— σύν.....	604, 2, <i>Obs.</i>
249 αἰετία.....	548, c., 583.
258 γέ .....	735, 2.
288 εἰ ποτ' ἔην γε .....	856, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
375 αἱ γάρ with infin.....	671, e.
430 ἐς.....	645, a.
457 ἔργον.....	548, a., 560, 1.
483 ταμόντες nom. part. ....	708, 2.

## SOPHOCLES.

Line	<i>Ajax</i> .
*3 ἐπὶ .....	634, 1, β.
*6 ἔπως .....	805.
*9 κάρα.....	584, 2.
*10 ἰδρῶτι .....	548, <i>Obs.</i> 6., 610.
22 περάνας.....	545, 1., 583.
*— ἔχει.....	692, 2.
*27 ἐκ χειρός.....	621, 3, c.
— αἰτοῖς.....	604, 1.
28 οὖν .....	737, 3.
*30 πεδία .....	558, 1.
*33 ὅπου ἐστί .....	376, d., 483.
34 καιρόν .....	579., 580, 2.
*— τὰ τ' οὖν.....	737, 2.
36 ἔγνω.....	403.
*37 κυνηγία .....	596.
38 answer omitted ...	849, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*40 χέρα.....	558, 2.
*41 ὄπλων.....	488.
42 βάσιν .....	558, 2.
*45 conditional constr.....	856.
*— καὶ in answer .....	880, f.
46 ποῖασι ταῖσδε, 881., 872, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
*— τὸλμαις .....	603.
*49 δὴ .....	722, 1.
*50 φόνου .....	498.
*51 ἀπείργω .....	395, 2.
— σφέ.....	654, 1.
*52 χαρὰς .....	531.
*54 βουκόλων... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3 and 4.	
*— φρουρήματα βουκόλων λείας, 543,	1.
55 φόνον .....	576, 2.
*61 πόνου .....	517.
*68 συμφοράν δέχου—ἀγανάκτει, 375,	5.
*70 πρόσσψιν.....	575.
71 οὔτος .....	476, a.
73 Αἰάντα.....	566, 3.
75 indic. fut.....	413, 2.
— δειλῶν.....	576, 2.
*— οὐ μὴ .....	748.
*76 πρόσ.....	638, 1, 2, d.
*— μένων.....	689.
*78 γέ.....	735, 8.
79 σβκουν.....	874, 1.
*82 ἐξέστην with acc. . .	548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.

Line	<i>Ajax.</i>	Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
89	οὗτος..... §. 655, <i>Obs.</i> 6.	403	ποῖ τις φύγη..... §. 427, 3.
*90	εὐμάχου..... 496.	435	καλλιστεία..... 553, <i>b.</i>
*93	χάριν..... 580, 1, 2.	439	ἀρκέσας constr. of, 596, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
95	πρός..... 638, II. 1, <i>a.</i>	444	ἀντί..... 618.
96	τὸ μὴ..... 750, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	449	δικήν..... 568.
*102	τύχης..... 527.	*482	φρενός..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*103	κίναδος transposed..... 898, 2.	488	εἴπερ τινός..... 860, 10.
107	interrog. sentence..... 882, 1.	*503	οἷας λατρείας..... 823.
*—	πρὶν ἂν..... 848.	506	αἰδεσθαι constr. of.. 685, <i>Obs.</i>
109	ἐργάσει..... 583.	509	θεοῖς..... 589, 1.
110	νῶτα..... 584, 2.	*519	ἐν σοι..... 622, 3, <i>a.</i> fin.
*111	μὴ αἰκίση..... 420, 3.	534	δαίμονος..... 518, 4.
*113	δικήν..... 585.	*540	μὴ οὐ..... 750, 1, and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*114	τὸ δρᾶν..... 670.	550	γένοιτο..... 418, <i>b.</i>
*116	τοῦτο..... 657, 2.	554	ἐν τῇ φρονεῖν..... 678, <i>c.</i>
118	ισχύν transposed..... 898, 2.	555	ἔως..... 841, 5.
123	ὀδούνεκα constr. of..... 849, 4.	556	δεῖ σε κ. τ. λ..... 898, <i>Obs.</i> 2., 812, 2.
128	ἔπος..... 566, 1.	*614	φρενός..... 542, 2., 543, 1.
*130	χειρὶ..... 609.	*616	χειροῖν..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
136	σὲ πράσσοντα 549, <i>c.</i> , and <i>Ob.</i> 1.	*650	τὰ δεινά..... 548, <i>c.</i> , 550.
—	πράσσοντα part..... 685.	655	ὥς ἂν..... 810, 2.
*141	ρυκτός..... 523.	*659	γαίης..... 527.
153	καθυβρίζων constr. of, 601., 629, <i>Obs.</i>	667	εἴκειν..... 683, <i>Obs.</i>
154	ψυχῶν..... 509.	671	θέρει..... 593, 1.
*155	ἂν repeated..... 432, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	*693	ἔρωτι..... 607.
*163	προδιδάσκειν..... 583.	695	vocative..... 479, 4.
*167	ἄμμα..... 548, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	710	νέων..... 513.
169	ὑποδείσαντες..... 380, 2.	717	Ἀτρεΐδαις..... 602, 3.
*170	εἰ σὺ φανείης..... 855.	*725	ἤρασσον..... 380, 3.
*171	σιγῇ..... 603, 2.	*729	ᾧστε..... 863, 1.
*176	χάριν..... 580, 1, 2.	*731	τοῦ προσωπιάτω..... 517.
178	ἐλαφροβόλαις..... 603, 1.	742	πρὶν..... 848, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
187	κακὸν position of..... 904, 1.	*760	φύσιν..... 569, 2.
*191	κλισίαις..... 605.	770	μῦθον..... 566, 1.
194	ἄνα..... 640, 2.	785	ἐπὶ..... 566, 3.
*196	ἄταν..... 555.	790	ἦν..... 549, <i>c.</i>
243	ῥήματα..... 566, 2.	807	φωτός..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
244	ἔγγον..... 556, <i>c.</i>	845	οὐρανόν..... 558, 1.
*251	ἀπειλὰς..... 548, <i>d.</i> , 566, 2.	*863	τροφῆς..... 489.
*254	Ἀρη..... 549, <i>c.</i>	*—	ἐμοί..... 602, 3.
272	ἐν..... 620, 3, <i>b.</i>	877	ἀπό..... 620, 1.
273	φρονούντας..... 390, <i>Obs.</i>	*878	κλευθόν..... 548, <i>d.</i> , 558, 1.
*290	πείραν..... 548, <i>c.</i> , 558, 1.	*879	μοί..... 598.
310	χερὶ..... 611, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	*921	μόλοι without ἂν .. 853, <i>Obs.</i>
317	οἰμαγὰς..... 548, <i>a.</i> , 566, 4.	935	ἀριστόχειρ ἀγών..... 435, <i>Obs.</i>
321	κακωμάτων..... 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	954	θυμόν ἐθυβρίζει..... 583.
326	δηλος with part. 677., 684, <i>Ob.</i> 1.	966	ἢ after πικρός..... 779, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*335	οἷαν τήνδε.. 881, 1., 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	*970	θεοῖς..... 611.
—	βοήν..... 566, 3.	991	οὖν..... 737, 2.
*367	γέλως..... 489.	1003	ἄμμα τὸλμης, 435, <i>c.</i> , 518, 2, <i>a.</i>
370	αἶμα..... 548, <i>c.</i> , 570.	*1007	μοί—ἀρξάντα..... 675, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
377	ἐπ' ἐξειργασμένοις .. 699, <i>Obs.</i>	1029	ἐδωρήθη..... 368, 3, <i>b.</i>
378	ὅπως οὐκ ἔχειν..... 863, <i>Obs.</i> 5.	1039	κείνος..... 655, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
382	ἀγεις γέλωτα..... 552, <i>Obs.</i>	*1043	γελῶν supplied .. 895, 1, <i>c.</i>
386	ἵνα κακοῦ..... 527.	1044	ἄνδρα transposed, 824, II. 2, <i>c.</i>
389	πῶς ἂν..... 427, 4.	1045	φ..... 598.
390	ἄλημα..... 353, 1.	1050	ὅς (αὐτῷ)..... 817, 7.
395	position of δ..... 479, 3.	1050	στρατοῦ..... 505.



Line	<i>Ajax.</i>
1071	καίτοι ..... §. 772, 1.
*1077	σῶμα ..... 569, 2.
1080	τῶνδε ..... 653, 1.
1096	ἐπη..... 548, c., 565.
1100	τοῦδε ..... 505.
1108	κόλαξε ..... 583.
1114	τοὺς μηδένas ..... 355, a.
1116	ψόφου..... 496.
1121	position of the article, 459, 1.
1126	κτείναντα aor. .... 403, <i>Obs.</i>
1128	τῶδε..... 600, 2.
1131	εἰ οὐκ ..... 744, <i>Obs.</i>
*1132	αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ..... 904, 1.
1138	τινί..... 659, 2.
*1140	βαπτίον ..... 613, 3.
*1141	τοῦτον transposed ... 898, 2.
*1143	χειμῶνος..... 523.
*—	τὸ πλεῖν ..... 670.
1149	κατασβέσει ..... 583.
1155	πημανούμενος..... 681, <i>Obs.</i>
1162	ἀνδρός..... 485.
1166	article, position of. ... 459, 3.
*1178	ρίζαν ..... 584, 2.
*1184	τῶδε ..... 598.
1185	τίς ποτε ..... 883, 1.
1204	τέρψιν..... 556, c.
1222	ὅπως προσείπομεν opt. ... 808.
1226	ῥήματα ..... 566, 1.
1228	τοί..... 736, 2.
1231	τοῦ μηδεν ( <i>ὄντος</i> )... 456, 3., 895, 1, e.
1236	ἀνδρός..... 486.
*1263	γλώσσαν..... 551, 2.
*1287	ἄλμα..... 548, d., 556, d.
*1305	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, a.
1319	βοήν..... 575.
1334	μὴ νικησάτω .... 420, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
1358	βροτοῖς ..... 600, 1.
1381	ἐπαίνεσαι..... 583.
1389	Ὀλύμπου..... 504.
1413	μένος ..... 555, c.

*Antigone.*

*2	ὁ τι ὁποῖον 823, <i>Obs.</i> 8., 877, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*10	ἐχθρῶν..... 530, 1.
21	accusatives..... 581, 4.
*—	νῶν..... 600, 2.
22	ἔχει..... 692.
23	Ἐπεκλέα..... 898, a.
*31	τὸν ἀγαθόν..... 449, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*33	μὴ εἰδῶσιν..... 12, 1.
*35	παρ' οὐδέν ..... 637, III. 3, f.
*—	ὅς ἂν ..... 829, 2.
38	εἴτε—εἴτε..... 878, d.
*42	γνώμης..... 527.
*—	ποῦ ποτε..... 883, 1.
43	τῇδε..... 655, 2.
*44	ἀπόρρητον ..... 580, 2.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
*46	δὴ ..... §. 722, 1.
51	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, f.
69	ἂν repeated ..... 432, b.
*—	εἰ θέλοις cond. sent. .... 855.
74	comparative ..... 782, e.
*75	ὄν..... 577.
79	τὸ δρᾶν..... 670, 1.
80	τάφον..... 571.
85	σύν ..... 640, 2.
97	μὴ οὐ.... 750, 2, c. and <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*102	τῶν προτέρων ..... 502, 3.
110	ὄν..... 566, 3.
*112	ὀξεία ..... 548, f.
114	χιώνος πτέρυγι ..... 435, c.
*121	γένυσιν..... 603.
*126	δράκοντι ..... 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
133	νίκην..... 566, 3.
145	αὐτοῖν ..... 654, 2.
155	ἀλλὰ γάρ..... 786, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
159	μῆτιν..... 551, 1.
176	πρὶν ἂν ..... 848, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*178	ὅστις μὴ with ind. .... 743, 2.
192	τῶνδε..... 507.
*195	πάντα ..... 548, e., 564.
*201	αἵματος ..... 537.
*218	τί ἂν ..... 427, 3.
220	ὅς ἐρᾶ..... 836, 5, a.
228	οἱ..... 822, <i>Obs.</i> 6.
*234	καὶ εἰ..... 861.
*235	ἐλπίδος..... 536.
256	φειγόντος..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
260	ἐλέγχων nom. .... 708, 1.
*261	τελευτῶσα ..... 696, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*263	τὸ μὴ (ἐξεργασθαι) .. 895, 1, e.
266	τὸ δρᾶσαι ..... 670.
268	ἐρευνῶσιν..... 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
278	μὴ (ἐστί)..... 814.
303	ἐξέπραξαν..... 403, 2.
313	Compar. .... 454, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 783, k.
318	λύπην..... 892, 2.
*322	καὶ ταῦτα ..... 697, d.
327	εἰ—καὶ μὴ ..... 778, b.
*330	ἐλπίδος..... 526.
*334	τοῦτο..... 820.
337	ὑπό ..... 637, II. 1, b.
—	πόντου ..... 526.
340	ἔτος εἰς ἔτος..... 577, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
349	Iterative tenses ..... 406, 2.
*350	θηρός..... 505.
356	ἐδιδάξατο ..... 583.
*378	οὐκ with inf. .... 745, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
384	ἐκείνη ..... 655, 8.
*388	βροτοῖσιν..... 605, 2.
*391	ἀπειλαῖς..... 607.
*392	παρά ..... 637, III. 1, d.
404	νεκρόν transp. .... 824, II. <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*408	δεινά..... 545, 3.
411	ἐκ..... 646, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*414	ἀφειδήσοι.... 885, <i>Obs.</i> , 406, 6.

Line	<i>Antigone.</i>
417	χθονός ..... §. 530, 1.
*424	φθόγγον ..... 566, 3.
441	σέ ..... 581, 2.
446	μήκος ..... 579, 7.
*468	κείνους ..... 607.
471	δν supplied ..... 682, 3.
479	τῶν πέλας ..... 508.
*487	ἡμῖν ..... 597.
490	τάφου ..... 898, 1, β.
*492	φρενῶν ..... 512.
505	εἰ μὴ ἐγκλείσσι. . . 406, 6, cf. 855.
*508	τῶνδε ..... 534.
*520	ἴσος λαχεῖν ..... 677.
*526	καὶ μὴν ..... 728, c.
*542	τοῦργον ..... 581, 3.
544	ἀτιμάσσει ..... 583.
*546	μοί ..... 598.
547	σεαυτῆς ..... 518, b.
550	ἀνίας ..... 583.
*554	μόρου ..... 514.
*560	θανούσιν ..... 596, 1.
*563	δς ἄν ..... 829, 3.
*568	νυμφεῖα ..... 353, 1.
571	νίεσι ..... 602, 3.
577	μὴ τριβάς ..... 897.
582	κακῶν ..... 529, 1.
*589	ἐπιδράμη ..... 842, 4.
604	opt. without δν. . . 426, <i>Obs.</i> 1., 418, e.
*620	πρίν ..... 842., 848.
644	πατρί ..... 594, 2.
645	τέκνα ..... 569, 2.
*658	πρός ..... 638, III. 3, c.
666	δν στήσσει ..... 831, 3.
*667	συμκρά ..... 579, 6.
*675	τροπὰς ..... 548, d.
677	ἀμυντέα ..... 383.
678	verbal adjective ..... 613, 3.
683	φρένας—ὑπέρτατον ..... 381.
*688	σοῦ ..... 641, 2, β.
705	ἦθος ..... 576, 1.
707	ὅστις—οὔτοι ..... 819, 2, β.
*710	καὶ εἰ ..... 861, 2.
723	arrangement of words.. 678, 2.
726	διδασκόμεσθα ..... 362, 8.
*736	ἄλλῃ ..... 594, 3.
*738	κρατοῦντος ..... 518.
740	ὡς εἴκοι ξυμμαχεῖν (συμμαχεῖ Dind.) 898, 4.
*742	πατρί ..... 601, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
758	τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον ..... 566, 2.
759	ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, f.
*773	ἐνθ' ἂν ἦ ..... 838, 2.
*779	ἀλλά ..... 774, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*781	μάχαν ..... 579, 1.
785	ὑπερπόντιος ..... 714, a.
788	σέ ..... 581, 3.
793	νείκος ..... 583.
—	Enallage of cases ..... 440.

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*804	θάλαμον ..... §. 559.
*807	δδόν ..... 558, 1.
*816	Ἀχέροντι ..... 605.
*837	λαχεῖν as subject ..... 663.
847	φίλων ..... 529, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
857	λέγουσα supplied .. 895, 1, c.
861	λαβδακίδαισιν ..... 605, 2.
878	δδόν ..... 583.
904	φρονοῦσιν ..... 600, 1.
907	πόνον ..... 563.
*912	ἂν βλάστοι ..... 845.
942	οἷα πρὸς οἷων ..... 883, 1.
*946	κρυπτομένα ..... 380.
966	πάρα .... 60, <i>Obs.</i> 3., 386, 2.
995	μαρτυρεῖν with part. 684, <i>Obs.</i> 2, 6.
1002	κλάζοντας ..... 380, 2.
*1006	βαμοῖσι ..... 605, 1.
*1021	δρως—βεβρώτες ..... 379, d.
1022	ἀνδροφθόρου ..... 435, <i>Obs.</i>
1025	ἐπεὶ without δν ..... 841, 5.
*1032	λέγοντος ..... 485.
*1034	ἀνδρός ..... 509.
—	μαντικῆς ..... 529, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*1035	ὑμῖν ..... 600, 2.
—	τῶν ..... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*1042	οὐ μὴ ..... 748, d.
1046	πτώματα ..... 556, a.
*1050	κτημάτων ..... 534.
*1061	μὴ with part. .... 746, 1.
*1068	τῶν ..... 533, 3.
*1085	θυμῷ ..... 603.
1089	γνῶ with inf. .... 683, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*1095	φρένας ..... 584, 2.
1101	τάφον ..... 569, 1.
1106	τὸ δρᾶν ..... 670, 1.
*1113	μὴ ἦ ..... 814.
1114	βίον ..... 560, 2.
*1123	παρά ..... 637, 1.
1142	ἐπὶ νόσον ..... 536, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
1146	πῦρ ..... 555, c.
1152	σέ ..... 358, 5.
1161	ὡς ἐμοί ..... 599, 4.
*1171	ἀνδρί ..... 596, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
1177	αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ .... 656, 4.
—	φόνου ..... 490.
1184	Παλλάδος ..... 464.
—	double gen. .... 543, 2.
*1194	δν not attracted.... 822, <i>Obs.</i> 5.
*1201	λούσαντες ..... 583.
1203	τύμβον ..... 571.
1219	ἐκ δεσπότου .... 483, <i>Obs.</i> 4.
*1221	αὐχένος ..... 536.
1228	ἔργον ..... 560, 1.
1229	τὸ ξυμφορὰς ..... 422, d.
1249	πένθος ..... 583.
*1253	μὴ καλύπτει ..... 814, d.
1265	ἀνολβα βουλευμάτων .. 442, 6.

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1281	ἡ κακῶν ..... §. 780, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
1287	λόγον ..... 566, 3.
*1303	λέχος ..... 548, c.
1307	ἀνταῖαν ..... 583.
1346	εἰσήλατο constr. of. . 625, <i>Ods.</i>

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*3	ἦσθα ..... 189, <i>Ods.</i>
9	φάσκειν ..... 671, c.
19	ἄστρων εὐφρόνη ..... 435, c.
*21	ἐσμέν omitted ..... 376, b.
36	ἀσπίδων ..... 529, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
42	οὐ μή ..... 748, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
46	ὦν omitted. .... 694, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
47	ὄρκα attracted ..... 898, 1, a.
72	verb supplied ..... 895, 9.
*81	μείνωμεν ..... 417.
84	λουτρά ..... 570.
86	position of δ ..... 479, 3.
*87	μοί ..... 600, 2.
*94	θρηνώ .... 545, 1., 583, 160.
*107	μη οὐ ..... 750, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
108	ἐπί ..... 634, 3, f.
*116	τίσασθε constr. of ..... 585.
123	τάκεις οἰμωγάν ..... 360, 2.
137	ἐξ ..... 647, a.
*156	πρός ..... 638, III. 3, d.
*—	τῶν ἐνδον ..... 502, 3.
*206	χεροῖν ..... 483, <i>Ods.</i> 4.
226	τίνι ..... 608, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
231	ἐκ ..... 531, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
232	θρήνων ..... 529, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
252	αὐτῆς ..... 467, 4.
285	αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτήν ..... 656, 1.
294	ῥέοντα part. .... 683.
307	οὖν ..... 737, 3.
313	ὦν omitted ..... 694, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
317	κασσιγῆτου ..... 486.
324	δύμων ..... 530, 1.
*325	φύσιν ..... 579, 2.
329	φάτιν ..... 556, 1.
333	ἄν repeated ..... 432.
340	κρατοῦντων .. 487, 4., 613, 3.
*343	ἐμά ..... 652, <i>Ods.</i> 6.
344	κείνης ..... 483, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
346	φρονούσα use of part. .... 705, 3.
380	ἐνταῦθα ..... 605, <i>Ods.</i> 5.
—	μη with ind. .... 743, 2.
386	πέρ ..... 734, 3, 3.
*388	τίνα τόνδε ..... 881, 1.
*—	λόγον ..... 548, 3., 566, 1.
390	φρονῶν ..... 527.
399	τιμωρούμενοι gender .. 390, c.
—	τιμωρούμενοι constr. .... 583.
404	οὐδὲ ..... 527.
441	τῷδε ..... 598.
471	πέειραν ..... 560, 2.
478	χρόνον ..... 523.

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480	μοί—κλύουσιν. . §. 691., 711, 1.
516	ὥς ἱούκας ..... 869, 6.
556	μέ ..... 548, <i>Ods.</i> 3., 360, 2.
*564	τίνος ποιητῆς ..... 481.
*584	μη τιθῆς ..... 814, b.
585	ἀντί ..... 618, 2.
593	πέρ ..... 734, 3, 3.
599	βίον ..... 552, d.
613	ὑβρίσεν with doub. acc. . 583.
614	τηλικούτος ..... 390, <i>Ods.</i>
*—	ἄρα οὐ ..... 873, 3.
*617	καὶ εἰ ..... 861, 2.
626	θράσους ..... 530, 1.
*627	εὐτ' ἂν ..... 842, 3.
*644	νυκτί ..... 606.
*—	νυκτί accent of. .... 107, 2.
*650	βίῳ ..... 548, <i>Ods.</i> 6.
*653	τέκνων ..... 491, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
*—	δσων ..... 530, 1.
*654	μή with ind. .... 743, 2.
659	τοὺς ἐξ αὐτοῦ ..... 483, <i>Ods.</i> 2.
*668	ἰδεξάμην ..... 403.
671	τὸ ποῖον ..... 872, <i>Ods.</i> 3.
*675	ταύτης ..... 485.
*711	ὑπαί ..... 639, 1.
*714	κτύπου ..... 539, 1.
726	δρόμον ..... 560, 2.
*728	ἐξ ..... 621, 3, d.
*741	δρόμους ..... 548, d., 558, 1.
*751	οἶα ..... 804, 10.
*755	ὥστε ..... 803, 2.
758	attributive gen. .... 435, c.
*763	κακῶν transposed .. 824, II. 2.
*764	δὴ ..... 722, 1.
*769	λόγῳ ..... 607.
771	ὦν τέκη ..... 830, 1.
*779	φόνους ..... 568.
780	ἐξ ..... 621, 2.
*796	οὐχ ὅπως ..... 762, 3.
797	conditional sentence ... 856, d.
*806	νιόν ..... 548, c., 566, 3.
*810	ἐλπιδων ..... 534.
*815	ἔμοι ..... 601, or 600, 1.
*819	βίον ..... 548, d.
*825	εἰ ..... 804, 9.
*847	ἀμφί ..... 631, III. 3.
849	δειλαία δειλαίων ..... 139, 3.
852	δχέων ..... 539.
858	κοινοτόκων ..... 435, <i>Ods.</i>
861	χαλαργοῖς ἀμίλλαις .. 435, <i>Ods.</i>
*869	τάφου ..... 513.
879	ἀλλ' ἢ ..... 874, 4.
882	ἐκείνων ..... 700, <i>Ods.</i> 1.
893	τάφον ..... 559.
896	ἀνθέων ..... 539, 2.
*—	ἀνθέων transposed.. 824, II. 2.
900	τύμβου ..... 522, 1.
901	πυρᾶς ..... 522, 1.
*908	τοῦ ..... 530.

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*936	ἀτης..... §. 526.
960	ἐστερμινῆ—γηράσκουσαν, 675, b.
*—	κῆσιν..... 583, 164.
962	ἄλεκτρα..... 548, b., 553, d.
*977	τάδε κασιγνήτω .... 388, 2, b.
*979	ἐχθροῖς ..... 601, Obs. 2.
*985	gen. absol..... 710, b.
997	οὐδέ..... 776, 1, a.
*1005	λύει ἡμᾶς..... 674.
*1013	ἀλλά..... 774, Obs. 2.
*1022	κατειργάσω..... 398, 3.
1023	φύσιν (τοῦδε) ..... 579, 2.
1027	ἡλῶ with gen. .... 495.
1030	τὸ κρίναι..... 670, 1.
1034	ἐχθαίρω with doub. acc. . 583.
*1042	ἔστιν ἔνθα ..... 817, Obs. 5.
*1043	νόμοις..... 603, 2.
1045	σέ..... 548, Obs. 2., *550, b.
*1051	ἐγὼ (ἐπαινώ) ..... 895, 1, e.
1052	οὐ μὴ ..... 748, 2, b.
1054	ἀποῖας..... 518.
1060	τροφᾶς ..... 496, Obs. 1.
*1061	ἐπ' Ἰσας..... 633, 3, d.
*1066	μοί ..... 598.
1075	τὸν αἰὲ ..... 893, d., 566, 3.
*1079	τὸ βλέπειν..... 670.
*1101	Αἰγισθον transposed .. 898, 2.
*1134	ὅπως ἔκεισο..... 813.
*1146	μητρὸς..... 508.
*1152	σοί ..... 604.
1163	κελεύθους..... 558, 1.
1172	ὥστε μὴ στένε..... 867, 1.
*1175	γλώσσης..... 505.
1180	ἀμφί..... 631, II. 2. a.
*1203	τὸ εὖνουν..... 436, γ.
*1211	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, b.
1265	ὑπερτέραν..... 893, b.
*1274	ὀδόν..... 548, d., 558, 1.
1277	μεθίσθαι constr. of .. 362, 5., 898, 1, β.
*1288	περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων, 442, b.
*1309	δείσης ὥς .... 814, Obs. 5, c.
*1322	ἐπήνεσα ..... 403.
*1323	τίνος omitted ..... 659, 6.
*1326	πλείστα ..... 579, b.
*1339	εἰσιόντι μοι..... 599, 2.
*1343	τούτοιςιν..... 606.
*1344	τελουμένων..... 606, Obs. 3.
1378	προβστην .. 548, Obs. 1., 583, 152.
1379	ἐξ οἶων ἔχω..... 822.
1385	αἶμα..... 555, c.
*1403	ὅπως μή..... 814, Obs. 5, b.
*1415	διπλῆν..... 893, d.
*1430	οὐκ ἀφ' ὁρρον..... 897.
*1433	κατά..... 628, I. 1, b.
1434	εἰ θῆσθε supplied .... 895, 2.
*1436	μέλοιτο ἄν ..... 425, 2, a.

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*1451	προξένου..... §. 513, 1.
1454	ὥστε..... 666, Obs. 1.
1491	χωροῖς ἄν ..... 425, b.
*1496	ὥς ἄν ..... 841, 1, 2.
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11	ὥς πυθοίμεθα ..... 807, β.
*13	δ ἄν ἀκούσωμεν ..... 829, 3.
*15	ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (εἰκάσαι) 620, 3, f. 891, Obs. 1, 2.
17	δάφνης ..... 539, 1.
20	ὥς γέροντι ..... 599, 4.
—	ὀδόν..... 558, 1.
23	ὅποι..... 646, Obs.
24	γούν..... 737, 8, e.
*31	μὲν οὖν ..... 880, g.
*35	τῶν attracted ..... 898, β.
*38	τοῦ ..... 518.
*48	πρὶν ἄν ..... 848.
*50	ἄν ..... 529, 1.
*70	τίς ἄν μολοῖ ..... 427, 3.
72	μέγα ..... 576, 2.
*73	πρός..... 638, I. 2.
*76	ὥς ἰδόντι..... 599, 4.
77	ἔως..... 842, 2., 846, 2.
*81	ἡμῖν..... 600, 2.
*83	μόνης (sc. οὐσης) 376, Obs. fin.
*89	ὅπου with opt..... 844.
*107	Παλλάδος..... 483.
113	μέ—πόδα..... 584, 1.
119	ἐκτόπιος ..... 375, 5.
*144	μοίρας ..... 495.
*149	ὀμμάτων ..... 489.
*150	ὅς' ἐπείκασαι ..... 836, 5, b.
*164	πολλά..... 548, f., 579, 6.
*168	λέσχων..... 353, 2.
*170	ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ ..... 427, 2.
172	δ..... 567.
174	ξείνοι—μοί..... 390, β.
189	ἵνα ἄν..... 810, Obs. 3.
*190	opt. and conj..... 809.
*223	δέος ἴσχετε = φοβεῖσθε. 360, 2.
—	ὅσα..... 822, Obs. 5.
*230	ὡν προπάθῃ..... 830.
*—	τὸ τίειν ..... 678, d.
240	αὐδάν..... 575.
*249	χάριν..... 548, d., 573.
250	πρός..... 638, 1, 2, d.
253	ὅστις ..... 816, 6.
273	ἰκόμεν ἰν ἰκόμεν..... 835, 1.
274	εἰδόντων ..... 483, Obs. 3.
*278	μοίρας ..... 605.
280	σάινει..... 583.
*333	προμηθία ..... 607, fin.
334	ἐν ᾧ περ εἶχον ..... 822, 2.
337	dual..... 355, 2., 387, 1.
*338	φύσιν..... 579, 1.
*344	δυστήνου..... 467.
*352	εἰ ἔχοι..... 885, Obs. 2.

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*355	σώματος..... §. 486.
361	accus..... 552, a.
*380	Ἄργος (ὡς=δοκῶν) κάθεξον 551, Obs., 703, c.
383	ἔποι..... 646, Obs.
391	ἀνδρός..... 483, Obs. 3.
*397	χρόνου..... 523.
*408	οὐ μή..... 748.
*411	τάφους..... 605.
*421	ἀλλά..... 774, Obs. 3.
*426	ὡς μένειεν..... 808.
*436	ὠφελῶν as subst..... 436, a.
442	τὸ δρᾶν..... 670.
444	σφίν..... 600, 2.
450	οὐ μή..... 748, Obs. 1.
—	τοῦδε συμμάχου <sup>a</sup> ..... 655, 4.
*455	πεμπόντων form..... 195, Obs. 3.
463	σωτήρα..... 576, 2.
477	χοῶς..... 570.
*—	πρός..... 636, I. 1, a.
481	μελίσσης..... 353, 3.
*—	προσφέρειν..... 671, c.
*505	ἄλσους..... 525.
*508	τεκούσι..... 596, 2.
518	ἄκουσμα..... 575.
*550	ἃ εἰστάλη..... 583, 159.
556	dual..... 388, 2.
563	ὡς τις πλείστα..... 895, 2.
564	ἤβλησα with acc..... 552, b.
568	μέτεστιν constr. of..... 535.
575	ὅπως ἄν..... 810, 2.
584	διά..... 627, I. 3.
595	κακά..... 552, c.
604	πάθος..... 550, b.
631	ἀνδρός..... 464, 3.
*660	αὐτοῦ..... 518, a.
*662	ἀγωγῆς..... 486.
677	χειμῶνων..... 529, Obs. 2.
688	Κηφισός supplied..... 893, a.
*689	ὠκυτόκος πεδίων (ὠκυτόκος?) 542, 2., 483.
*694	γᾶς..... 522.
720	πλείστα..... 583, 86.
*729	ὀμμάτων..... 485.
*730	ἐπεισδού..... 488, Obs. 1.
731	ὦν..... 821, 5.
—	μή with imp. and conj..... 420, 3.
*734	εἰ τινα attracted..... 869, 3.
*742	τῶν demonstr..... 444, 5.
746	ἐπὶ προσπόλου..... 633, 3, e.
751	πτωχῷ..... 390, Obs.
—	τηλικούτος..... 398, Obs.
*752	τοῦτιούτος..... 518.
753	ὄνειδος..... 566, 2.
*755	ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ..... 786, Obs. 4.
757	θελήσας aor..... 403, 1.
761	ὦν φέρων..... 429, 4.
766	νοσούντα..... 700, Obs. 1.

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768	μεστὸς ἦν with part. . . §. 686.
776	ὥσπερ with opt..... 868, 4.
779	ὅτε φέροι..... 844, c.
783	ὄντα omitted..... 682, 3.
793	Φοίβου..... 485.
796	τὰ πλείονα 454, Obs. 3., 783, k.
797	πείθων with dat. acc..... 583.
848	ἐκ..... 621, 3, e.
855	λυμαίνεται constr. of..... 583.
865	ἀρᾶς..... 529, Obs. 2.
866	ἀποσπάσας with doub. acc. 583.
869	βίον..... 553, c.
*870	οἶον καμέ, attraction . . 869, 3.
883	τάδε..... 383, Obs.
887	ἐκ..... 621, 3, d.
900	ἀπό..... 620, 1.
909	πρὶν ἄν..... 848.
923	ικτήρια..... 442, Obs.
966	ἐμοί..... 605, 2.
*970	χρησμοῖσιν..... 603, 2.
—	ὥστε..... 863, Obs. 7.
*973	ῆ, form..... 191, Obs. 1.
986	δυστομείν..... 583.
1002	ὀνειδίζεις..... 583.
1026	δόλφ..... 608, Obs. 1.
1031	πιστός..... 356, Obs.
1038	ἡμῖν..... 600, 2.
1041	πρὶν ἄν..... 848, 4.
1042	χάριν.... 491, Obs. 1., 580, 1.
1068	κατά..... 629, 3, c.
1070	πῶλων ἀμβασίς..... 353.
*1083	νεφέλας..... 512, 1.
1084	ὄμμα..... 554.
*1089	ἐπὶ..... 634, 3, f.
1102	πᾶρεστον..... 390, 2, β.
1104	προσέλθετε..... 390, 2, β.
1108	τεχθέν supplied..... 895, f.
1120	μηκύνω λόγον=λέγω, 700, Obs. 1., 360, Obs. 3.
1145	ἐψευσάμην..... 583.
1147	ἀκραίφνεις with gen. . . 529, 1.
1150	λόγος attracted..... 824, I. 1.
1155	μή..... 746, 2.
*1165	δοῦ..... 522.
1171	ὅς for ὅστις..... 877, Obs. 3.
1191	θέμις εἶναι..... 679, 2.
*1192	ἔασον..... 12.
1200	ἀδέρεκτων..... 439, 2.
1210	ὦν omitted..... 682, 3.
—	πέρ..... 734, 3, 3.
*1212	τοῦ μετρίου παρὲς ζῶειν, 531., 898, β.
1220	τοῦ θέλοντος..... 436, γ.
1226	ἐπεὶ φανῇ..... 841, 3.
1227	κεῖθεν ὅθεν..... 824, Obs. 2.
*1266	μαρτυρῶ ἦκεν.... 683, Obs. 1.
1276	ἀλλά..... 774, Obs. 2.
1291	ἃ ἤλθον attraction, 501, Obs. 3.

<sup>a</sup> Wrongly printed in text as ὕσο.

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1324	πότμον.....	§. 483, b.
1326	ἀντί.....	618, 2.
1333	πρός σε νῦν.....	651, b.
1350	ὥστε.....	664, Obs. 3.
1354	ὅς use of.....	834, 2, c.
1357	στολάς.....	576, 1.
1363	ἐκ σέθεν.....	501, Obs. 4.
1366	ἦ τοι.....	790, Obs.
1383	ἐμοῦ.....	529, Obs. 2.
1400	τέλος ὁδοῦ.....	558, 1.
1407	μέ repeated.....	658.
1435	σφῶν.....	596, 1.
1436	θανόντ' elision.....	18, 2.
1441	μή σύ γε.....	897.
1442	πέιθε.....	583.
1443	εἰ στερηθῶ.....	854, Obs. 1.
1446	πᾶσιν.....	600, 1.
1466	θυμὸν.....	584, 2.
1480	ἴστω ellipse of.....	376, Obs.
*1484	μετάσχοιμι χάριν.....	642, a.
1505	ποθοῦντι.....	599, 3.
1519	γῆρας.....	529, Obs. 3.
1521	ἡγητήρος.....	529, Obs. 3.
1552	παρ Αἰδην.....	546, 2.
1564	πλάκα.....	559.
1584	τὸν ἀεὶ βίοντον.....	456, b.
*1588	ὄντος omitted.....	682, 3.
*1595	πέτρον.....	525.
*1596	ἀπό.....	620, 1, b.
1600	dual.....	387, 3, b.
1604	δρῶντος.....	436, γ.
1623	μὲν—δέ.....	764, 3, f.
1637	ὄρκιος.....	714, c.
1676	dual.....	387, 2.
1686	κλύδωνα.....	558, 1.
1729	μὲν οὐκ.....	873, 5.
1755	τινός.....	513, 1.

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*1	τοῦ πάλαι.....	456, b.
*—	τροφή.....	353, 1.
*2	τίνας τάσδε.....	881, 1.
*—	ἔδρας.....	548, b., 556.
*—	μοί.....	598.
*4	θυμιαμάτων.....	539.
*5	τε καὶ.....	758.
*6	μή.....	745.
*7	ἀκούειν.....	487.
*9	ἀλλά.....	774.
*11	δείσαντες.....	693.
*11	ὡς θέλοντος ἄν, 429, 3., 701, b.	
13	μή οὐ.....	750, 3.
*14	χώρας.....	505.
*16	μακράν.....	891, Obs. 2.
*20	ἀγοραίσι.....	605.
24	σάλου.....	530, 1.
*25	κάλυξιν.....	603.
26	ἀγέλαις βουκόμοις ..	435, Obs.
*27	ἀγόνους.....	439, 2.

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27	ἐν.....	§. 640, 2.
32	ἐόμεσθα.....	556, Obs.
—	ἐφέστιοι.....	714, a.
35	δοῦν.....	559.
*37	καὶ ταῦτα.....	697, d.
*—	ὑπό.....	639, 1, 2, a.
*38	προσθήκη.....	603, 2.
*39	ἡμῖν.....	598.
40	πᾶσιν.....	600, 1.
*48	προθυμίας.....	481.
*49	ἀρχῆς.....	515.
—	μεμνημένα form.....	247, 6.
*56	οὔτε—οὔτε.....	775.
*57	ἀνδρῶν.....	529.
58	γνωτά.....	498, Obs. 2., 548, e.
*60	καὶ νοσοῦντες.....	707, c.
65	ὑπνω.....	548, Obs. 6.
*66	δὴ.....	722, 1.
*67	οδοῦς.....	558, 1.
*71	ὡς construction of.....	805.
*74	εἰκότος.....	524.
*75	χρόνου.....	502, 2.
*76	ὅταν.....	842, 3.
*77	μὴ δρῶν.....	746, 2.
*—	ὅς ἄν.....	829, 2.
*80	εἰ γάρ.....	856, Obs. 2., 786, 2.
81	ὄμματι.....	605, 4.
*82	εἰκάσαι.....	864, 1.
*—	κάρα.....	579, 1., 584, 2.
83	δάφνης.....	539, 2.
87	εἰ with opt.....	855, 1.
*95	λέγουι ἄν.....	425, 2, a.
*101	ὡς τὸδ αἵμα χεῖμαςον (ὡς=δοκοῦν- τας) 700, Obs. 1., 551, Obs.	
*105	ἀκούων.....	698.
107	τινὰς.....	446.
*117	ἐχρήσατ' ἄν.....	424, 3, a.
*—	ἐκμαθὼν=protasis.....	855, Obs. 5.
120	τὸ ποῖον.....	872, Obs. 3.
*122	οὐ μᾶ.....	746, 1.
*125	τόδε τόλμης.....	442, b.
*134	ἔθεσθε.....	362, 2.
*136	γῆ.....	596.
138	αὐτοῦ.....	654, 2, b.
*142	βάθρων.....	530, 1.
*143	ἵστασθε.....	362, 3.
*147	χάριν.....	580, 1.
148	ὧν attracted.....	822, Obs. 3.
152	Πυθῶνος.....	530, 1.
*153	Θήβας.....	559.
*—	φρένα.....	584, 2.
*156	δραῖς.....	699.
*161	θρόνον.....	548, b., 556.
*164	μοί.....	598.
166	ἐκτοπίαν.....	375, 5.
*174	καμάτων.....	530, 2.
*—	ἀνεχουσι.....	359, Obs. 2.
175	ἀλλφ.....	604, 1.
*178	ὧν.....	529, Obs. 2.

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183 ἐπί.....	§. 640, 2.	*512 καίαν.....	§. 552, c.
*184 παρά.....	637, III. 1, b.	*514 κατηγορεῖν.....	629, <i>Obs.</i>
193 δρόμημα.....	548, d., 558, 1.	517 εἶτε omitted.....	778, <i>Obs.</i>
198 εἰ ἀφ'.....	854, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	*523 μὲν δὴ.....	721, 1.
200 τόν.....	444, 5.	526 τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς, 458, <i>Obs.</i> 2.	
*202 ὑπὸ.....	639, II. 2, b.	*— λέγοι.....	802, 7, b.
*210 γὰς.....	507.	*534 ὥστε ἴκου.....	863, 1.
216 δ.....	821, 2.	*538 ὡς γνωριόμ.....	885, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
*219 λόγου.....	507.	*— σοῦ.....	518, 2, b.
*225 καὶ εἰ.....	861, 2.	542 δ.....	820, 1.
227 γῆς.....	530, 1.	*543 οἷσθ' ὡς ποιήσον.....	421.
233 φίλου.....	488.	*557 τῷ βουλευματι.....	605, 4.
241 κελεύω supplied.....	895, c.	*558 χρόνον.....	577.
253 τέ.....	754, 8.	562 ἐν.....	622, 3, b.
258 εἰκὸς ἦν.....	858, 3.	*563 γέ.....	735, 8.
267 λαβδακείφ παιδί.....	435, a.	*580 ἢ θέλουσα.....	375, 4.
*279 φοῖβον.....	508.	*592 τυραννὶς ἔχειν.....	898, 1, b.
*284 ἀνακτι.....	594, 2.	*596 πᾶσι.....	605, 2.
*292 πρὸς.....	638, II. 2, c. β.	*597 σέθεν.....	481., 498.
296 φ' δρῶντι.....	691.	*602 ἄν repeated.....	432, a.
*— τοῦτον omitted.....	817, 7.	*604 χρησθέντα.....	548, c., 583.
*302 πόλιν transposed.....	808, 2.	*605 τερασκόπῃ.....	594, 2.
— εἰ καὶ.....	861, 2.	611 ellipse of τίνα.....	373, 6.
310 φάτιν.....	549, c.	616 εὐλαβουμένην.....	600.
*314 ἐν σοί.....	622, 3, b.	625 ὡς ὑπέιξεν.....	703, <i>Obs.</i>
*— σοί accent of.....	64, V. 3.	*628 ἀρκτέον.. 505., 613, 3, and <i>Obs.</i>	
*— ὠφελεῖν inf. as subject ..	663.		2.
315 τίς omitted.....	373, 6.	*630 μέτεστιν constr. of.....	535.
317 φρονούντι.....	691.	*636 κινούντες.....	681., 685.
328 φρονήσω supplied.....	895, e.	*646 πρὸς.....	638, I. 2, d.
330 ἀτιμάσεις.....	583.	*647 ὅρκον.....	550, b., 545, <i>Obs.</i> 2.
341 σιγῇ.....	603, 2.	*651 ἐν.....	622, 3, a.
344 ἦτις ἀγριατάτη.....	870, <i>Obs.</i> 4.	*661 Ἄλιον.....	566, 2.
*345 ὡς ὀργῆς ἔχω.....	528.	*665 μοί.....	597.
*346 ἴσθι δοκῶν.....	681., 683.	669 οὖν.....	731, 3.
350 ἐννέπω σέ.....	674, and <i>Obs.</i>	*674 θυμοῦ.....	530, 1.
*364 εἶπω.....	417.	*677 σοῦ.....	512, 1.
*367 ἵνα κακοῦ.....	527.	*690 ἴσθι πεφάνθαι ἄν.....	683, <i>Obs.</i> 1.
*371 ὅσα.....	579, 2.	*699 ἔχεις.....	692.
373 οὐδεὶς (ἔστιν) ὅς.....	376, d.	702 νεῖκος.....	568.
379 δέ.....	768, 4.	*705 μὲν οὖν.....	730, b.
*380 τέχνης.....	504.	*709 τέχνης.....	518, a.
385 ταυτῆς.....	658.	714 ὅστις γένοιτο.....	831, 4, a.
394 ἀνδρός.....	526, 2.	*717 παιδὸς βλάστας.....	442, d.
*— μαντείας.....	529, 1.	*— βλάστας.....	581.
411 Κρέοντος.....	521, 1, b.	718 καί.....	752.
*419 σκότον.....	554, b.	722 τὸ δεινόν.....	580, 3.
*420 βοῆς.....	507.	724 ὄν.....	496., 834, 2, c.
422 ὄν.....	558, 1.	*728 μερίμνης.....	483, <i>Obs.</i> 3.
*434 ἐστεῖλάμην.....	362, 2.	*732 οὐ.....	522.
446 συθείς ἄν.....	429, <i>Obs.</i> 1.	735 τοῖσδε.....	597.
449 ἄνδρα.....	824, I. 1.	*740 Λαῖον.....	898, 2.
454 ἐκ.....	621, 2.	742 κάρα.....	584, 2.
465 ἀρρητ' ἀρρήτων.....	139, 3.	*747 μὴ ἦ.....	814.
*470 πυρί.....	604.	*78 οὐ δῆτα.....	725, 2.
*475 Παρνασσού.....	530.	*763 οἶα.....	860, 5.
483 παράσσει.....	583.	771 τοσοῦτον ἐλπιδων.....	442, 6.
489 elliptic sentence.....	896.	*— οὐ μὴ.....	748.
505 πρὶν with opt.....	848, 5, b.	*774 ἐμοί.....	600, 3.

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- \*776 πρίν..... §. 848, 3.  
 \*784 μεβέντι..... 601, 1.  
 \*787 μηρός..... 529, 2.  
 \*796 ἔνθα ὀφείμην, 831, 4., 838, *Obs.*  
     2.  
 808 ὄχου..... 530, 3.  
 810 ἴσθην..... 545, *Obs.* 1., 573.  
 817 δόμοις..... 605, 1.  
 \*819 τὰδε—τάσδ' ἀράς..... 657, 2.  
 834 ἔως ἄν..... 846, 2.  
 \*835 πεφασμένον (αὐτοῦ) 696, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*874 εἰ ὑπερπλησθῇ... 854, *Obs.* 1.  
 \*885 Δίκας..... 483, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*888 χάριν..... 580.  
 889 κέρδος..... 576, 2., 583.  
     — μη carried on..... 744, *Obs.*  
 \*890 ἀσέπτων..... 531.  
 \*891 ἀβίπτων..... 536.  
 \*894 ψυχὰς..... 531., 596. 1.  
 \*917 τοῦ λέγοντος..... 518.  
 936 ἔπος..... 549, c.  
 \*945 οὐχὶ λέξεις..... 403, 2.  
 \*966 ὑφηγητῶν (δυντῶν)..... 682, 3.  
 \*968 γῆς..... 527.  
 969 ἀψαυστος..... 356, *Obs.*  
 \*979 ὅπως δύναιτο.. 831, 4., 868, 3.  
 1011 γέ..... 735, 3.  
 1016 ἐν..... 622, 3, d.  
 \*1021 ὀνομάζετο..... 362, 4.  
 \*1046 εἰδέιτε..... 313, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*1056 τίς δυντα..... 883.  
 \*1073 ὑπό..... 639, 1. 2, d.  
 1075 ὅπως μή..... 814, *Obs.* 5.  
 1077 βουλήσομαι fut..... 406, 4.  
 1079 δυογένειαν..... 550, d.  
 1082 τῆς..... 445, 5.  
 1087 κατὰ..... 579, *Obs.*, 629, 3, d.  
 \*1090 πανσέληνον..... 577.  
 \*1100 Πανός..... 483, *Obs.* 3.  
 1101 γέ..... 735, 3.  
 \*1115 ἐπιστήμη..... 609.  
 1118 ὥς..... 869, 5.  
 1124 ἔργον..... 551, c.  
 1134 ἥμος..... 804, 8.  
 \*——τόπον..... 548, d., 558, 1.  
 1137 χρόνους..... 577.  
 1143 ἐμαντῷ..... 363, 2.  
 1144 ἰστορεῖς..... 583.  
 \*1146 οὐκ εἰς ἄλθερον;..... 897.  
 \*1147 κολάζει..... 583.  
 \*1163 τοῦ..... 501, *Obs.* 3.  
 1167 τίς γεννημάτων..... 379, a.  
 1169 πρὸς..... 638, 11. 1, d.  
 1184 ξὺν οἷς..... 390, c.  
 \*1187 ἴσα καί..... 759, *Obs.* 1.  
 1196 πάντα..... 579, 4.  
 \*1198 δαβου..... 505.  
 1204 comparative..... 783, 1.  
 1216 gender..... 379, a.

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- \*1217 εἶθε εἰδόμεν... §. 856, *Obs.* 2.  
 1223 μέγιστα..... 545, 3., 583, 170.  
 1225 πένθος..... 576, 2.  
 1228 ὅσα..... 817, 6.  
 1231 αἱ φανώσι..... 828, 2.  
 \*1234 τάχιστος τῶν λόγων..... 534.  
 1247 θάνοι..... 885, *Obs.* 2.  
 1271 fut. opt..... 885, 3.  
 \*1288 πατροκτόνον accent..... 50, 5.  
 1293 ὥστε omitted..... 865, *Obs.* 6.  
 1296 οἶον ἐποικτίσαι..... 836, 5, d.  
 1301 μέιζονα..... 548, e., 556, e.  
 1331 ἀλλὰ..... 773, 4.  
 1341 ἄλθερον..... 353, 1.  
 1347 νοῦ..... 489.  
 \*——ἴσον..... 579, 6.  
 1371 ind. with ἄν..... 827, b.  
 1374 κρείσσον' ἀγχόνῃς..... 783, h.  
 1379 τῶν as relative..... 445, 3.  
 1389 ἴνα with ind..... 858, 1., 813.  
 1393 ὥς with ind..... 813.  
 \*1396 κακῶν..... 539, 2.  
 1402 ὑμῖν..... 589, 2, 598.  
 1411 θαλάσσιον..... 714, a.  
 1415 πλὴν with gen..... 529, 2.  
 \*1434 πρὸς..... 638, 1, 2, b.  
 1437 προσήγορος, 483, *Obs.* 3., 494.  
 \*1466 μοί..... 598.  
 \*——μέλεισθαι..... 671, a.  
 1469 γονῇ γενναίᾳ..... 899, 1.  
 1478 ὁδοῦ..... 522, 2.  
 1498 πέρ..... 734, 2, 3.  
 \*1521 ἀφοῦ..... 530, 2.  
 1525 αἰνίγματα..... 551, 2.  
 \*1529 πρίν ἄν..... 748.

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- 3 πατρός..... 483, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*7 πόδα..... 581, 3.  
 \*15 λοιφ' ὑπηρετεῖν. 548, e., 573,  
     *Obs.* 2.  
 \*26 μακράν (δν)..... 682, 3.  
 \*30 μὴ κυρῇ..... 814, *Obs.* 1.  
 31 δίχα with gen..... 529, 2.  
 36 τεχνήματα..... 582, 2.  
 \*43 ἐπὶ..... 635, 3, a.  
 55 λόγοισιν..... 898, 1, a.  
     — δεῖ σε ὅπως..... 898, *Obs.* 2.  
 59 ἐχθός..... 583, 90.  
 62 ὅπλων δοῦναι..... 898, β.  
 65 ἔσχας' ἔσχάτων.. 139, 3., 534,  
     *Obs.* 2.  
 66 ἀλγυνεῖς..... 583.  
     — οὐδέν..... 579, 6.  
 76 δλωλα..... 399, 2.  
 77 αὐτῷ..... 551, e.  
 80 κακά..... 548, c., 569, 3.  
     — infin. φανείν..... 668, d.  
 \*86 οὐδ' ἄν..... 829, 3.



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88	πράσσειν ..... §. 668.
100	οὐν ..... 737, 4.
—	τί οὐν hiatus ..... 16, 3.
*103	οὐ μή ..... 748.
*107	μή λαβόντα ..... 746, 2.
111	eis ..... 625, 3, a.
115	χωρίς with gen. .... 529, 2.
118	τὸ δρᾶν ..... 567.
119	κεκλήο form ..... 247, 2.
138	τέχνας ..... 504.
139	παρ ὅτῳ ..... 817, 7.
145	ὄντινα ..... 556.
*148	πρὸς ..... 638, III. 3, b.
163	στίβον ..... 558, 1.
*174	ἐπὶ ..... 634, 3, f.
*175	τῷ ἱσταμένῳ ..... 436, γ.
*190	ὕπῳ ..... 639, 1, 2, b.
194	Χρύσης ..... 530, 1.
197	τοῦ with inf. .... 492.
199	πρὶν without ἄν—.. 848, 5, and Obs. 3.
*229	φωνήσατε ..... 405.
234	τὸ λαβεῖν ..... 679, 1.
239	μὲν—δέ. .... 764, 3, c.
—	γένος ..... 579, 4.
245	τοί. .... 736, 1.
*256	γῆς ..... 527.
—	ποῦ ..... 646, Obs.
276	ἀνάστασιν ..... 556, a.
*281	ὅστις ἀρκέσειεν ..... 831, 4, a.
281	νόσου ..... 535.
*291	εἰλυμένην ἄν.... 424, β., 432, b.
*293	χείματι ..... 606.
297	φῶς ..... 569, 2.
*299	τὸ νοσεῖν ..... 670.
*303	κέρδος ..... 576, 2.
310	ἥνικ' ἄν ..... 842, 1.
*315	οἷς—αὐτοῖς, 833, Obs. 2, or 636, Obs. 3, b.
*321	ἀνδρῶν ..... 512.
*325	ἵνα γνοῖεν ..... 808.
*328	χόλον ..... 548, c., 568.
*332	πρὶν ἄν ..... 848.
*346	ὥς γίγνιτο ..... 802, b.
*349	μή ..... 749.
*353	εἰ ..... 802, Obs. 1.
*354	πλέοντί μοι ..... 599, 3.
357	ὁμνύντες ..... 379, a.
*369	ὃ σκέτλιε—τολήματε 390, 2, β.
381	οὐ μή ..... 748, Obs. 3.
*386	ἡγουμένων ..... 508, a.
405	ὥστε ..... 664, Obs. 3.
409	μηδὲν μέλλει ..... 743, 2.
*417	repetition of οὐ ..... 747, 1.
434	τὰ φίλτατα ..... 382, 1.
439	φωτός ..... 487.
444	μηδεὶς ἐφῆ ..... 738, Obs. 3.
465	πλοῦν ..... 573.
468	πρὸς νῦν σε πατρός .... 651, b.

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475	τοί. .... §. 736, 1.
482	ὅποι ..... 822, Obs. 8.
493	ὃν transposed ..... 898, 2.
—	ἄν without verb ..... 430, 1.
*494	μοί. .... 600, 2.
497	τὰ τῶν διακόνων ..... 442, b.
499	ποιούμενοι ..... 380, 1.
523	δνειδος ..... 566, 2.
*529	βουλοίμεθα ..... 884, b.
*531	πῶς ἄν with opt. .... 427, 4.
*532	ἔργῳ ..... 603, 2.
*535	ἀπὸ ..... 620, d.
551	πρὶν φράσαιμι ..... 848, 5, β.
568	οὐν ..... 737, 6.
572	ποῖον ἄν ..... 428, Obs. 3.
598	τοῦδε ..... 496.
612	οὐ μή πέρσουσιν... 748, Obs. 2.
*613	νήσου ..... 530, 1.
617	οἴοιτο ..... 884, Obs. 4.
*627	ὅπως ἄριστα ..... 870, Obs. 4.
630	νεῶς ..... 530, 1, or 522.
637	τοί. .... 736, 1.
656	ὥστε ..... 666, Obs. 1.
*674	χωροῖς ἄν ..... 425, 2, b.
675	τὸ νοσοῦν ..... 436, γ.
688	ἀμφιπλήκτων ..... 356, Obs.
691	ἐαυτῷ supplied ..... 894, c.
695	στόνον ..... 548, b., 566, 4.
*699	εἴ τις ἐμπέσοι ..... 855.
714	ψυχὰ, ὅς ..... 819, 1.
715	πώματος ..... 488.
719	παιδός ..... 513.
*761	βούλει λάβωμαι ..... 417.
764	ἕως αὐῇ ..... 846, 2, γ.
767	πέρ. .... 734, 3, 3.
799	position of δ. .... 479, 3.
808	ὀξεία ..... 714, c.
*821	χρόνου ..... 523.
*838	παρά ..... 637, III. 1, c.
852	αὐδῶμαι ..... 363, 5.
867	ὑπνου ..... 508.
—	ἐλπιδων 529, Obs. 3., and 483, Obs. 3.
878	δῆ ..... 722, 1.
*882	παρά ..... 637, III. 1, d.
*884	ὄντος—σού. .... 710, c.
906	τοῦτο ..... 549, c., 583, 19.
917	πρὶν μάθης ..... 848, 4.
929	οἷα ..... 548, c., 583, 20.
942	τὰ τόξα ἱερά ..... 518, 4.
952	σχήμα πέτρας ..... 442, d.
957	ὑφ' ὧν ..... 817, 7.
961	πρὶν μάθοιμι ..... 848, 5, β.
966	ἀνδρός ..... 488, Obs. 1.
*969	μήποτ' ὀφελον... 856, Obs. 2.
*971	οὐκ εἰ; ..... 413, 2.
976	ἄρα ..... 873, 2.
978	ἦν ἄρα ..... 398, 4.
*984	κακῶν κάκιστε ..... 139, 3.

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- \*988 εἰ..... §. 804, 9.  
 \*992 τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδεῖς, 458, *Obs.* 2.  
 994 πιστόν..... 613, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*1003 ἐπὶ τῷδε..... 634, 3, c.  
 1006 μηδὲν..... 548, e., 551, f.  
 1010 οὐδέν..... 743, 1.  
 \*1012 οἷε..... 607.  
 1022 τοῦτο..... 545, 3., 583, 11.  
 \*1027 ναυσί..... 604, 2.  
 \*1028 κείνοι δέ σε..... 896.  
 \*1030 ὕμιν..... 600, 1.  
 1037 στόλον..... 558, 1.  
 \*1041 τίσασθε..... 585.  
 \*— ἀλλά..... 774, *Obs.* 1.  
 1044 νόσου..... 539, 1.  
 \*1066 σοῦ..... 483, *Obs.* 3.  
 \*1075 πρὸς..... 638, 1. 2, c. β.  
 \*1090 τοῦ—πόθεν..... 883, 1.  
 1094 ἔλασι..... 854, *Obs.* 1., 416.  
 1095 τοί..... 736, 2.  
 \*1100 κάκιον = κακὸν μᾶλλον..... 783, k.  
 1116 δαιμόνων..... 483, *Obs.* 4.  
 \*1124 θινός..... 527.  
 \*1130 ἑλινόν..... 554, d.  
 \*1131 Ἡράκλειον ἄθλον..... 442, c.  
 \*1175 γαῖαν..... 557, b., 559.  
 \*1180 ἰνα ναός..... 527.  
 \*1192 τῶν..... 503.  
 1206 παλάμην..... 560, 1.  
 1219 στειγῶν ἦν..... 375, 4.  
 1241 <sup>a</sup> τὸ δρᾶν..... 670.  
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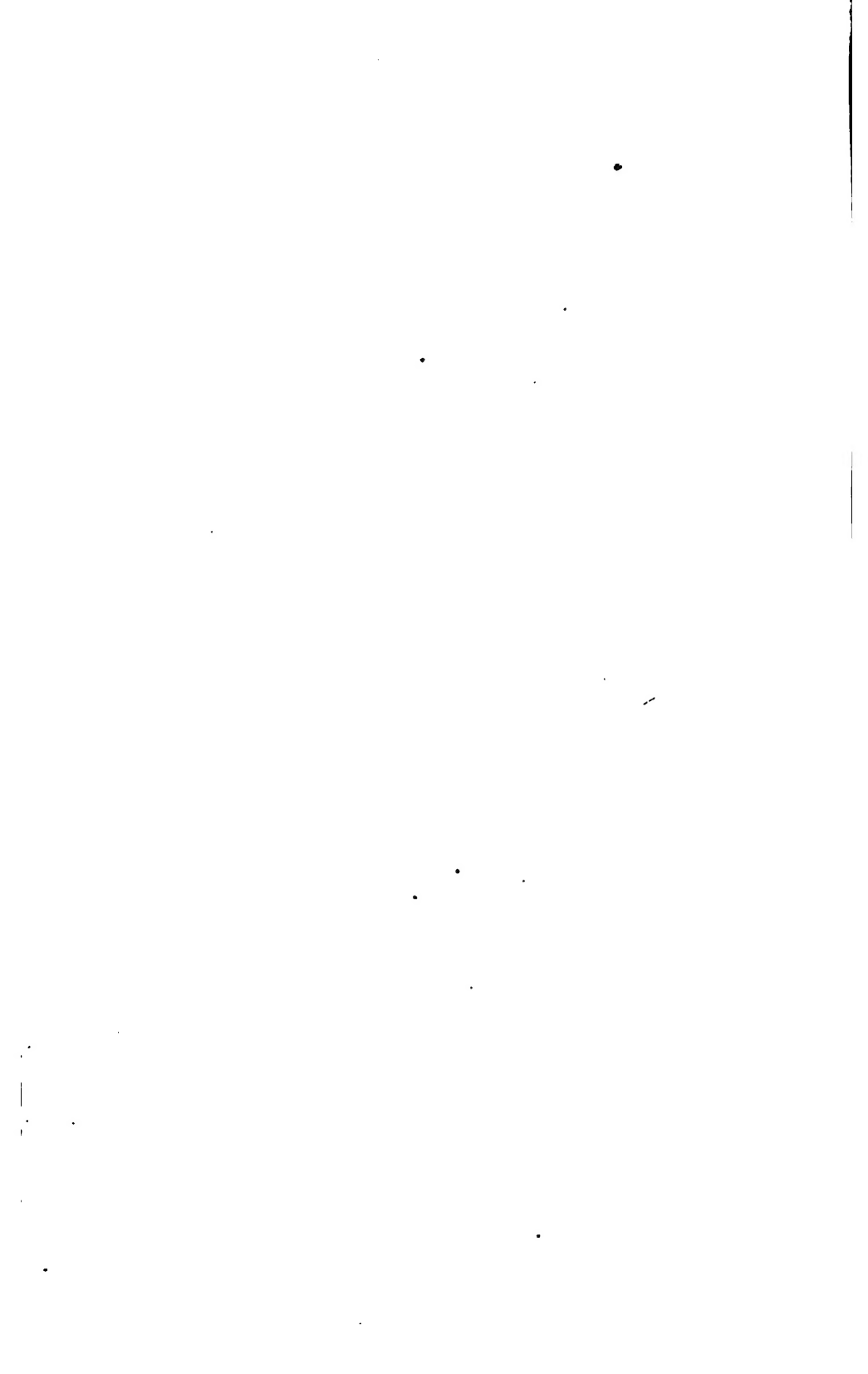
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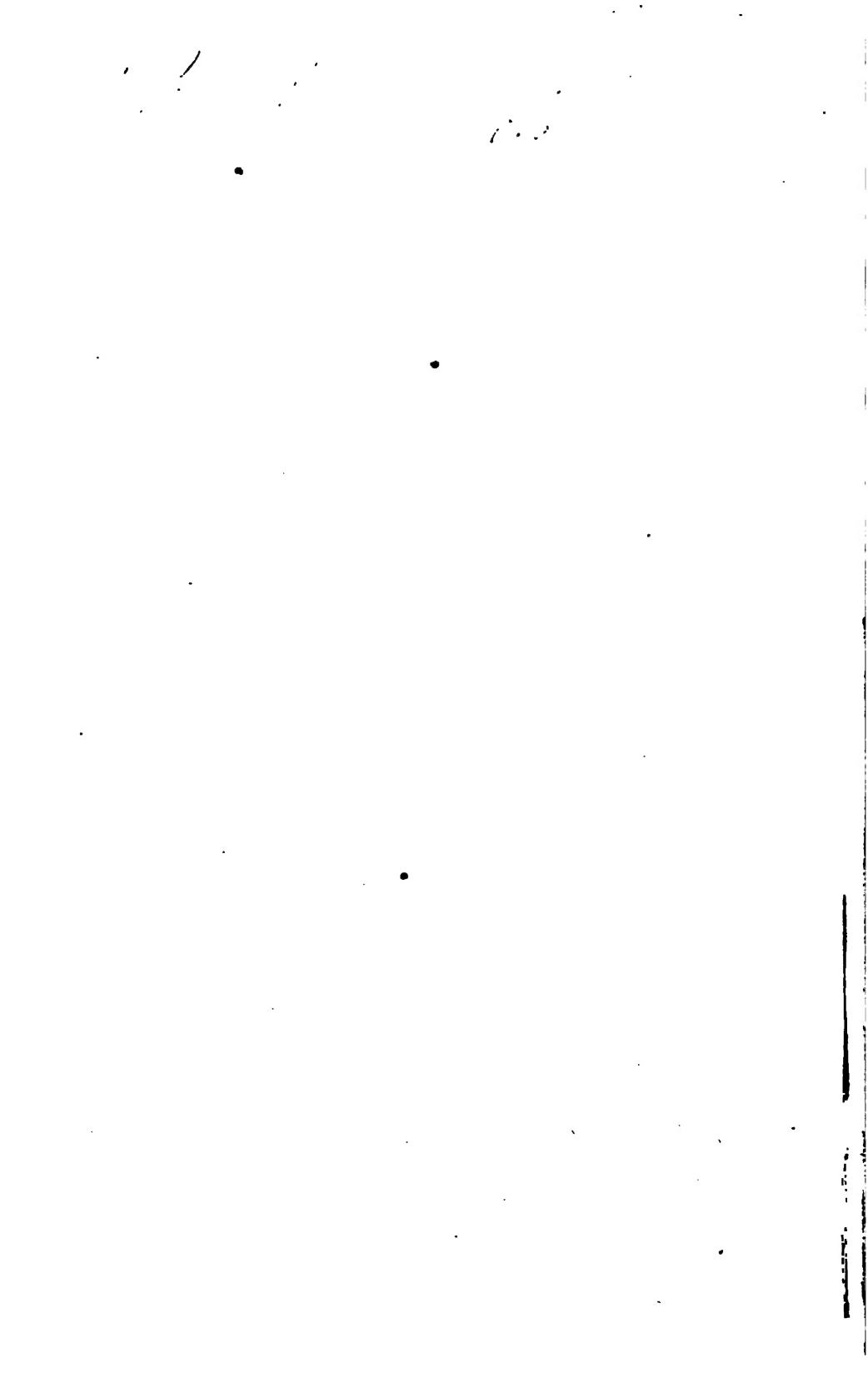
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